

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 295.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

## DESTITUTION IN THE HEBRIDES.

**THE REV. JOHN KENNEDY** gratefully acknowledges the response to his appeal on behalf of the sufferers in the Isle of Skye.

	£	s.	d.
Already advertised in <i>Nonconformist</i> .....	24	12	0
George Kelsey, 12, Hackney-terrace .....	1	0	0
Dr. Cox and Friends at Hackney .....	11	18	4
John Green, Sutton, in Craven, York-shire ..	1	0	0
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Mrs. Edger, Uxbridge .....	0	10	0
Mr. Edger, London .....	0	10	0
Mr. Dalton, Narrow-street, Radcliffe .....	1	0	0
Mr. J. L. Beahm, Wigmore-street .....	1	0	0
Rev. Richard Penman and Friends, at Taunton	2	10	0
Friends at Robert-street Chapel, by Rev. C. R.			
Howell .....	2	0	0
A Friend, by Rev. J. Viney .....	2	0	0
Collection at Stepney meeting, after sermon by			
Rev. Dr. Leifchild .....	32	9	1
A few Friends at Craven Chapel, after state-			
ment by Rev. John Kennedy .....	12	1	0
Rev. J. H. Hinton .....	5	12	6
Jane Harris, Walworth .....	2	0	0
Sarah Harris, Bradford .....	2	0	0
Lydia Harris, Walworth .....	2	0	0
F. A. C. .....	1	0	0

## RELIGIOUS REFORMATION.

**THE** incompetency of the existing Denominations to efficiently enlighten and save the people being apparent, and having been declared by their high authorities,

### A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at FITZROY HALL, LITTLE PORTLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, on FRIDAY, July 11, 1851.

Chair to be taken at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

On the following SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, a PUBLIC CONFERENCE will be held in PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, ELSTREE-STREET, ST. PANCRAS-ROAD, to commence at THREE o'clock, adjourning from 5 to half-past 6 for refreshment. Gentlemen are invited to address the meeting.

## TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

**WANTED**, by Messrs. COLES and BULBECK, Portsmouth, a Young Man of good abilities, and who can have a respectable reference. Age, from 23 to 30 years.

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For testimonials see *Christian Witness*, September 1847; *Evangelical Magazine*, June 1848; and *British Banner*, August 28th, 1850. "A school of great excellence, and which has had the honour of sending forth a number of accomplished and superior scholars." Prospectuses, containing further particulars, sent on application.

School business recommences on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

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**IN** a Respectable Ladies' Establishment near London, where a limited number of Boarders are received, there are a few Vacancies, or a little Boy could be accommodated together with his sister. The arrangements in the domestic department conduce to the health and comfort of the pupils, whilst their mental and moral development are carefully attended to. Masters attend for French, the Use of the Globes, and Arithmetic, and for such other accomplishments as may be required.

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The extremely healthful locality; thorough system of moral and intellectual training; strict discipline, without corporal punishment; and careful supervision of the pupils during the hours of recreation; render this Establishment worthy the attention of parents and guardians. Reference is kindly permitted to the following Gentlemen:—

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J. C. Cooke, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., New Cross.  
G. E. Dannes, Esq., F.L.S., and G. S., Grecian Chambers, Temple.  
The Rev. J. Medway, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.  
The Rev. A. Reed, D.D., Hackney.  
The Rev. S. Ransom, Hackney College.  
The Rev. E. Stallybrass, Portland-place, Clapton.  
The Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., Stratford, Essex.  
The Rev. T. Sainsbury, B.A., Finchfield, Essex.  
The Rev. G. J. Hall, M.A., Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Further reference can be given to the parents of pupils who have matriculated at the University of London. Detailed prospectuses forwarded upon application to the Principal.

## OPENING OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, HAMMERSMITH.

**THE** above CHAPEL, which has been RE-BUILT during the absence of the Rev. J. Leechman, in India, will be OPENED for PUBLIC WORSHIP (D.V.), on THURSDAY, July 10th, when the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL will preach at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. D. KATTERNS at half-past Six. Dinner and Tea will be provided in Albion Hall, at Three, and half-past Five. On Lord's-day, July 13th, the Rev. J. LEECHMAN will preach in the Morning, at Eleven; and the Rev. J. STOUTON, of Kensington, in the Evening, at half-past Six. Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly requested, and will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. J. HILL, 3, Bartholomew-lane; or by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 51, Lombard-street.

## TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

**A** MINISTER of the BAPTIST DENOMINATION, who has preached the Gospel for several years in a Village in Berkshire, has, after a very severe illness, been taken to his reward. He ministered to a very poor congregation, and was mainly dependent on his own industry for support. He has left a widow and seven children, the youngest an infant, to the sympathy and assistance of the Christian Church.

A Committee has been formed, to assist the widow in her distress, consisting of Rev. C. E. Birt, A.M., Wantage; Rev. E. H. Marten, A.B., and Mr. James Williams, Northcourt, Abingdon; Rev. C. H. Harcourt, and W. Kellas, Esq., Wokingham; Rev. S. Lillycrop, Windsor; Rev. J. Drew, and Mr. John Brown, Newbury; Rev. J. Jenkyn Brown, and Mr. S. Collier, Reading. They will gladly afford all information, and receive any contributions with which they may be favoured.

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MEMBERS WHOSE PREMIUMS FALL DUE ON THE 1ST JULY ARE REMINDED, THAT THE SAME MUST BE PAID WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE.

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Among the benefits secured to members of this Institution is the important one, that Policies of Assurance may be made payable to the Widow, or Children of the Assured, free of Legacy or Probate Duty.

The next Quinquennial Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th November, 1852, and all persons who effect assurances before that time will be entitled to participate in the profits, in proportion to the time the policy has been in existence.

Copies of the last Report, and all other information, may be had on application at the office.

June 20, 1851. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

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At the option of the Assured, the Profits may be added to their Policies, or applied to the reduction of the future Annual Premium.

Policies are granted to one person on the life of another, admitting the interest.

No entrance-fee or non-appearance fine required, nor extra premium for parties in the Army and Navy, unless on actual service.

No personal liability attached to the Members.

Policies may be assigned for *bona fide* purposes, thus increasing their value, and rendering them available as securities.

A comprehensive system of **LOANS** to assist the Indus-trious (in connexion with Life Assurance), on personal or real security.

Parties proposing Assurances to this Office by Table No. 1, whose Birthdays have not passed six calendar months, will be charged only the rate of Premium appertaining to their last Birthday.

**IMPAIRED HEALTH.**—Insurances granted on terms proportioned to the implied extra risk; and Lives deteriorated by Foreign Residence, Sedentary or Unwholesome Occupation, or any other circumstance, will meet with favourable consideration when proposed to this Office, and the benefits of Assurance extended to them at Premiums proportionate to the extent of deterioration.

A general investigation of the Society's Tables will show that there is no contingency dependent on human life that the Directors are not prepared to meet, by calculations founded on just data.

By order,  
March 1851. HENRI C. EIFFE, Secretary.

\* **EXAMPLE.**—A young man, aged 25, having to render security for £500 to his employers, would be charged from 30s. to 40s. per cent. at a simple guarantee office, while in this Society the rate would be only about 52s. per cent. for a policy guaranteeing his honesty to his principals, as well as securing in the event of his death the amount insured to his family.

By this new incident in assurance, employers will at once see the great advantages accruing to them, as well as to those who are in their service; it being evident that every insurance effected on this salutary principle must create in the minds of the wife and family of the employed the deepest interest for the strict maintenance of his integrity.

This Society being established on the mutual principle, it is confidently anticipated that the division of profits at each expiration will greatly decrease even the above-mentioned moderate premium.

H. C. EIFFE, Sec.

**COALS, 30s.—BEST SUNDERLAND.**

**R. S. DIXON and SON**, Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth (Established 1830), having ships of their own constructed to lower their masts and come through the Bridges, alongside their Wharf, they are enabled to deliver the best Stewart's and Hetton's Wall's-End direct from the ships. They are the cleanest and most durable House Coals that come to London, and are a much better size than those delivered out of the ships into barges in the Pool: they also save the great expense of ship's delivery, lighterage, meterage, and the great loss of breakage. Those who favour them with their orders may depend on being supplied with the Best only. Yorkshire Coals, same as those brought to London by the Great Northern Railway, 17s. 6d.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 295.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### ADVANCING BACKWARDS.

"COME here, Pat, you truant, and tell me why you come to school so late this morning," said an Irish schoolmaster to a ragged and shoeless urchin, whose "young idea" he had undertaken, for a penny a week, to teach "how to shoot." "Please your honour," replied the ready-witted scholar, "the frost made the way so slippery, that for every step forward I took two steps backward." "Don't you see, Pat," was the rejoinder of the pedagogue, "that at that rate, ye would never have reached school at all?" "Just what I thought to myself, your honour," replied the boy, "and so I turned to go home, and, after a time, I found myself at school." An apter illustration of the progress of Church reform we think it impossible to hit upon. When, for example, we see the report of a debate in the House of Commons, on Church extension, reprinted by the British Anti-state-church Association, as announced in our advertising columns of to-day, there must either be a great mistake somewhere, or else the efforts of Churchmen to make their ecclesiastical mother what she should be, really result in exposing her deformity. Every step forward is, in point of fact, two steps backward. Every spasmodic attempt to put the State Church upon a decent basis, serves but to reveal the unsuspected rottenness of its present foundation. We believe Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman will have to adopt the ingenious expedient of the Irish school-boy, and will never succeed in reaching the goal for which they make—namely, the thorough reformation of the State Church—but by turning their backs upon it. The true revival of this spiritual organization cannot be effected but by the destruction of its present form. When these gentlemen have put an end to a State Church, they will have done the likeliest thing towards supplying the spiritual destitution of the people.

"Spiritual destitution!" That is the cant phrase which, in these days, captivates the heart of our most religious House of Commons. What it means, at least in that region, may be ascertained from the almost unanimous consent as to what would constitute the proper remedy. "Spiritual destitution," as understood by the House of Commons, does not signify a rural population, in counties where churches abound, and livings are rich, devoid of intelligence, ignorant of the commonest facts of gospel history, besotted in their habits, and immoral in their lives. "Spiritual destitution" is a phrase applicable only to great towns, where population outstrips parochial accommodation, and where what the State Church undertakes to do and fails, is done, to an immense extent, by Christian willinghood. "Spiritual destitution," therefore, properly translated, means that 600 more churches are wanted, that 600 more clergymen, supported each by a suitable endowment, are vehemently desired, and that the British House of Commons discerns in this proposed increase of Church machinery, a pleasant method of discharging its responsibilities. As usual, of course, the labours of Dissenters are coolly ignored. The amount of population is stated, and the relative amount of church accom-

modation. And this subtracted from that, leaves a residue which our legislators sanctimoniously designate "spiritual destitution."

But Church reformers of the present day are men of fair pretensions, and reasonable demands. They ask nothing from the public purse. They consider that the State Church has resources of her own sufficiently ample, if properly distributed, to meet all the exigencies of the case. And hence, the Marquis of Blandford, the successor, we suppose, to Lord Ashley in this "work of faith and labour of love," hints at a method of obtaining necessary funds, already recommended by her Majesty's Commissioners, whereby the State Church may more usefully employ the property she calls *her own*. This consists in disposing of the patronage of Crown livings, and funding the proceeds for the endowment of new parochial divisions. Modest and reasonable this! But we desire to be told at what period the ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown became the property of the Church; and why that which is held by the Lord Chancellor is regarded as belonging to the Establishment, when that which is held by individuals is viewed in no such light. If, indeed, the proposition had been to dispose, by public sale, of all the ecclesiastical patronage now in the hands of bishops, deans, and chapters, there would have been, at least, a show of reason in describing the proposal as one which touched only *Church* property—but to make a grab at what belongs to the Crown, which, in this respect, is the representative of the people, and to pretend that in doing so, the Church deals exclusively with its own resources, is to attempt plunder under fraudulent pretences—a crime, perhaps, of which no corporate body would be guilty, in the present day, but a State Church.

We are certainly somewhat amused by the persistent energy with which Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman, on behalf of the Establishment, seek for a just application of its resources. Churchmen, acquiescing in our ecclesiastical system, as such, and labouring to adapt it to the wants of the day—to make it honestly what it professes to be—are engaged in about as hopeful a pursuit as a kitten running after its own tail. Agility, promptitude, determination, action, there may be, but success is impossible. Just as the kitten draws its tail after it, so a State-hierarchy draws after it the abuses which the Reformers would put down. A *maximum* of pay and a *minimum* of work is the inevitable consequence of making a provision with a view to religious instruction, instead of depending on the religious instruction for evolving all necessary temporal provision. These gentlemen seem to marvel at the rapacious worldliness of our bishops. We think they would have more occasion to marvel at its absence. What can be expected from men, purposely attracted by great prizes, but that they should make the most of them when they have got them? When worldly arrangements are made to pave the way to spiritual ends, who can wonder that that which was the dominant motive, and was meant to be such, in *seeking* ecclesiastical office, should continue to be the dominant motive after office has been *obtained*? It is plainly the judgment of the State, that bishops, to be useful, must be rich. Who can blame them, therefore, that, early imbued with this sentiment, by their patron and almoner, they seek to extend their usefulness by becoming as rich as possible? The system makes the men, and corrupts the best equally as the worst. "Much" always looks after "more," and those that have, as is emphatically the case with the bishops, deem it their solemn duty to take from those that have not.

If our readers have only hurriedly perused the debate on Church extension in the House of Commons on Tuesday se'ennight, or if they have overlooked it altogether, we would strongly advise them to purchase the cheap reprint of it sent forth by the British Anti-state-church Association, and to store up in their memories the damning facts with which it abounds. They will then, we think, agree with us that the success of the Marquis of Blandford, in his motion for an address to the

Crown, is a cheap price to pay for the exposure which it elicited of the evils of the State-church system. The Establishment, like other national institutions, rests ultimately upon public opinion, and that which undermines it in the esteem of the people, even if it should increase its working machinery, prepares the way for its downfall. Such triumphs as the friends of the Church achieved for it, on the occasion alluded to, we could wish them to enjoy as often as possible. They are like the successful demands of notorious freebooters—they gain an immediate object, but they produce, at the same time, a strong feeling that the nuisance must be got rid of. The blackmail is paid, but it is with the determination to seize the first chance of putting down the entire gang which persists in exacting it. A State hierarchy can be nothing but what it is. It cannot alter its own nature. It will continue to grasp at everything within its reach, until all decent men are ashamed of it; and then it will go the way of other and much less noxious shams.

Mr. Horsman and Sir B. Hall are nobly doing their duty according to the light which is in them, and are fulfilling a mission which, although only intermediate in its character, requires for its success the highest moral qualities, and will lead on, when completed, to the most valuable results. Whilst they are thus providing us with materials for argument and appeal, it would ill become us to be negligent or half-hearted in our use of them. 'Tis theirs to lay bare the disease—let us not complain that to other is left the application of the true remedy. Would that we had more such men! They are doing well the work of their day. They are effectually preparing the way for those who, in the natural order of things, must succeed them. They have their own eyes open, and they are labouring to open the eyes of the public to the treachery and worldliness of State-church dignitaries. Possibly, their own earnestness of purpose may bear them on so far as to bring them within sight of the only practicable end of their labours—the entire separation of the Church from the State.

## REVELATIONS OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION DEBATE.

The brief report in the Postscript of our last of the discussion which took place on the night of yesterday week on the Marquis of Blandford's motion in favour of Church extension, sufficed only to intimate the interest and importance of the debate—a full report of which has been judiciously and promptly published by the British Anti-state church Association, in a twopenny tract, under the appropriate title of "the Church described by its friends." Those who wish to hear all that can be said for and against providing more churches and clergy, we must refer to that reprint: the principal facts exhibited by the Church reformers are as follows:—

Mr. Hume reminded the House that, in 1836, he had admitted the existence of spiritual destitution, and proposed that the two archbishops should have respectively salaries of £8,000 and £7,000 per annum, and that no bishop should receive more than £4,000 per annum until this destitution should be removed; yet upon the division which was taken upon the 14th of July of that year his motion was lost by a majority of 82 to 44. His next statement was made to show how the bishops had observed the arrangements to which they had agreed:—

It was provided by the 6th and 7th William IV. c. 77, that the sums to be paid after the death of the individuals then holding the sees should be—to the Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000; Archbishop of York, £10,000; to the Bishop of London, £10,000; Bishop of Durham, £8,000; Bishop of Winchester, £7,000; Bishop of St. Asaph, £5,200; Bishop of Bath and Wells, £5,000; Bishop of Worcester, £5,000; Bishop of Ely, £5,500; and to the remaining bishops, £4,500 a-year each; the whole amount of the incomes thus settled being £142,700 a-year. It appeared, however, from a return which had been laid on the table within forty-eight hours, that the amount actually received by the bishops, on the average of the last seven years, had been £194,000 instead of £142,000, in consequence of the continuance of the system of fines.

Sir Benjamin Hall commenced his elaborate speech with a reference to the recommendation of the sale of Crown livings—which the prelates had endorsed in their recent address to the Queen:—

He thought they might have called attention as well



to the number of livings in their own patronage, as to the number held by the Lord Chancellor. There were 700 livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, whilst the number of livings in the patronage of four bishops was—the Archbishop of Canterbury, 174; Bishop of Durham, 61; Bishop of London, 127; and Bishop of Winchester, 85; in all 448 livings. The benefices in the bestowal of the Archbishop of Canterbury alone were worth no less than £80,000. Now, taking that sum at a moderate number of years' purchase, the million of money required for Church extension might at once be raised by the sale of the Canterbury benefices.

He had just obtained a voluminous return of the ecclesiastical commissioners—ordered in the May of last year, but though applied for month after month, only produced last June:—

The property exhibited in the returns of that volume was of immense value; but the full value was not exhibited, because the system of taking fines upon leases was continued, and they, consequently, would not be able to obtain the real value of Church property unless the motions of his noble and hon. friends were carried. But, imperfect as the returns were with regard to the value of property, he hoped the House would attend to the recital of the incomes of the archbishops and bishops for the last seven years. The see of Canterbury had a gross income in the last seven years of £210,834; York, £100,468; London, £123,985; Durham, £207,562; Winchester, £101,130; in fact, without enumerating all the sees, he might say that the result of the whole was a gross income in seven years of £1,535,976. The net income was £1,344,170; and the average on seven years gave each see a net income of £192,024. But that was only the archiepiscopal and episcopal property. The fines upon leases were calculated to amount in seven years—leases on lives and terms of years—to £636,387. Now, he held when fines were taken on leases, the Church was robbed of a certain amount of property. The Bishop of Winchester alone was shown to have received £20,000 in fines in the last year. Some years ago it had been determined that when the sees should lapse, a septennial return should be made, and that the bishops should have fixed incomes, ranging from £4,200 to £15,000 a-year. It was also arranged that each bishop on entering a see where the income was greater than £15,000 should pay over the surplus to the ecclesiastical commissioners, and cases where the see did not yield £4,200 a-year, the deficit should be paid by the commissioners.

Now let them hear what had occurred in six sees in seven years:—

In Chester, the bishop should have £4,200 a-year; whilst in seven years he had received £30,625. The Bishop of St. David's, with £4,500 a-year, in seven years received £39,000; the Bishop of Norwich, with £4,500, received £39,571. In Oxford, Rochester, and Salisbury, the result was about the same. So that, in seven years, these bishops received a gross sum of £170,400, or £28,267 more than they were entitled to receive. Now, if other persons were to commit such acts as these, it would be termed robbery of the funds. If a man took more than the income assigned to him, he was clearly taking what did not belong to him. There were bishops who, having speculated in their sees, and being disappointed, had certain sums to pay over to the ecclesiastical commissioners. He found the see of York owed to the commissioners £2,317; St. Asaph's, £1,661; Bath and Wells, £3,495, which had been paid; and Ely, £9,242; making in all due from three bishops to the commissioners, no less than £14,225. And if any person would look at the returns they would be astonished to see how any gentlemen could suffer themselves to be dunned in the manner these bishops had been by the secretary of the ecclesiastical commissioners. What with six bishops taking some £28,000 per year more than they were entitled to, and the other bishops refusing to pay what they legally should pay, some £14,000, there was some £40,000 due to the ecclesiastical commissioners which ought to be in use, and employed in increasing the small livings of the lesser clergy, particularly in Wales, where they were miserably salaried.

He had shown the cases of six bishops with small sees; he would next come to the large ones:—

In May, 1837, it had been decided by the ecclesiastical commissioners, the bishops being consenting parties, that the incomes of future Bishops of London and Winchester should be fixed respectively at £10,000 and £7,000 a-year. It was remarkable that there was not a single instance of any of the bishops giving up anything for the benefit of the Church. These gentlemen, the Bishops of London and Winchester, assented to the arrangement that their successors should have £10,000 and £7,000 a-year respectively. If the income were sufficient for their successors, surely it ought to be sufficient for themselves. Each bishop had also two residences—a town and a country one—irrespective of their incomes. In fourteen years the Bishop of London should have received £140,000, but he had received £257,000. The Bishop of Winchester should have received £98,000 in fourteen years, and had received £151,166. So that these two prelates had taken in fourteen years between £100,000 and £200,000 more than they themselves considered sufficient for their maintenance. It might be said they were bishops of the old foundation, and, as such, the new income was not to apply to them, it being applicable only after the avoidance of the see. That was perfectly true according to act of Parliament. But when they considered the nature of the office held by a bishop, and also that the Bishop of London was always seeking money for Church purposes, it would be more satisfactory did he confine himself to the appointed income. Under the new foundation of 1836 the Bishop of Durham was appointed at £8,000 a-year. In fourteen years he should have received £112,000, instead of which he had received £191,668. So that, taken in connexion with the Bishops of London and Winchester, these prelates, in fourteen years, had deprived the Church of upwards of a quarter of a million of money. These were facts that could not be got over, because they were contained in the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and certified as correct by the bishops themselves.

So much for sums paid. To illustrate the manner in which corresponding services were performed, he would take four dioceses—those of Ely, Rochester, London, and St. David's:—

He would begin with the diocese of Ely. Take the parish of Wisbeach. The value of the living of Wisbeach

was—St. Peter's, £1,311 10s.; St. Mary's, £879; total, £2,190 10s. Vicar absent about six months in the year; is also prebendary of Ely, £700; and vicar of Waterbeach £500. The total income was £3,390 10s. Which he obtained because he was son-in-law to Bishop Sparkes! In the adjoining parish of Walsoken, the rectory was worth £1,293; the rector was non-resident. The rector of Leverington (value £2,099) was non-resident; he was also canon of Ely (£700), and rector of Gunthorpe (£534); total income, £3,335. Mr. Sparkes, the rector, was the son of a former bishop. The vicar of Emneth (value £2,990) was non-resident; he was also prebendary of Brecon. The rector of Tydd St. Giles's (£1,200) was resident in Germany; he paid his curate £120; the population was 900; very few attended church. The rector of Tydd St. Mary's (£1,200) was also non-resident; he was prebendary of Lincoln (£1,000), and rector of Woolbeding (£227); total income, £3,327. Here were five clergymen receiving £11,143, and not doing any duty; and one clergyman receiving £3,390, and doing duty only when it suited his convenience.

Rochester had been the scene not only of shameful abuses, but of an abominable imposture:—

The bishop, who was appointed in 1827, had held the deanery of Worcester, and some other benefices, and he resigned these in 1846 to receive the stipulated income of £4,500, to which he had no right; that income was to be assigned to the bishop at the next avoidance. At first a smaller income was assigned to Rochester; in 1846 it was raised to £4,500, and then he offered to resign his pluralities that he might receive that income. But had he received only that? By his own returns he had received £5,370 a year. One of his duties was to hold a triennial visitation of the cathedral—a different thing from the visitations of the diocese—to correct abuses and see the statutes of the cathedral observed; he (Sir B. Hall) had made inquiries, and had not been able to ascertain that the bishop had ever made one of these cathedral visitations, though he was sworn to do so, and in "another place" he alleged his oath as an excuse for not voting for the Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill. It seemed he had seldom or never preached in his cathedral, except on Easter-day last. The dean preached twelve times from December 1 to April 1, and attended service four times; his income was £1,400 per annum. One canon preached twelve times in two years; has a residence, with income of £680. Another, with £780, preached twice last December, but had not preached since, though he had an additional £100 a year because it was represented to the ecclesiastical commissioners that the duties were so laborious! He is also vicar of Chadham, with a population of 16,000, and three villages in Dorsetshire. Another canon has not been in Rochester for three years, and has sold off all his goods and gone off. Up to the month of June, 1851—up to yesterday—no canon preached on any Sunday, not even Whit Sunday, with the exception of Ascension Day. Minor canons did all the work, with no additional pay; two of them got £150 per annum, the others £30. In a few days the cathedral will probably be closed, and then they might go and enjoy themselves, as they generally did. The bishop receives from £5,000 to £6,000 a year; the dean £1,400; the canons, £680 each, and £100—£3,500; making a total of £10,900. The dean and five canons hold additional incomes to the amount of £7,740; total, £17,640 per annum. This case of Rochester had become notorious, in consequence of a suit now pending; and the pamphlet of Mr. Whiston, master of the Grammar-school, had drawn public attention to it. When the charter was granted to this ecclesiastical body, it was determined that six old men, called bedesmen, should be allowed £40 a year. He (Sir B. Hall) had got a return which showed that the last appointment was of Thomas Featherston, in 1774, and that there had been no bedesmen in existence since 1790, so that in the sixty years the chapter had taken £2,400, and divided it. But would the House believe that every quarter-day, until lately, the chapter clerk went through the solemn farce of saying, "Thomas Featherston, come forth and receive your income"—"John Smith, come forth and receive your income" [loud laughter]. To think of this abominable imposture being acted under the very eye of the dean and canons, they knowing well that Thomas Featherston and John Smith had been in their coffins for years! In consequence of the exposure, and of representations made by himself and one of the members for Rochester to the Secretary of State—new appointments were made; six poor old men were appointed, one of whom had served in Lord Howe's action, and another was at Waterloo, pains being taken to select men who had been of service to the country, and who were to receive the stipend of £40 a-year; but a few days ago, when £1 10s. 10d. was to be paid to each of them for the quarter, the chapter clerk, the officer of this ecclesiastical corporation, whose members received £17,640 a year, actually deducted 10s. for his fee from this payment to each of these poor people! The corporation had been receiving this money for fifty or sixty years, and when they did give it they stopped thirty per cent. from the incomes of these poor persons. Then there was an hospital in the diocese of Rochester, of which the dean had taken the income to himself. In one year he received £3,000 for fines, and it was only in consequence of the exposure which had taken place that a stop had been put to this mode of misusing the charity. It was called the Leper's Hospital, but a foul moral leprosy had stepped in and pocketed the money which was intended for charity.

Upon the diocese of London he would touch but lightly:—

There were seven prebends attached to St. Paul's. The duties they had to perform were to preach in turn—that was to say, twice a-year each. That was the duty they had to perform, but what had become of the property of St. Paul's, or, as it ought to be called, the property of the Church? Gone. He was the representative of the parish of St. Pancras, in which they had property that was rated to the relief of the poor at £208,000. But the canons had entered into an agreement by which the Church was robbed to the whole of that amount with the exception of £300 ["hear, hear," from Mr. Goulburn]. He was glad to hear that the right hon. gentleman cheered, for it was an admission from one of the ecclesiastical commissioners that the case was a very bad one.

With the condition of the sees of St. David's, he was personally acquainted:—

The bishopric of St. David's was one of the new foundations. The income was fixed at £4,500 per annum. The bishop received £1,600 per annum from the ecclesiastical commissioners; but he received £1,000 more than he was entitled to. All kinds of deductions were made. All rates and taxes and collection of income so minute as £2 3s. 4d. for pensions, and £12 14s. for stipends, were deducted. The bishop was both dean and treasurer of the Collegiate Church of Brecon at £7,213 10s. per annum. It was the duty of the dean to preside over the church, and to keep the fabric in repair. Mr. Jesse, a gentleman who, after a long term of service, had retired only a few years ago from a responsible situation under the Crown, visited Brecon in 1847, had given the following description:—"The interesting old cathedral, now fast mouldering away—neglected, forsaken, and almost unknown. Who can see it without feelings of the deepest regret? No solemn anthem now ascends to heaven, no choral praise is heard. The insidious ivy creeps through the roof, the floor is damp, and the old oak stalls, with their curiously carved misericordes, are fast falling to decay. And why is this? Are there no funds to keep it in repair?—no estates attached to its original foundation? Where is the dean who occupied the stall on which his name is inscribed, or the precentor or presbyters who sat in the others? Did they resign the ecclesiastical duties because decaying incomes kept pace with the decay of the sacred edifice? Nothing of this sort is the case. The Bishop of St. David's is the dean, and there are no less than fifteen prebendaries, all of them (the bishop included) deriving considerable incomes from this neglected place. Yet the estates flourish, the rents are paid, and the dean and prebendaries pocket the money. The livings which pious men left to this church are still held by them, and yet it is all decay, ruin, and desolation."

He would show the House what was the state of the parish churches (which a bishop ought to visit), from the reports of commissioners appointed, when the right hon. member for Ripon was the Home Secretary, to inquire into the state of education in Wales. These commissioners deemed it necessary to visit many churches, because the schools were frequently held in the chancel or belfry. [The hon. baronet read extracts describing the state of a number of churches, some having "large holes in the roof," others being in ruins; in some the services being seldom performed; in one instance, the clergyman being forbidden to have his horse in the churchyard, put in two cows.] It might be said that it was the duty of the archdeacon, and not of the bishop, to attend to these matters. He had lately asked an archdeacon why he did not do so; and the answer was, that the bishop forbade it. What he had stated did not depend on the reports of persons sent by himself to make inquiry, but on the statements of the before-mentioned commission. If he were to publish the reports he had received, it would reveal a state of things such as was never known in any country, Christian or heathen.

Mr. Horsman set out by declaring that the revenues of the Church must be very nearly £5,000,000 a-year; and that, with the exception of the five leading powers—England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia—there was not a nation in Europe whose whole revenues for army, navy, and judicial purposes, were greater than those of the Church of England. The highest dignitary in the Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, had a Parliamentary income of £15,000 a-year. He had, besides, two palaces so magnificent, that it was matter of notoriety that it cost between £20,000 and £30,000 to take possession of them when he was appointed. He had patronage also amounting to between £70,000 and £80,000 per annum.

The distinguishing feature of Mr. Horsman's speech, was his extraordinary statement relative to the estate of Horfield, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol:—

The estate of Horfield, near the city of Bristol, was let on a lease of three lives in 1817 by the then Bishop of Bristol. Two of the lives dropped in the time of Bishop Grey, who did not renew them. When the first life dropped, he attempted to renew, but not being able to come to terms with the lessee, he gave up all idea of renewing, and declared his intention to leave the estate to fall in for the benefit of the see, instead of his own family. Bishop Grey died, and Bishop Allen succeeded in 1834. Bishop Grey's determination respecting Horfield having been made known to Lord Melbourne, his lordship, on appointing Bishop Allen, told him that two lives in the Horfield lease had dropped, and that only one—an old man—remained, and that his predecessor had resolved to let the lease run out for the benefit of the see. Under these circumstances, Lord Melbourne stipulated that Bishop Allen should not renew the lease. Bishop Allen gave the required pledge, and was appointed, and in 1836 he wrote a letter, which was on record, stating that it was his opinion—as it had been that of Bishop Grey—that the estate should be allowed to lapse to the see. In 1836 Bishop Allen was translated to Ely, and the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol became an united see, held by Monk. Matters remained in this state until 1842, when the old life, Dr. Shadwell, was taken ill, and then it began to be rumoured abroad that the Bishop of Gloucester meant to renew the lease. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were alarmed, and caused their secretary to write to the bishop, alluding to the rumour which had reached them, and expressing a hope that it was not correct. The bishop wrote a reply, in which he said that he felt insulted at the suspicion entertained of him—that if he were to renew the lease he would do something unbecoming a bishop which would leave a lasting reproach on his family. The bishop's words printed in the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission were:—"I am sorry the commissioners suspect me of acting so very—," and then a blank was left for a word, and the sentence concluded "a part." The commissioners, on the receipt of the bishop's letter, desired their secretary to write to him again, expressing sorrow for having wounded his feelings, and stated that they were much comforted by the assurances contained in his epistle. In 1847, the ecclesiastical commissioners had to make a new arrangement respecting the income of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, it being found that the see was richer than was necessary to secure the payment of £5,000 to the bishop. It was accordingly decided that certain payments should be made to the episcopal fund, and the commissioners, at the same



time, determined to take possession of the estate of Horfield, and they passed an order in Council vesting it in themselves after the next vacancy. Under these circumstances, the ecclesiastical commissioners were surprised at the commencement of 1848 by receiving a communication from the Bishop of Gloucester, stating his intention to renew the lease, and giving them the refusal of it for the sum of £11,500. The ecclesiastical commissioners desired their secretary to write to the bishop, reminding him of the moral obligation he was under not to renew the lease. The bishop answered that he knew nothing of moral obligations; that he had a legal right; and, if the commissioners did not choose to pay him £11,500 he would renew the lease and alienate the property from the Church. The ecclesiastical commissioners—indeed, no doubt, by the best motives—agreed, most improperly, to deal with the bishop, and to pay him £11,500. They, however, endeavoured to carry the arrangement into effect, not openly and in public, but by private transfer with the bishop. The deed of transfer was submitted to their solicitor, who, however, refused to incur the responsibility of being a party to such transaction. He told them they must prepare a scheme and an order in Council. These instruments were prepared and laid before the Attorney-General, and those instruments were within twenty-four hours of being ratified, when the circumstances became known, and he questioned the Attorney-General on the subject without succeeding in obtaining a very clear answer. He then appealed to the noble lord at the head of the Government not to sanction the order in Council until he had read the evidence bearing on the point. The noble lord promised he would not, and whether he had read the evidence or not, the Government had refused to ratify the scheme. The worst was yet to come. Last year Dr. Shadwell died, and it was in evidence, in a return, that the Bishop of Gloucester, by his own act, had renewed the lease of Horfield, his own secretary being the lessee, and, as he (Mr. H.) was informed, his own children being the lives put in the lease. Was there any other public department in which such a transaction would be permitted? Would any man, except a dignitary of the Church, dare to carry out such a transaction, and show his face as an honest man in public? He (Mr. H.) had not yet been able to obtain any explanation of the terms on which the renewal of the lease had taken place; but he knew that Mr. Finlayson calculated that the three young lives put into the lease depreciated the value of the property 90 per cent.

The remarks of the daily press on these disclosures have called forth several letters in reply or arrest of judgment. The Bishop of London reminds the public that in a letter to Mr. Goulbourn, read by that right hon. gentleman to the House of Commons in July last, he declared Sir Benjamin Hall's estimate of his (the Bishop's) income at £50,000 a-year to be an "absurd exaggeration"—asserted the strict accuracy of the returns he had made in the year to which they had related—and explained that "it is only one-third of the ground-rents (of the Paddington estate) which is paid to the bishop, the other two-thirds being paid to the representatives of the original lessees of the estate."

On the part of the Bishop of Gloucester, two champions have appeared—"Verax," and Mr. Miles, the member for Bristol. The anonymous gentleman denies that the bishop took any price for the renewal of the lease—so that he might have made a present to his children of what he valued at £11,500. Mr. Miles begs to inform the *Times* "that I have it my power to contradict many of the assertions made by Mr. Horsman in the House of Commons; but as the right rev. prelate is detained on the Continent by illness, it has been thought best by his friends to wait until a clear and distinct refutation of the charges brought forward against him can be obtained." The Bishop himself has also taken the field: the pith of his defence will be found in a paragraph of our weekly Summary.

**AN ARCHDEACON ON REMOVING BISHOPS FROM THE LORDS.**—Archdeacon Wilberforce, in a charge recently delivered to his clergy at Beverley, made an avowal of opinion the more startling because he is the brother of a bishop:—

As to the presence of our bishops in the Legislature, I imagine that very many Churchmen share in the conviction which I entertain myself, that few things would be a greater blessing to the Church than that the bishops should be relieved from all interference in political measures. Without mentioning other reasons, it is evident that, so long as our bishops are a useful auxiliary to the different Parliamentary parties, we shall never attain that blessing which was promised to God's ancient people, "Their nobles shall be of themselves, and their government shall proceed from the midst of them."

**PROPOSED PROTESTANT RETALIATION.**—As a set-off to the project on behalf of which the Pope has appealed to his Italian subjects—viz., the erection of a church of St. Peter in the heart of London—Dr. Cumming reduces to a distinct proposition recent suggestions of an Anglo-Italian mission. In a letter to the *Times*, the relentless Antipapal Doctor says:—

Let us start the project of "building a spacious church in the centre of Rome, in a fine position, in one of the most majestic streets in the city, principally for the use of the English, and thence of other foreigners, as well as of the natives." I am not a member of the Church of England, but I propose that it be a cathedral church, with a thoroughly Protestant bishop and presbyters; and I engage to raise £100 towards this noble project if undertaken by Christmas, 1851, and I doubt not thousands of similar offers will be made if the thing be set a-going. We have gained nothing by an over-fastidious forbearance. We can lose nothing by so strongly provoked, but so just and reasonable a reply to these growing pretensions. Whether the Roman authorities refuse or permit, the result will be equally instructive. We shall thus have an opportunity of proving to the Pope and his followers we can give money for so good an object without the stimulus of draughts on purgatory, and bills payable in that region at a hundred days. We shall in this way, to use the

words of Luther, make a hole in the drum of "the Most Eminent and Rev. Archbishop of Westminster and Ordinary of London," who is appointed the petrel of this crusade.

**DR. D'AUBIGNÉ ON CHURCH REFORM.**—The popular historian of the Reformation has published a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "on the grounds of union and communion between the Church of England and Foreign Churches holding the essentials of Christian Truth." The most remarkable passage in the letter is the following:—

Why should I not express to you, my lord, a desire which I have long had in my heart? This desire is, that being surrounded by ministers and members of the Church the most enlightened and most devoted to God and to his word, you should digest and present to Parliament a plan, not to effect (sic) a reform of the Church, but to establish the authority (sic) which should be charged with its reform and government. It seems to me that the best way would be to establish a body similar to that which governs the Episcopal Church of America, composed of three chambers, that of the bishops, that of the presbyters, and that of the members of the Church (the two latter being ordinarily united in one). The Americans of the United States have received so much from you (they have received everything, even their very existence), why should you not take something from them? I am convinced that sooner or later a reform must take place in the government of the Church of England; it is important that it should be done well. I think that there would be some hope of its being accomplished in a good sense, if it were done while you, my lord, are Primate of the Church, and while Victoria is Queen of England."

**THE VACANT ROMAN CATHOLIC SEES IN ENGLAND.**—The *Tablet* says—"We have heard, on what we believe to be extremely good authority, though not from an official source, that his Holiness has filled up the five lately-erected dioceses as follows:—To Southwark, Dr. Grant; to Plymouth, Dr. Errington; to Clifton, Dr. Burgess; to Shrewsbury, Dr. Browne; to Salford, Dr. Turner; to Nottingham, Dr. Hendren, translated from Clifton."

**ALLEGED DEATH FROM CRUELTY.**—An inquest has been held at Manchester on the body of a girl 17 years of age, named Esther Swinnerton. The girl was living with her father and a step-mother till a few weeks back, when, owing to a report that the step-mother had beat her unmercifully, and confined her in a dark cellar, the police took her from home and placed her in the Salford workhouse, where she died on Thursday last. Mr. Brownbill, a surgeon, who had attended the girl in the workhouse, and subsequently made a post mortem examination of the body, was of opinion that she died of consumption, caused by malformation of the spine, hastened by diarrhoea. She might have lived several months but for the diarrhoea, and that might have been brought on by neglect, want of nourishment, or confinement in a damp atmosphere. It was clearly shown that the food supplied to the poor girl was insufficient, and that she was frequently beaten and forced to sleep in a cold, damp, and most unwholesome cellar or coal vault. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Elizabeth Swinnerton, the step-mother.

**FATAL AND HEARTLESS OCCURRENCE.**—An inquest has been held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Sophia Martin, aged sixty-six, the wife of a retired publican, who had died in that institution. William Brown, a butler, deposed that on the evening of the 6th of June, he saw the deceased in Hyde-park, attempting to cross Rotten-row, but, having just got off the footpath, she stopped on seeing the approach of a lady and gentleman on horseback. The lady was looking sideways, in the contrary direction to deceased, whom, on nearing, her horse having its bridle loose, and going at a smart canter, veered towards her, and, before she could recede, knocked her down senseless. Witness raising her up, and at the same time calling after the lady, the latter, and the gentleman who accompanied her, came back, when, without making any remark, they turned their horses' heads, and rode off. The lady and gentleman alluded to were strangers to him, but while they were viewing what had happened, a gentleman rode up, who made a salute, which they returned, and that gentleman he recognised to be Mr. W. Reid, of the firm of Reid and Co., the brewers. Mr. Murray, house surgeon of the hospital, said that on deceased's admission she had a fracture of the right ankle, which, after a few days, was followed by severe inflammation, ending in gangrene, under which she sunk and died on Friday last. A friend of the deceased said he had written by that afternoon's post to Mr. Reid, with a view to ascertain who the lady and gentleman were; as he thought it cruel of them, after seeing what had happened, to ride away, without giving their names. The coroner and jury thought such an act disgusting, and the only question being whether there was any criminality attached to the lady, to endeavour to procure her personal attendance, as well as to obtain other testimony, the inquiry was adjourned.

**REPRESENTATION OF WORCESTER.**—The announcement of the failure of the bank of Messrs. Rufford and Biggs, of which firm Mr. F. Rufford, M.P., is one of the partners, has caused some commotion in Worcester; and the local Parliamentary Financial Reform Association have announced that in the event of a vacancy in the representation, they will be prepared with a candidate likely to command a majority of the suffrages of the Liberal party. The gentleman alluded to is W. Laslett, Esq. Mr. Rufford is a Conservative, and whenever a vacancy occurs, a sharp contest is inevitable.

Messrs. Fairbairn are constructing engines which are to run express trains between London and Birmingham in two hours.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCHES OF THE NEW CONNEXION.

The eighty-second annual meeting of this association has just been held at Derby. Two hundred ministers and representatives assembled; and, from Tuesday morning, the 24th of June, to Friday noon, the 27th, they transacted the business introduced, in the Mary's-gate Chapel, belonging to the church of which Rev. J. G. Pike is the minister. On the Monday evening, a preparatory devotional meeting was called, together with a meeting of the committee appointed to prepare the order of business for discussion on the following days. At seven on Tuesday morning, the association was opened, after singing and prayer, with the reading of "states," as they are technically called, i.e., the written reports from the various churches of their past circumstances and present condition. The numbers reported showed, in most cases, an increase, seldom great, over those presented last year, the largest addition appearing in the case of one of the churches in Nottingham, which, besides its own spacious chapel in Stoney-street, has seven smaller chapels in the villages around, whose members in the aggregate amount to between 900 and 1,000 persons. The year's increase was nearly eighty members.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. J. F. Winks, of Leicester, was unanimously elected chairman, and Rev. J. B. Pike, of Bourne, and Rev. W. Fogg, of Retford, were afterwards constituted moderators. Rev. R. Kenny acted as secretary, by appointment from the previous year. Some cases from particular churches engaged the Association during part of the morning session; the churches were also invited to send delegates to the Peace Congress advertised for July; but the greatest interest was excited by a fraternal letter from the Triennial Conference of the Freewill Baptists of America, who are more numerous than their cis-Atlantic brethren. This epistle denounced in the sternest language all slavery (with which the Freewill Baptists are wholly untainted), and enclosed the resolution voted at the Triennial Conference in 1850, advising peaceable resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by the General Congress. The secretary was ordered to reply on behalf of the association, expressing the reciprocal and cordial feelings entertained by the General Baptists of England, and their sympathy with their dear brethren of the United States in their benevolent movements. At an after-stage of the business, a separate resolution on the anti-slavery subject was carried. The American letter also recommended in energetic but affectionate language the temperance cause to the hearty support of Christians in the Motherland. In the afternoon, among other affairs, the project of launching a penny magazine was discussed and rejected; and the Report of the Committee for examining the credentials of ministers desiring to enter the Connexion was read and received. Dr. Burns, of London, preached in the evening. The reading of states was proceeded with from seven p.m. to half-past eight on Wednesday, and at half-past ten the second sermon was preached by Rev. W. Underwood, of London.

The annual meeting of the Home Mission was held in the afternoon, when the Reports of the District Committees were read, and addresses by Rev. J. G. Pike, J. B. Batey, and others, were delivered. The annual Foreign Missionary Meeting took place at half-past 6 p.m., Mr. Alderman Heard, of Nottingham, presiding. An abstract of the Report was read by the secretary, Rev. J. G. Pike. Every branch of the society's agency—the native ministry, educational establishments, &c.—were said to be in a flourishing state. The treasurer's account gave £2,016 16s. 4d. as the receipts for the year, but with a contingent deficit in a few days of nearly £500. Addresses were delivered by Revs. H. Hunter, J. Wallis, J. Goadby, Dr. Burns, and W. Jarrow, lately returned from China.

Next morning (Thursday) the ordinary business of the association was resumed at 7 p.m. The attention of the churches in whose towns the association may be hereafter held, was called by a definite motion to a resolution passed in 1847, expressing an objection to the provision of dinners at inns or taverns, and wishing those, wherever practicable, to be provided in another way. At the sitting after breakfast, Mr. Morgan, of Birmingham, by a previous vote of permission, addressed the association respecting a school now being established under his superintendence, for the cheap and efficient education of the children of Baptist ministers; and at the close of his explanations, a resolution, commending his endeavour, was cordially adopted. The Report of the Committee of the Academical Institution, with the Reports of the Theological and Classical Examiners, were then read. The number of students who have been training for the ministry during the past session was ten, and the testimony to their industry, acquirements, and progress, was decided and satisfactory. Thanks were voted to the committee and examiners, and suitable appointments made for the coming year. The principal topic of discussion in the afternoon was the formation of a fund for the relief of ministers who, by illness or old age, should become incapacitated for active labour, or of their widows, in case of their decease. The speakers were many and earnest in pressing their various objections, especially in opposition to the fourth clause of the bill, as brought forward by a committee appointed last year to confer and prepare a comprehensive scheme. With some modifications, however, the whole plan was received, the pith of which may be given in a few words. Each minister becoming a member of the society subscribes two guineas as entrance-fee—or if he have entered the denomina-



tion when more than thirty-five years of age, four guineas—and one guinea per annum afterwards. His church, likewise, will be required to subscribe annually a sum equivalent to twopence per member; and if he leave the connexion or emigrate, one-half of what he has paid in less than he may have received out, will be returned. A committee of management are to be organized, by whom, under an actuary's advice, tables are to be compiled, and, from the fixed annual income, fixed sums will be paid to those who become legitimate recipients. The subject of the monthly organ of the denomination, the *General Baptist Repository*, was considered, and resolutions thereon passed with general assent.

Friday morning, before breakfast, was devoted to the Report of the Trustees and Editorial Committee of the New Connexional Hymn-book, which will shortly be issued from the press. It will consist of about 970 hymns, selected, with much care, from the current collections of "Spiritual Hymns and Odes." The matter of a model trust-deed was referred to a committee. Resolutions respecting the *Regium Donum*, church-rates, and Popery, were also adopted. No circular letter was read this year, but the Rev. J. G. Pike was requested to prepare one and publish it through the usual channel, after consultation with some brethren named.

During the sittings of the association, a bazaar had been open in the County-hall, the proceeds to be assigned to the Foreign Missionary Fund. Cordial thanks were voted to those who had contributed articles or assisted in its promotion. The Rev. J. G. Pike stated that, independently of £20 obtained by the sale of articles at Nottingham, £120 had been realized by this bazaar.

The Rev. J. G. Pike was appointed the chairman for the next meeting of the association, which is to be held at Louth. A minute secretary for that occasion was also chosen. Warm and unanimous thanks were voted to the chairman and moderators, and the chairman concluded with prayer. From statistics read by the chairman, the present numerical position of the denomination appears to be the following:—Baptized in the year, 1,093; received, 303; restored, 70; dismissed, 214; excluded, 216; withdrawn, 202; removed, 175; dead, 298; clear increase, 361. Total number of members, 18,638.

#### CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of Lady Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt, was held on Thursday last. The proceedings of the day commenced with a lengthened devotional service in the chapel of the institution, which was succeeded by two essays and a sermon. Mr. J. Waite, senior student, read the first essay, having for its subject "The Mysteries of Christianity." Mr. A. Anderson, another student, followed with an essay "On the Explicitness of Christianity." Both discourses appeared to give great satisfaction to all present. After another hymn and prayer, the Rev. T. Binney preached from Phil. iii. 7. The discourse was an hour in length, and characterised by the preacher's well-known attributes. The service having concluded with singing and prayer, a goodly number of the company furnished themselves with tickets, and wended their way through the fields to Cheshunt-house, where a dinner had been provided in the large antique hall of the mansion, formerly the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. Charles Mayo, Lord of the Manor. Dinner being over, Mr. Alderman Challis, who presided, called upon the Principal of the College to read a Report of the institution.

Dr. Stowell preferred giving a verbal to a written report on such an occasion [hear, hear]. Having been connected with the College only since last November, it would not be expected that he could say very much about it. It was not a very easy thing to succeed such a man as Dr. Harris, but he had not to report any rebellion amongst the students, nor had he heard of any want of confidence in their tutors. So far as he could see, the conduct of all had been such as they could wish for or expect on the part of a number of enlightened English Christian gentlemen [hear, hear]. Some of the students who were leaving the College were expecting to occupy very important spheres in the Christian Church. Mr. Waite, the gentleman who read the first address in the morning, was about to enter upon the duties of the office of a co-pastor with the Rev. J. Reynolds, of Halsted, Essex. He thought it very desirable that such offices should be greatly multiplied [hear]. Another student was about to become settled in the very important sea-bathing town of Scarborough, where the people had lately built a beautiful church—he called it church designedly, for he did not believe in chapels himself [hear, hear]. He did not object to meeting-houses, but he liked churches better [hear, hear]. A third student, Mr. Hall, was on his way to China [hear, hear]. It was very gratifying to himself to be able to state that considerable attention was being directed to Cheshunt. The appeals for preachers were unusually large, and the applications for the admission of students were more numerous than they could entertain. Eleven students were leaving this vacation, and their places would be quickly filled up. With respect to the character of the students, he had every reason to express to the Christian public represented on that occasion, that he had great confidence in their intelligence, integrity, and disposition for mental application. He never knew a student who worked hard enough; but those at Cheshunt would bear comparison with any. But, further still, he could express the fullest satisfaction in their characters in reference to their morals and piety. [One other point he wished to make a remark

upon; it had reference to himself. Wherever he was, in college or out of it, he must be a free man [hear, hear]. With these feelings, he must assert, and had always done so, and somewhat successfully too, his own individual right to use the best powers of his mind, with the best light he could get hold of, in order to ascertain what truth is, and how that truth is to be set a-going in the world [hear, hear]. He was an advocate for freedom of body, and quite as much an advocate for freedom of mind. If freedom of mind would lead to atheism, then he must be an atheist. But he was well assured that free inquiry led to quite an opposite result. Therefore he said, let there be free thought and inquiry among manly Christian students [hear, hear]. If it should happen in his own experience, that a student did not quite fall in with the opinions which he himself held, he was not going to attempt to put that young man down [cheers] because they called him a Doctor in Divinity [renewed cheers]. He did not do so, and he would not [hear, hear]. Dr. Stowell next alluded to the want of systematic effort among the churches for the sustentation of the College, both as regards money and men. He did not blame any parties, but thought that such an evil ought to be speedily rectified.

The Report thus presented by Dr. Stowell, was received on the motion of Mr. Binney, seconded by the Rev. John Jones.

The Rev. J. Sherman moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Binney for his sermon, which he characterised as original, philosophical, and spiritual. The Rev. H. Allon seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Binney responded.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott, a coloured minister, from Sierra Leone, made a statement to the meeting. He had come as a deputation to this country from the churches of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, which had existed in his native land fifty-nine years; and his object was to see if arrangements could be effected for the admission of coloured students into the college at Cheshunt, with a view of sending them to the interior of Africa; where, at the present moment, there lived a great king, of immense influence, who looked with a favourable eye upon Christianity, and was willing that it should be taught to his people, if coloured preachers could be found to do the work, but he would not tolerate the whites. Mr. Elliott expressed his great satisfaction at the way in which he had been received by the committee, and he trusted that his object would be eventually secured [hear, hear].

Mr. Todhunter, the classical tutor, having made a few observations to the meeting, the Rev. de K. Williams, of Tottenham, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and, in doing so, took occasion to refer to what had fallen from Mr. Allon with reference to the need for systematic support being given to the colleges. Those who, like himself, admired the good old plan for college residence, ought, at the present time especially, to do all they could for this institution. He believed that the feeling of the country generally was in favour of the old plan, in preference to that adopted by New College.

Mr. Binney seconded the motion. He hoped that this would be the last occasion that any invidious reference would be made to New College. Let the friends of the old system, as well as the new, seek to do the best they could in their different spheres.

The Chairman returned thanks, and remarked, with regard to New College, that he did not sympathize with it; nevertheless he would not utter a word against it. He called upon the friends present, while they contributed to the success of the new institution, not to forget the old [cheers].

The proceedings then terminated.

**CITY-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The Rev. William Spencer Edwards, formerly of Brighton, and late of Craven Chapel, entered upon the pastorate of this Church on Sunday last. The congregation was unusually large, the chapel being crowded to excess. The church consists of about 200 members. During the first year, in addition to the payment of £1,000 to the Chapel Building Society, they have raised by seat-rents, &c., nearly £600, and are now about to undertake the erection of schools.

**ROYDON, ESSEX.**—The new chapel erected for the Congregational Church under the pastoral charge of the Rev. W. C. Frith, was opened yesterday week, when the attendance of ministers and friends from London and the surrounding country was most encouraging. Sermons were preached by the Rev. E. Mannering, and the Rev. J. W. Richardson, both of London. A public meeting was held in the evening, the pastor occupying the chair. The following ministers took part in the services of the day:—Rev. Messrs. T. Finch, W. Ellis, J. W. Bowhay, T. Hill, Mr. Holden, A. New, and Mr. Insull. Dinner was provided in a booth adjoining, the Rev. Dr. Stowell, President of Cheshunt College, occupying the chair. The total cost of the new building, which is capable of seating about 250 persons, together with the freehold and old chapel, allowing for much gratuitous service, given by members of the Established Church as well as Dissenters, is £300, towards which £160 has been obtained.

**CLIFTON.**—Buckingham Chapel, an elegant structure, was erected by a few enterprising individuals for the use of the Baptist denomination, at a cost of nearly £5,000. A small church was formed, and a persevering attempt made to establish a Dissenting "interest" in the very centre of this aristocratic and High-Church neighbourhood. During the last two years, the church and congregation have greatly increased, but the very large debt of £2,300 crippled

the energies of the people, and appeared to render the sale of the chapel almost imperative. The anniversary was held on Sunday week, when sermons were preached by the pastor, the Rev. R. Morris, and the Rev. T. Makepeace, missionary from Saugur, India. An effort was made materially to liquidate the debt, and through the kind assistance of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., this was effected. Mr. Peto promised £200; R. Leonard, Esq., £200; Mr. H. Lee, £135; Mr. T. S. Cummins, £100; Mr. G. Ashmead, £50; and R. B. Sherring, Esq., in addition to a former donation of £500, £85; A Friend, through Mr. Morris, offered £500, if an additional £1,000 was raised. The congregation made an effort to meet the condition, and it was announced that more than the £1,000 had been promised, making the product of these anniversary services £1,515. £800 is still left as a debt on the chapel.

**POYLE.**—The half-yearly meeting of the ministers and delegates of the third district of the West Middlesex County Association was held at Poyle, on June 24th, 1851. The attendance was greater than on any previous occasion. The moral state of the west of Middlesex engaged, at length, the attention of the brethren, and various plans were suggested to attempt the melioration of the people. More especially the constitution of the weak churches was anxiously considered. A resolution on American slavery was passed, and Apsley Pellatt, Esq., and the Rev. J. Dickinson were appointed delegates to the Peace Congress.

**CHEEDLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.**—**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.**—A new Independent chapel was opened at this place on the 24th ult. Dr. Raffes preached in the morning and evening—when the attendance and collections were large—and presided in the afternoon at a dinner of the friends, when speeches were also delivered by the Revs. J. Cooke, of Uttoxeter; Edwards, of Hanley; Jones, of Longton; Chambers, of Newcastle; Kay, of Tutbury; S. Horn, Esq., S. Astbury, Esq., and others. But there was one saddening circumstance—the illness of the Rev. W. Robinson, the pastor, who was seized with a sudden attack of inflammation in the bowels. The friends separated in some apprehension, which the next day increased, and on Thursday morning the object of their affectionate anxiety expired, leaving a widow and son.

**TRURO.**—The Rev. Mr. Roberts has resigned the pastorate of the Independent church here. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, the 22nd ult., to a large and deeply interested audience, and on the following evening a meeting of members of the church and congregation took place for the purpose of taking a formal farewell of Mr. Roberts. The chair was occupied by W. Baynard, Esq., and an address expressive of deep regret at Mr. Roberts's departure, and of the high respect and affection with which his character is regarded by the great majority of the church and congregation, was read. In testimony of these feelings Mr. Roberts was then presented with a purse containing upwards of fifty guineas. In returning thanks for this most gratifying and unexpected mark of attachment the rev. gentleman alluded at some length to the circumstances which had led to his resignation, and which were but imperfectly known to many of those present. Several gentlemen afterwards gave expression to the great regret which they felt at the loss of Mr. Roberts's ministerial services, and to the circumstances attending his resignation. At the conclusion of the meeting the whole of those present pressed forward to bid a personal farewell to their late minister. The regret felt at Mr. Roberts's leaving is not confined to his own congregation, but extends to persons of all classes and sects in Truro and its neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent.*

**HERNSHAM, NEAR ESHER, SURREY.**—Services commemorating the opening of the Independent chapel in this village were held on the 2nd inst. Two sermons were preached on the occasion by the Rev. James Stratten, of Paddington, and Hill, of Clapham. When the chapel was opened, seven years ago, there was a debt of £240. Up to the above date £100 had been paid of the principal, in addition to the yearly interest, leaving a debt of £140. By the liberal contributions of friends, the managers were enabled to accept the offer of a loan of £100 for three or five years without interest; and thus the early extinction of the debt was provided for.

**RHYMNEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd inst., a meeting was held in the Independent chapel, Sion, Rhymney, when Mr. William Davies, a student from Brecon College, was recognised as the pastor of the church meeting in this place. The Rev. L. Powell, of Cardiff, the Rev. J. Davies, of Llanelly, the Rev. D. Evans, of Tredegar, the Rev. J. Rees, of Beaufort, the Rev. E. Davies, M.A., Tutor of the Brecon College, the Rev. J. Stephens, Brychege, and several other ministers, conducted the different services.

**RETTFORD NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—The Rev. R. S. Short, late of Lincoln, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the New Congregational Church here; the opening services of which were announced in our columns two months ago. He will commence his duties on the 27th inst.

**WHEATHAMSTEAD.**—On Thursday, the anniversary of the Independent Chapel here was celebrated. Two discourses were delivered by the Rev. J. Vale Mummery, of London.

**THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE** of the United Baptist Churches in Germany is to be held at Hamburg, on the 22nd inst.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## POOR MINISTERS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—When the Great Exhibition was about to be opened, a suggestion was made in one of our denominational magazines that it would be well for country churches to manifest their gratitude to their ministers by providing them with the means of examining the innumerable wonders there displayed. I am afraid this counsel has not been taken so generally as it deserved. In the neighbourhood in which I reside, scarcely a single Baptist, Independent, or Wesleyan minister, has been able to visit the Crystal Palace. Their salaries are invariably small, and many of them have large families to maintain. They read the brilliant descriptions given from week to week of this magnificent spectacle, and they grieve that they have no chance of gazing upon it. They hear, in some cases, their deacons and friends talk of the astonishment and admiration with which they viewed it, and they blush that those whom it is their province to teach are in advance of them on so important and interesting a subject. They observe that wealthy employers are sending their men from all parts of the country to improve their tastes and reward their faithful industry, and they wonder how it is that they, the servants of Christ and his Church, are forgotten. It is not yet too late, however, to change their mourning into joy. Travelling to London is, at this season, exceedingly cheap. The expense of a visit, although beyond the ability of the great majority of Nonconformist ministers, would be a burden to but few Nonconformist churches. And the sacrifice (where it would entail a sacrifice), would be fully repaid by the augmented cheerfulness and energy which the treat would communicate to all upon whom it was bestowed. Allow me, therefore, through your columns, to press upon the British Churches the importance of showing this small, but valuable generosity, to their pastors.

And I would also suggest to wealthy friends in London, that they would act kindly in at once writing to any poor country ministers with whose names they may be familiar, offering them, during their stay in town, the relief of hospitality.

It is melancholy that such an appeal as this is required; but the best way of diminishing the ignominy which its necessity involves will be by promptly and cheerfully responding to it.

I am, my dear sir, sincerely yours,  
July 4th, 1851. A COUNTRY PASTOR.

## THE CHICORY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your Summary of last week's paper, I cannot but feel sorry that you should have referred to Mr. Baring's motion on the chicory question in the manner you have done. I do not believe for one moment that Mr. B. had any care about the public risk, but rather had in view his own interest as a large proprietor of coffee plantations. That coffee has been adulterated in many objectionable ways under the name of chicory there can be no doubt; but this is no argument against the use of the real article, which is acknowledged generally to be a very wholesome and nutritious beverage, and decidedly an improvement to coffee; and, therefore, to speak of people being "poisoned by chicory" is most extravagant. It would, indeed, be well for Mr. B. if all persons believed that what is sold for the "fragrant berry" always is such. The farmers of this country are now cultivating their land for the purpose of growing chicory, while at this time there are many thousands of acres of it growing; and surely in these days of "glorious free-trade" it would be as unjust as it is impolitic to put a bar in the way of the free cultivation of the soil, which undoubtedly is the object sought to be obtained by the hollow howlings of M.P. coffee plantation owners.

Let means be taken, if you please, to deter chicory being adulterated; but let not the free use of the real article be impeded, which is a benefit to the people and to the cultivators of the soil.

I am, Sir, your old friend and subscriber from the very first number of the *Noncon* till now, and always shall be while I live, I hope,  
Kettering, July 5th, 1851. FAIRPLAY.

P.S.—I am disinterested in this matter, but knowing some of your warmest friends have expressed themselves very dissatisfied with your remarks—thinking this unfair, has induced me to write my views, which I hope you will make some reference to.

## WHAT AND WHERE IS THE ISLE OF SKYE?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—There are many of your readers to whom the name of a poor and obscure island on the west coast of Scotland may be new. This island is one of the Hebrides, and is politically in the county of Inverness. Its population is about 27,000. The appeals which your own and other newspapers have contained during the last ten days have originated questions on several points, which you will do a great favour to suffering thousands if you will allow me briefly to explain.

**The fact of a famine.**—This is now beyond all doubt. I have before me the testimony of the Rev. Coll. McDonald, parish clergyman of Portree; Rev. John M'iver, parish clergyman of Kilmuir; Rev. John Fletcher, Free Church minister, Braacadale; Rev. Alex. Adam, United Presbyterian minister, Portree; and the Rev. James M'Queen, Baptist minister, Broadford—all in the island, and all concurring to represent the state of the people as most miserable. As far back as March last, thousands were at the point of starvation; and now we have appalling and heart-rending cases of actual death.

**Cause of the Famine.**—The immediate cause is the failure of the corn crop, and the almost total loss of the potato crop of last season, joined to the want of work, and of the means of seeking it. The distress is aggravated by the discontinuance of the relief which had been afforded for several years from the voluntary contributions to the Highland Relief Fund raised in 1846-7.

**Means of Relief.**—The parochial poor boards can do but little. They are paralyzed. Their exchequer is

empty. Many of the ratepayers are reduced to great straits and difficulties in providing for themselves. Government has been appealed to, and has now under its consideration the report of a commissioner appointed to make inquiry. In April of this year, a large committee of influential gentlemen and ministers of all denominations, was appointed at a public meeting in Edinburgh, and this committee of relief is vigorously prosecuting its work. But, notwithstanding their efforts, the lives of very many are at this moment in peril, for want. And even if Government should interfere, there will be much left to be done which nothing but private benevolence can effect. So far as my appeal is concerned, its object will be accomplished, if contributors will send their offerings direct to any of the clergymen or ministers I have named, or to the committee in Edinburgh, with whose secretary I am in communication. Any sums entrusted to me I will put into the hands of any gentleman on the island whom the contributors choose to name. If I receive no instructions, I will use my best discretion.

**Mode of Relief.**—The relief administered by the Edinburgh committee "is given in meal and other necessities, and only to those who cannot be otherwise kept alive." The distribution is conducted without expense by the ministers of all denominations, who have become the gratuitous almoners of the bounty of the charitable, and whose only rivalry seems to be who can be most useful in the work of mercy. The labour test is likewise adopted as far as practicable. But every one perceives the difficulty of its application where there is general and utter destitution.

**Permanent Improvement.**—This is ultimately the most important question that can be raised; and I mention it not to discuss it, but to say that it is not overlooked by those who are zealous to supply present want. It engages their gravest attention. Meantime I have to thank many friends who have not postponed their kind assistance till questions of this order are settled.

Many thanks, Mr. Editor, for opening your columns to this appeal.

Yours very truly, JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, July 2, 1851.

**MORTALITY FROM INTEMPERANCE.**—At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, Lord Overstone in the chair, a paper was read by F. G. P. Neilson, Esq., on the "rate of mortality among persons of intemperate habits." Mr. Neilson commenced his paper by explaining that the primary reason for collecting the data then brought forward was to apply the results to life assurance operations, and he had consequently only included well-marked cases of intemperance, and not brought into his observations mere occasional drinkers, or what is termed generous or "free livers." Throughout the whole of the tables the mortality shown was frightfully high. In the 6111.5 years of life, to which the observations extended, 357 deaths had taken place, but if these lives had been subject to the same rate of mortality as the general population of England and Wales, the number of deaths would have been 110 only, or less than one-third. At the term of life 20-30 the mortality was upwards of five times that of the general community, and in the succeeding twenty years it was above four times greater, the difference gradually becoming less and less. An intemperate person of age 20 has an equal chance of living 15.6 years, one of 31 years of age 13.8, and one of 40 years 11.6, while a person of the general population of the country would have an equal chance of living 44.2, 36.5, and 28.8 years respectively. Some curious results were shown in the influence of the different kinds of drink on the duration of life: beer-drinkers averaging 21.7 years, spirit-drinkers 16.7, and those who drank both spirits and beer indiscriminately 16.1 years. These results, however, were not more curious than those connected with the different classes of persons. The average duration of life, after the commencement of intemperate habits among mechanics, working and labouring men, was eighteen years; traders, dealers, and merchants, seventeen; professional men, and gentlemen, fifteen; and females, fourteen years only. But perhaps the most curious circumstance disclosed was the remarkable similarity between the proportion of crime in the sexes to the proportion of deaths from assigned causes of intemperance. It was shown that the tendency to crime in the male sex is nearly five times greater than that of the female, or more strictly in the relation of 336 to 1,581, while the ratio of deaths to the population from assigned intemperate causes age 20 and upwards are in the relation of 8,011 to 36,769—a most remarkable agreement, the difference being under 2½ per cent. Mr. Neilson concluded by giving an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales, from which it appeared that the number of males was 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, one to every 434 of the female, and one in 145 of both sexes.

**COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—NINE LIVES LOST.**—Another of these sad occurrences took place on the morning of yesterday week, at the colliery of Mr. George Dudley, Cradley, Worcestershire, while the safety lamp was being used for the purpose of testing the presence of gas. It resulted in the death of nine persons. The bodies of four of them were brought out of the pit quite dead—the others have since died from the effects of the injuries sustained. At the inquest, it is expected, some of the Government inspectors of mines will attend.

**A PATRIARCHAL BRIDEGROOM.**—An old man, aged eighty-six, belonging to Strathglass, who had five sons, two daughters, and forty-two grandchildren, recently got married to a fair maid of thirty. One of the bridesmaids on the occasion was great-granddaughter to the woman who acted in that capacity at his first marriage, sixty years ago. But, to crown all, his forty-third grandchild was baptized by the same clergyman immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed. So much for the salubrity of Strathglass.—*John o' Groat's Journal.*

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

On Saturday, the distribution of prizes for proficiency in the various branches of study comprised within the Faculty of Arts, took place in the Botanical Theatre of the University. Sir James Graham presided, and there was a large attendance of the friends of the students and of persons interested in the welfare of the College.

Professor Malden, the Dean of the Faculty, read the Report for the past session. After some introductory remarks, it went on to observe that during the session the professorship of English law, previously held by Professor Marsham, had become vacant, and that the chair had been filled by Mr. J. A. Russell, barrister-at-law, of the Northern circuit. Shortly before Christmas Mr. Scott, Professor of English language and literature, was appointed Principal of Owen's College, Manchester, and the Council were gratified that a gentleman had been selected from amongst this body to fill so important an office. Mr. Scott's place had been supplied by Mr. Clough, the Principal of University Hall. The total number of students in the faculty of law and literature during the session had been 241; of these 184 had attended the ordinary classes, and 57 the courses of lectures addressed peculiarly to schoolmasters; and the number of gentlemen attending these latter classes had increased since the last session by 8. They had the satisfaction of thinking, therefore, that they were effecting increased good in that direction at all events, although the number of students was less by 21 than in the previous year. This might possibly be accounted for by the following circumstance:—During a period of seventeen years the trustees of Coward's College, which had been endowed for the education of students for the ministry among the Independent Dissenters, whilst retaining within its own walls all the means of theological instruction, had sent their students for all branches of secular learning to University College. From that source the University had derived fifteen or sixteen students annually. But that College and Highbury and Homerton Colleges had obtained power to consolidate their foundations, and they had established a new institution at St. John's-wood, under the title of "New College, London." But that was not all; for whereas those colleges had been endowed only for the education of theological students, who were, of course, maintained within the walls, the New College opened its lecture-rooms to lay students also. Nevertheless, the number of new students in the present session exceeded the number of new students in the session just past.

The Right Hon. Baronet then proceeded to award the Andrew scholarships and prizes, accompanying each presentation with an appropriate address.

The first scholarship of £100, for proficiency in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, was awarded to Mr. J. P. Hicks. The other two scholarships, of £50 each, were awarded to Mr. W. Lewis and Mr. J. Savage.

The following were the successful candidates for prizes:—

GREEK.—Extra class, prize, John Power Hicks. Junior, first prize, Henry W. Southey; second, eq., Joseph Howard, J. C. Thorowgood.

LATIN.—Senior, first prize, J. C. A. Scott; second, Richard C. Heath. Junior, first prize, J. C. Thorowgood; second, Henry C. Hull.

ENGLISH.—Prize, F. Vavasour.

FRENCH.—Senior, prize, Rogers Field. Junior, prize, Barry C. Knight.

GERMAN.—Senior, prize, E. de Leon. Junior, prize, Wells Butler.

HISTORY.—Prize, Charles J. Muroh.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.—Prize, William Godden.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—Prize, Thomas Hodgkin, jun.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Prize, J. P. Hicks.

MATHEMATICS.—Higher senior, prize, William Gurney; lower senior, prize, B. C. Knight. Higher junior, prize, C. W. H. Cozens Hardy; lower junior, prize, J. Bell.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Senior, prize, E. W. Tarn. Junior, first prize, A. Smith; second, E. H. Olive. Experimental, first prize, Thomas E. Morris; second, A. Haslam.

ARCHITECTURE.—First year's courses, prizes, A. Dobson; second year's courses, prizes, H. S. Legg.

ENGINEERING.—First and second year's courses, prizes, G. R. Long.

BOTANY.—Silver Medal, A. M. Tippetts.

ZOOLOGY.—Silver Medal, J. D. Tapin.

MINERALOGY.—Prize, C. J. West.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Gold medal, A. E. Fletcher.

GEOLOGY.—Prize, E. W. Tarn.

JURISPRUDENCE.—First prize, E. R. Edger; second, W. W. Ladell.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—Prize, T. Hodgkin, jun.

**THE GOVERNMENT WATER BILL.**—There was another large meeting of delegates from the metropolitan parishes on Friday, at the Marylebone Court-house. The speeches were strenuous; the resolutions pledged the meeting to "oppose the bill in every possible way;" and commissioned a deputation to press Sir George Grey for an interview, and urge on him the strong popular feeling against the bill. Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Mowatt, and other members of Parliament, were present.

**ANOTHER MURDER IN NORFOLK.**—This county has gained, and is likely to retain, an unsavoury notoriety for crimes of the deepest dye. Scarcely has the excitement consequent on the recent discovery of human remains in the neighbourhood of Norwich subsided, than the news of a cold-blooded murder, perpetrated at midday, near the seat of the Earl of Leicester, has spread consternation throughout the north-west division of the county. A man named Ayten, employed by the Earl of Leicester to superintend some extensive brickwork near Holkham Hall, had been on Friday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to get the money for his men, and, on returning by a secluded path, was shot through the head. The body was soon discovered, rifled of money, watch, &c.; and in the evening a man named Groom was apprehended, with the property upon him.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The President has again been "starring" in the departments. On Tuesday (yesterday week) he started from Paris to inaugurate another link in the chain of railway communication between the capital and Bordeaux, on the shores of the Atlantic. He stopped at Orleans and Tours, to gratify at each place the curiosity of the people, exchange compliments with the ladies, and receive the homage of the authorities. Poitiers, the capital of the historical province of Poitou, was the terminus of his journey. The railway company had there made sumptuous preparation, and the Bishop of Poitiers signified himself by a talented address. The President rode to the Hôtel de Ville, and received the addresses of various public bodies; promenaded on the Blossac—a public walk named after a citizen of the middle-age times; and in the evening was present at a grand banquet. His friend M. Boulay de la Meurthe, Vice-President of the Republic, and the two ministers M. Leon Faucher and M. Baroche, were observed to be seated very near to him at the feast. The speech of the Mayor was of no particular interest—the reply of the President was as follows:—

Monsieur le Maire—Please to be my interpreter to your fellow-citizens in thanking them for their very warm and cordial reception.

Like you, I regard the future prospects of the country without apprehension, for its salvation must ever proceed from the will of the people, freely expressed and religiously respected. For that reason, I hail with all my heart the solemn moment when the powerful voice of the nation will prevail over all opposition, and reconcile all rivalry; for it is painful to see revolutions shaking society, covering the country with ruins, and always leaving erect the same passions, the same exigencies, and the same elements of discord.

When we traverse France, and behold the varied richness of her soil, the marvellous productions of her industry—when we admire her rivers, roads, canals, railways, and her harbours washed by two seas—we cannot but be struck with the degree of prosperity she would attain, if a durable tranquillity enabled her inhabitants to co-operate with all their means to the general welfare, instead of giving themselves up to intestine dissensions.

When, in another point of view, we consider that territorial unity, the result of the persevering efforts of royalty—that political, judiciary, administrative, and commercial unity, bequeathed to us by the Revolution—when we contemplate that intelligent and laborious population, animated almost entirely by the same faith, and speaking the same language; that venerable clergy, which teaches morality and virtue; that body of legal functionaries, which commands respect for justice; that valiant and disciplined army, which knows nothing but honour and duty; finally, when we behold that multitude of eminent men, capable of guiding the Government, and casting a lustre on public assemblies, as well as on the arts—we anxiously seek to discover what are the reasons that prevent that nation, already so great, from becoming still greater; and we wonder that a society containing so many elements of power and prosperity should so often expose itself to fall to ruin.

Can it be true, as the Emperor remarked, that the old world has concluded its career, and that the new world is not yet consolidated? Without knowing what may be the consequence, let us perform our duty to-day, by preparing a solid foundation for it.

I am happy to address to you these words in a province renowned at all times for its patriotism. We must not forget that your city, under Charles VII., was the centre of an heroic resistance, and during fourteen years the refuge of nationality, in France invaded. Let us hope that it will again be the first to set the example of devotedness to civilization and to the country.

I propose a toast to the city of Poitiers.

It could not be overlooked, that while the republic was unmentioned, both the monarchy received a compliment and the Emperor was quoted. The assembly responded with the appropriate cries, "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le President!"

Early on Wednesday morning, the President reviewed the National Guard of Poitiers, and the troops in garrison there; immediately after which he left by the train for Chatellerault, where a breakfast had been prepared, and where an important incident marked his arrival. This little town contains a thick industrial population. The National Guard at the railway station, immediately on the President's arrival, set up one universal shout of "Vive la République!" in which the inhabitants joined. From the station to the Hôtel de Ville, these manifestations assumed a character of personal hostility. The President's carriage was besieged by a furious mob, shouting "A bas Napoleon!" Fortunately the Paris police was very numerous and strong, and the sergens-de-ville, acting at once with energy and decision, arrested some of the National Guards who uttered the hostile cry. Thus the riot was curbed until the President reached the place appointed for his reception. Meanwhile the rain fell in torrents. At breakfast, in answer to the mayor, who deplored the tumult, the President declined the flattering terms in which that functionary attributed to him all the good done in the last three years, and gave all the credit to the "men of order of all parties"—an admission which was loudly cheered.

On Sunday he went to the city of Beauvais, to preside at the inauguration of a statue of Jeanne Hachette, the historical deliverer of the town: the statue has been for some time exhibited at the Louvre. The occasion was favourable for the introduction of Louis Napoleon's favourite doctrine of personal attributes; and he seems to have made good use of it in responding to the mayor's toast:—

Gentlemen,—The honourable Mayor of Beauvais will pardon me if I limit myself to a plain expression of

thanks for the flattering words which he has just addressed to me. In replying to them I should be afraid of altering the religious character of this festival, which, by the commemoration of a glorious feat accomplished in this city, offers a high historical lesson. It is encouraging to think that in extreme dangers Providence reserves often to a single being the privilege of being the instrument of preservation for all, and, in certain circumstances, has even chosen that instrument from among the weaker sex, as if by the frailty of the envelope to prove still better the empire of the soul over human affairs, and to show that a cause does not perish when it has for guides an ardent faith, an inspired devotion, a profound conviction. Thus, in the fifteenth century, at few years' interval, two women, obscure in origin, but animated by the sacred fire, Jeanne d'Arc, and Jeanne Hachette, appear, at the most desperate moment, to fulfil a holy mission. The one has the miraculous glory of delivering France from a foreign yoke; the other inflicts the shame of retreat upon a prince, who, notwithstanding the splendour and extent of his power, was only a rebel wader of civil war. And yet to what does the action of these women reduce itself? They did no more than to show to the French the path of honour and duty, and to march in it at their head. Similar examples ought to be honoured, perpetuated. Accordingly I am happy to think that it was the Emperor Napoleon, who, in 1806, re-established the ancient usage, long interrupted, of celebrating the raising of the siege of Beauvais. For in his eyes France was not a factitious country, born of yesterday, confined in the narrow limits of a single epoch or a single party; but she was the nation great by eight hundred years of monarchy, not less great after ten years of revolution; labouring for the fusion of all old and new interests, and adopting all glories without exception of time or of cause. We have all inherited these sentiments, for I see here representatives of all parties; they come with me to render homage to the warlike virtues of an epoch—to the heroism of a woman. Let us drink a toast to the memory of Jeanne Hachette.

The Report of the Revision Committee is not expected to be presented before the 14th. Meanwhile, the proceedings of the Assembly are without much interest. The total number of signatures and marks to the petitions for revision, have been officially reported at 1,123,625. Comparatively little importance is attached to those from the departments. In the debate, on a bill for regulating the right of petition, a curious circumstance occurred. An amendment proposed by M. Schœlcher, allowing women to petition, was, to the universal astonishment, adopted. The Elysées had opposed the bill, because M. Baze had caused a clause to be introduced, obliging functionaries to designate their employments. On the other hand, the Mountain objected to it because the whole bill tended to restrict the liberty of petition. Finally, the majority, considering that the admission of female signatures opened a door to endless abuse, and entirely vitiated the principle of the bill, threw it out.

## PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Accounts have been received from Lisbon to the 29th ult. The electoral decree has been published, and is expected to prove highly favourable to the popular party. The Government has conferred a real benefit on the country by reducing the excise from ten per cent. to five, and taking off the duty upon horses used for labour. Since Sir Henry Seymour's departure from Lisbon the Portuguese Attorney-General's opinion in favour of Mr. Croft has been discovered. Mr. Croft was an English gentleman who claimed large property in Portugal, and was deprived of it owing to that opinion having been concealed. It is now known that the opinion was concealed by Count Thomar. Lord Palmerston took the matter up some years since, but owing to the conduct of Thomar, justice could not be done to the Englishman. Count Lavradio has been appointed ambassador to London. Sir Henry Pakenham has had an interview with Senor d'Atongura, relative to British claims. It is stated that the result was highly satisfactory to the former.

In the Spanish Cortes a wordy war still rages. A democratic banquet has been given in honour of the deputies Orenzi and Figueras, at which the emancipation of labour, freedom of trade, and the liberty of Italy and Hungary, were toasted with enthusiastic cheers. This is said to be the first dinner of the kind ever given in the Spanish capital.

## ITALY.

The Grand Criminal Court at Naples has been occupied with the trial of more than forty persons implicated in the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1848; but the proceedings have been suddenly closed. A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The Jesuits themselves were anxious to put a stop to the proceedings. I am convinced, these trials would never have taken place, had not the Government desired to make the Jesuits share the odium which is felt by the people for every one in power. The crown lawyer demanded 32 years' galleys for the prisoners, and now they are acquitted! Although the prisoners are no longer amenable to the law, they are still retained. The king is about to retire to Gaeta for the summer, where a large body of troops are concentrated. Various speculations are afloat as to his Majesty's motive for so doing. Some imagine the Pope intends to try and slip away from the French, if events in Paris are not favourable; others imagine Gaeta is to be the basis of military operations, in conjunction with the new Holy Alliance.

In the streets of Milan a murder has been committed in open day. The victim of the assassin's knife was a medical man in Austrian employ. The event has caused much consternation, as it is of course viewed as a political "demonstration."

## GERMANY.

Illustrations of Austrian Government continue to abound. In Galicia a peasant "prophet" has been

exciting the country folk by his eloquence to abstain from spirituous liquors, and enter the Mäsigkeits Verein. These apparently praiseworthy efforts, instead of meeting with open encouragement from the Government, have been checked, and the prophet silenced, on account of the Communistic doctrines which are supposed to lurk under the mask of temperance. Field-preaching in Poland is, in point of fact, what the prohibition to smoke is in Italy, the sign of disaffection, and, as such, it has always been regarded by Government. In one of the "circles" serious disturbances have taken place, the peasantry thinking that the time has come for them to rise and possess themselves of portions of the land. The military at last were obliged to interfere to protect the landlords, when blood was shed, and one or two lives lost.

The Prussian Government have been obliged to abandon the projected restoration of provincial diets. They are now engaged in shutting up the Berlin workmen's trade clubs, on the pretence that they are political and socialist societies. The statesman and supposed royal confidant, Radowitz, has issued a new series of "Dialogues on Church and State." His former work on the same subject, published five years ago, prepared the public, we are told, to find the same store of historical and philosophical learning, which is its merit, and also for that spirit of analysis, applied so universally, that it makes a positive conclusion hopeless. It may be the form the author has chosen—a dialogue put into the mouths of several imaginary persons—that makes it impossible to discover what is his own opinion. The "Waldheim" of the book is the writer himself; the other personages start theories and objections by the score, for "Waldheim" to demolish or confirm, or condemn or illustrate. "Büchner" is a moderate Constitutionalizer of the Gergern stamp; "Sielhorst," a young doctor, is the exponent of Democratic opinions; "Themar," an Ultramontane, and a champion of a "great Germany;" "Galdorff" is a new Prussian Conservative. The reader may accept what he pleases from their discourses, but he will not ascertain how much or how little of the opinions belongs to the late leader of the policy of Prussia and Germany.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that Austria in reply to Prussia's demand for the disincorporation of her non-German States, expresses her determination only to concede the point if the unanimity of all the German States with which the incorporation was passed is obtained for the reversal of that measure.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, of the 3rd inst., announces that the Danish ministry had given in its resignation *en masse*. The capital was much agitated. It is supposed that there would be some modifications in the constitution of 1848. Count Moltke had been charged with the reconstitution of the ministry, whose programme is to be complete unity of the Danish monarchy—the assimilation of Schleswig and Holstein.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Bosphorus," mail steamer, arrived at Plymouth, on Monday evening, having left the Cape on the 31st of May, and St. Vincent on the 24th ult. Her latest news is of a rather more favourable nature. The 74th regiment had landed at Algoa Bay. The temporizing Krelai was understood at one time to be much disposed to peace, in consequence of some successful patrols—at another, to be succouring "the house of Gaika." The frontier levies were craving permission to return home. Collections were making for the relief of the sufferers by the war.

## AMERICA.

The British mail steamer "America," arrived in the Mersey on Monday morning, with papers from New York to the 24th. They contain little interesting intelligence. Speculation begins to be active as to the chances of a Presidential election—both Mr. Filmer's and Mr. Webster's prospects being considerable. The latter gentleman has gone to make speeches in Virginia, and take the waters at one of its spas.

The long unsettled state of affairs with the Californian Indians had at length been placed on a more satisfactory footing, by a treaty binding the Indians to refrain from all acts of aggression on the whites, and to live on peaceable terms with each other. They relinquish the title to the lands they held, and consent to occupy four townships between the Mercedo and Tuolumne rivers. The United States agree to provide for the comfort of the Indians, to cherish the arts of peace, and to furnish the means of education and improvement. The day after the execution of the treaty, the Indians removed to their new homes, under the superintendence of the commissioners.

A series of union meetings have been held, and so disgusted have the people become (says a New York paper), with secessionism that but very few demonstrations in that direction have been made recently, and the Hon. Armistead Burt, a member of Congress, has joined the union ranks. Several papers which have heretofore advocated some kind of secession, have changed materially the tone of their sentiments. Union meetings were to be held over the States on the 4th of July. Reformers were advocating various constitutional changes, and demanding that the people should have the right of voting for President, Governor, and other State officers, now chosen by the Legislature.

The new constitution of Ohio has been adopted by a much larger majority than was anticipated when it was presented to the people for acceptance. A separate vote was taken on a provision prohibiting any license by the State to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and it has been adopted.



Great efforts were being made by the reformers in feminine attire to promote the revolution by public meetings and lectures. Jenny Lind was making more money than ever, since her severance from Barnum. Miss Hayes, the Irish songstress, was expected, and preparations were being made for her reception by her countrymen.

#### WEST INDIES.

We have accounts from these islands direct, by the steam-ship "Clyde," which brings about 65 passengers, among whom are Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, and Lady Harris. Advice from Jamaica extend to the 12th of June. On the north side of the island the cholera still lingered, particularly in the parish of Hounser. It had likewise reappeared at Up-park Camp, three miles from Kingston, among the troops. At the latter place, although the disease appeared in a somewhat violent form, the mortality was by no means great, and at the time of the packet's departure it was said to be on the decrease. There had been heavy rains throughout the country, much to the gratification of the planters. Accounts from British Guiana extend to the 12th ult. The weather had been very rainy and unfavourable to sugar-making. In Barbadoes the weather had been generally favourable for planting operations, frequent showers having fallen. The old cane crop was nearly reaped, and the yield would be equal to that of last year. The accounts from the other islands are favourable.

The only item of political intelligence concerns the legislature of British Guiana. An unofficial member of the Court of Policy had introduced the following resolution:—

Whereas, on the 8th of October last, a memorial was presented to this court from certain inhabitants, praying the court "to abstain altogether from legislation in connexion with the subject of constitutional reform, until the court shall be prepared to adopt, as the main principle and object of such legislation, the substitution for the existing legislative institutions of this colony of an elective council and house of assembly, based on a system of full, free, and direct popular representation;" and this court did then resolve to abstain, as prayed, from any legislation on the subject, until sufficient time had been afforded to the memorialists for explaining in detail, and communicating to this court their plans and views with regard to the carrying out the wished-for changes in the franchise and the constitution: And whereas up to the present moment (a period of seven months having in the meantime elapsed), the said memorialists having neglected and refused to favour this court with such details: And whereas the Secretary of State, in a late despatch, dated 16th April, 1851, has transmitted to this court, and at the same time has expressed his approval of certain resolutions in reference to this question, that were adopted at a meeting of proprietors and merchants beneficially and deeply interested in the welfare of this colony, held at the London Tavern on the 4th April, 1851, and which resolutions agree, in the main points, with the changes and alterations suggested by his Excellency in his address to this court on the 18th September last: Resolved—That this court is now prepared, and willing to adopt, and to legislate upon, the basis of the said resolutions now on the table, and request his Excellency to instruct the Attorney-General to introduce the necessary ordinances accordingly.

The motion was carried, without the consent, however, of the majority of the elective members, who declined voting upon it in one way or the other. The Governor promised to forward it to the Home Government.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A dispute has taken place between the French authorities and the British vice-consul at Rouen, on the subject of the succession of a Mr. White, who died suddenly in that town, without leaving any heirs, and whose property was then claimed both by the State and by the representative of England, as a British subject.

Delegates are about to be sent by the French agricultural interest to examine the various machines exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The French Minister of Commerce has also ordered that a deputation from the professional schools of Chalons, Angers, and Aix, as well as from the national manufactures of Sevres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais, shall visit the Exhibition.

The *Siecle* reports that a sanitary congress is to be held immediately at Montpellier. Each of the Mediterranean powers will be represented at it by a diplomatic or consular personage, and by a medical man. Greece and the island of Malta will have their delegates, and it is supposed that the great powers of the North will also take part in the Congress.

The Duke de Noailles has left Paris for Frohsdorf, in consequence of a summons from the Comte de Chambord. The Duke de Noailles being one of the leaders of the Fusionist party, and the intimate friend of M. Guizot, considerable interest is attached to his journey.

The Pope has just created at Rheims an order of St. Rémy, all the members of the metropolitan chapter of which will wear insignia. They will be authorized to wear the violet frock, like the bishops.

The French and Portuguese commissioners have both pronounced on Pacifico's claims, and reduced the amount of indemnity to £150!

A serious accident has occurred to M. Gonzales Bravo. In a fall from his horse he broke his right arm in three places.

The Piedmontese Government, having put up for sale bonds for 18,000,000 francs, received offers to double the amount—a striking proof of the solidity of the credit of the Government.

Accounts from Athens of the 24th ult., state that the Greek Senate had unanimously adopted a vote of censure on the Ministry. Only a few days before ten new senators had been created.

MM. Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Ruge, and Darasz, are said to have issued a manifesto "Aux populations Roumaines," exhorting them to unite for the overthrow of the Czar and the Emperor of Austria: the

former of whom is described as "a living lie!" the latter as "a deceiver everywhere, a tyrant everywhere." The address ends thus: "Trajan's bridge has only its extremities on the two banks of the Danube; it is the symbol of the present state of things. New arches must be raised by your hands; such is your task for the future."

The Count de Mulinen, formerly Minister of Wurtemberg at Paris, has met with his death by an unfortunate accident on the 21st ult. Returning late in the evening to his house near Thun in Switzerland he mistook the road, and fell over a precipice.

The King and Queen of Saxony are visiting the Emperor of Austria, at Schonbrunn.

The yacht "America," lately built at New York to compete with the vessels belonging to the English yacht clubs, was to sail on the 18th ult. for London. She had already been beaten by a yacht named the "Maria." She cost 20,000 dollars. Her price, however, would have been much higher but for this defeat.

Blanqui, "of the Institute," has published an argumentative and eloquent reply to M. Thiers' protectionist oration.

The *Delhi Gazette* reports an accident that occurred near Hurreepoor, on the road to Simla, on April 30th. Lieutenant H. P. Sale, stationed at Jutog, went down towards Kalka for the purpose of meeting a detachment escorting treasure from that place. After encamping near the river at Hurreepoor, he strolled up the hill in the neighbourhood with his gun, whilst the men were cooking their dinner; he had not been long absent, when, to the surprise of the Goorkhas, he fell from a tremendous height into the river close by them. He died in half-an-hour, perfectly insensible.

#### IRELAND.

The harvest prospects are reported as very good—the better for the recent alternation of showery with warm weather.

The authoritative Census Returns have at length been issued, accompanied with a comparison of the results of the last census. The total are as follows:—

	1841.	1851.
Houses: Inhabited.....	1,328,839	1,047,735
Uninhabited, built .....	52,218	62,150
building .....	3,313	2,113
Total .....	1,384,360	1,111,997
Families .....	1,472,287	1,207,002
Persons: Males .....	4,019,576	3,176,737
Females .....	4,155,548	3,339,067
Total .....	8,175,124	6,515,794
Population in 1841 .....	8,175,124	
" 1851 .....		6,515,794
Decrease .....		1,659,330
Or, at the rate of 20 per cent.		
Population in 1821 .....	6,801,827	
" 1831 .....	7,767,401	
" 1841 .....	8,175,124	
" 1851 .....		6,515,794

Or, 286,933 souls fewer than in 1821—thirty years ago.

As we have commented elsewhere on the facts disclosed and suggested hereby, we need not quote the theories put forth by the Irish papers on the subject.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is sitting in Belfast. The proceedings commenced with the election of moderator, for which office there were four candidates, and, after a scrutiny of votes, it appeared that the choice of the assembly fell upon the Rev. Dr. Coulter, whose name has so frequently been before the public in connexion with the Tenant League, of which he is one of the leading champions. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, both of ministers and elders. A great deal of time has been occupied in discussions relating to the establishment of the Magee College, and some of the debates on the subject have been characterised by considerable warmth. The result, however, is, that there is to be no more litigation on the matter, and that no more of the college fund shall be drained by the lawyers.

A violent insurrection and riot broke out in the Rathkeale (Limerick) workhouse, on Sunday (see night). The miserably insufficient dietary was the alleged cause of the outbreak. The interference of the military was necessary, but, through the humanity of the commanding officer, their weapons were not used. The police appeared to have behaved with unnecessary and passionate violence.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF DR. PENNINGTON.—Some of Dr. Pennington's friends having ascertained that he was still legally a slave in the land of his nativity, and that the operation of the iniquitous Fugitive law rendered his return perilous, set on foot a subscription, and opened a negotiation with his legal owners (the legal owner of a doctor of divinity!) for his manumission, which have happily proved successful. The document rendering him a free man was presented to him at a soirée in Danes (Berwickshire), and on a subsequent evening he took a farewell of his Scottish friends at a soirée in Edinburgh.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P., has informed his constituents that, yielding to the advice of experienced Parliamentary friends, he shall not claim his seat until the House of Lords has pronounced on the pending bill.

#### THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of July, 1850 and 1851, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1850.	1851.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	18,740,194	18,715,079	25,115	25,115
Excise .....	13,097,336	13,219,609	122,273	
Stamps .....	6,335,499	6,040,319		295,180
Taxes .....	4,331,530	4,321,681		9,849
Property Tax .....	5,459,843	5,353,425		106,418
Post-office .....	817,000	891,000	74,000	
Crown Lands .....	160,000	150,000		10,000
Miscellaneous .....	209,744	162,333		47,411
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	49,161,146	48,854,369	306,777	306,777
Imprest and other Monies .....	682,807	653,396		29,411
Repayments of Advances .....	570,797	694,946	123,449	
Total Income .....	50,414,750	50,202,711	212,039	212,039
Deduct Increase .....				212,039
Decrease on the Year .....				212,039

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1850.	1851.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	4,333,708	4,318,218	15,490	
Excise .....	3,325,225	3,419,810	94,585	
Stamps .....	1,590,767	1,525,499		65,268
Taxes .....	2,073,381	2,045,331		28,050
Property Tax .....	1,026,835	976,881		49,954
Post-office .....	210,000	240,000	30,000	
Crown Lands .....	40,000	30,000		10,000
Miscellaneous .....	81,474	91,841	9,367	
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	12,681,390	12,846,873	165,483	165,483
Imprest and other Monies .....	133,827	130,770	3,057	
Repayments of Advances .....	188,389	123,469		64,920
Total Income .....	13,003,606	13,101,112	97,506	97,506
Deduct Increase .....				97,506
Decrease on the Quarter .....				97,506

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of July, 1850 and 1851.

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1850.	1851.
<b>INCOME.</b>		
Customs .....	4,333,708	4,338,275
Excise .....	3,334,769	3,430,074
Stamps .....	1,590,767	1,535,499
Taxes .....	2,073,381	2,045,331
Property Tax .....	1,026,835	976,881
Post-office .....	210,000	240,000
Crown Lands .....	40,000	30,000
Miscellaneous .....	81,474	91,841
Imprest and other Monies .....	31,689	31,004
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. ....	104,145	105,716
Repayments of Advances .....	188,389	123,469
Total .....	13,014,950	13,946,378
<b>CHARGE.</b>		
Permanent Debt .....	5,799,487	5,799,010
Terminable Annuities .....	580,487	567,387
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....		
Sinking Fund .....	634,825	731,545
Civil List .....	98,873	99,035
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund .....	368,770	379,488
For Advances .....	291,823	264,748
Total Charge .....	7,764,012	7,911,413
Surplus .....	5,250,938	6,034,965
The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Quarter ended April 5, 1851 .....		981,999
The amount issued in the Quarter ended 5th July, 1851, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services .....	4,570,913	
Surplus Consolidated Fund .....	5,028,960	458,747
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, July 5, 1851 .....		323,129

A New York correspondent of the *Leicester Mercury* says that the ladies of America are always changing the style and mode of doing their hair. "When some celebrated lady came here, all the ladies happened to wear curls, while she wore hers plain. The next day she determined to conform to the fashion of the country, and came out with a full crop; but on taking her seat at the table, she was astonished to find that all the ladies had their hair arranged smoothly over their foreheads, and they were equally surprised to see her frizzled mop! One day it is Jenny Lind fashion, another *à la Grecque*—the next week ringlets, and, by the end of the month, their hair is brushed off their heads with a most masculine touch."

The "Encampment of All Nations" at Soyer's Symposium, Gore House, was stormed on Sunday night week, and twenty-five yards of the "monster tablecloth" stolen.



## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**ANNULLING OF MARRIAGES BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been engaged several days of last week with the matrimonial suit, *Connelly v. Connelly*, in appeal from the Arches Court. A recapitulation of the whole of the facts disclosed is necessary to comprehending the nature and position of this remarkable case:—The Rev. Pierce Connelly, and his wife Cornelia Augusta Connelly, the parties in the case, are natives of the United States, and were married in Philadelphia in 1831, being at that time members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Connelly was then appointed rector of the church of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, where he proceeded to reside until the month of October, 1835. At that time, however, his wife became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and was received into the bosom of that Church. Mr. Connelly himself was desirous of considering and determining the points in controversy between the two churches more fully in Europe, and with that view he undertook a journey to Rome with his wife. They arrived early in 1836, and on the following Palm Sunday he, too, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. The converts soon afterwards returned to the United States, and settled in the State of Louisiana, where, in 1840, they formed the design of living apart with a view to Mr. Connelly's obtaining orders in the Church of Rome. After another journey to Rome, undertaken by the husband alone, and another return to Louisiana, in 1843, they both proceeded to fulfil these intentions, and again reached Europe in the month of December of that year. A petition of Mr. Connelly was addressed to Pope Gregory XVI., and referred by him to the Cardinal Vicar-General and Judge Ordinary of Rome, who pronounced, in effect (as is contended by Mrs. Connelly) a sentence of separation accordingly. In April, 1844, Mrs. Connelly became a nun in the convent of the Sacred Heart on the Monte Pincio, and Mr. Connelly received the first clerical tonsure, and assumed the dress of a Roman ecclesiastic. In June, 1845, Mrs. Connelly bound herself, with the concurrence of her husband, by a solemn vow of perpetual chastity. From this time until May in the following year, Father Connelly and the Reverend Mother (as they were now called) continued to reside in the religious houses in Rome to which they respectively belonged. But at that period Lord Shrewsbury brought Mr. Connelly to England as his private chaplain, and the lady also came to England, where she became the superioress of a community of religious women under the title of the "Congregation of the Holy Child Jesus," at Hastings, in Sussex. Subsequently, however, at some time in the year 1848, Mr. Connelly quitted Lord Shrewsbury and the Romish Church. After a personal attempt to reclaim his wife from her convent, he proceeded to institute a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, in the Court of Arches. Mrs. Connelly put in an allegation in this suit, in which her claims to separation were strongly stated on the grounds of conscience and humanity, but which the Dean of the Arches rejected altogether, as an insufficient defence. From this decision the appeal was made to the Privy Council, which has decided that Mrs. Connelly's allegation should be reformed, so as to plead the law of Pennsylvania, where the marriage took place, and the domicile of the parties at Rome, where it was interrupted; so that if these points are raised, the cause may come on for further discussion in the Court of Arches in a new shape.

**SEQUESTRATION OF A LIVING.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench an action—*Bartlett v. Evans*—was brought by the plaintiff, perpetual curate of St. John's, Ivington, Leominster, in the diocese of Hereford, which living had been placed under sequestration to try the validity of the sequestration. It was stated that the plaintiff had been imprisoned for the publication of a libel, and while in prison was ordered by the bishop into residence, but not being able to comply with the injunction his living was placed under sequestration. A notice from the plaintiff to the defendant was read, stating that the sequestration, under which the defendant had taken possession of the profits of the district church, was wholly void. The notice was dated the 17th of December, 1840, and was moved on the 19th of the same month, and gave notice of action. A memorandum, signed by the churchwardens and parish clerk, was then given in evidence, stating that the plaintiff, on the 31st of March, 1844, read himself into the chapelry. Lord Campbell thought the plaintiff had not proved his case. He must assume that the sequestration was regular until the contrary was proved. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

**CHEATING AT CARDS.**—In the same court a case—the Queen v. Thomas Brown—of cheating at cards, has been tried, having been removed from the Central Criminal Court by *certiorari*. There were thirteen counts in the indictment, and the defendant pleaded Not guilty. The alleged offence constituted a misdemeanour by the Act of 9 and 10 Victoria, took place at the London Tavern, on the 23rd of January last, at a ball given for the benefit of the licensed Victuallers' Orphan School. Mr. Young, the prosecutor, was a respectable licensed victualler, and the defendant a person who had come in and joined a party that was playing cards. Amongst those that played were Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Ireland. The defendant was the chief winner. He was observed by Mr. Bennett to put, when he was not playing, a card at the back of his neck, and when that suit came to be trumps, he took the card out and played it. He was seen to

do this seven or eight times. Bennett left off playing, and watched. He saw him put the ace of spades in his collar. Two or three deals intervened when spades were not trumps, but when they were he played it. Mr. Bennett had communication with Mr. Whitehead, who then watched, and saw the defendant put a card behind his neck. Clubs were trumps; and while the defendant was drawing the card, which proved to be the ace of clubs, out of his neck, Whitehead seized it in his hand, and called out, "Gentlemen, you are playing with a 'black-leg.'" There was then great confusion. The gentlemen seized the money on the table, the king of hearts fell from Brown's sleeve, and he endeavoured to shuffle the cards all together. A policeman was sent for, and the defendant was taken into custody. Mr. Chambers, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury, as no particular coin of any one person alleged in the indictment to be defrauded was shown to pass to the defendant; but Lord Campbell thought there was evidence on all the counts. Mr. Chambers then addressed the jury, who returned a verdict of "Guilty" on all the counts. In reply to an application from Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Lord Campbell said he thought it his duty to pass immediate judgment. It was a most scandalous case, and the sentence of the Court was, that the defendant should be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour; and at the end of that period should find two sureties in £50 each for his good behaviour for two years.

**THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.**—In the Whitechapel County Court on Thursday, Mr. Serjeant Manning gave judgment in the case of *Cohen v. Sir G. Grey*, for the defendant, holding that the enumerators were not to be paid for every fractional part of sixty names taken by them.

**A VICTIM.**—At the Central Criminal Court a young man, named James Smith, was tried on Monday for uttering a forged check for £73. The principal witness, and the person whose name was counterfeited, was one Lewis, a jeweller, who, in a severe cross-examination, turned out to have victimized the prisoner, then an under-graduate at Oxford. Mr. Ballantine urged that the prisoner thought himself entitled to use Lewis's name. The Rev. E. Smith, who evinced deep emotion while giving his evidence, deposed that he was perpetual curate of the parish of Barton St. David's, near Glastonbury. The prisoner was his son. He was now a little more than twenty years old. He sent him to be educated at Oxford, and before his departure his conduct had been so good that he was a source of habitual comfort to him. Another gentleman also spoke to the good character of the prisoner. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy. The Recorder postponed sentence.

**A HEARTLESS SWINDLER.**—At the Middlesex Sessions, Alexander Smith was indicted for having obtained, by false and fraudulent pretences, from Jane Stewart, the sum of 3s.; from Thomas Davis, 2s. 6d.; and from Edward Richard Summerfield, 2s. 6d., with intent to cheat them. The prisoner had been in the service of the Mendicity Society as a "visitor," whose duty it was to inquire into the applications for relief forwarded to persons of rank and fortune, and by them sent to the society for inquiry. Since he had ceased to be in the service of the society, he had obtained money from the poor persons into whose cases he had had to inquire. The prisoner, in his defence, read a lengthy document, the purport of which was, that he borrowed the sums in question, and intended to return them, and that, had he been inclined to swindling, his connexion with the Mendicity Society had made him acquainted with the means of carrying it on differently than had been represented in this case. The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

**AN ASPIRANT TO HOLY ORDERS.**—At the same court, George Thomas, a gentlemanly-looking young man, was indicted for having stolen a carpet-bag, containing articles, value £10, the property of George Taylor, from the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway. The evidence showed that, on the 20th of June, the prosecutor had a carpet bag at the Shoreditch station, and that as the Ipswich train was about to start in the evening, the bag was found in the possession of the prisoner, who said he took it because it very much resembled his own. He said he was going down by the train, but neither ticket nor sufficient money to pay for one were found upon him. He endeavoured to make away with some papers, but was prevented, and was about to carry the bag off the premises. Mr. Spicer, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said he was a person of very high character, and was studying for holy orders. The papers he had attempted to get rid of were testimonials from the Rev. Dr. Hughes, of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and the Archdeacon of Cardigan, by both of whom he was personally known, and by whom he had been recommended for the office of secretary to the Welsh School. His object in attempting to dispose of these documents was that the names of these parties should not be mixed up in the transaction, and not from a guilty conscience. He urged that the prisoner might have taken the bag by mistake. The Rev. Dr. Hughes said he had known the prisoner for six months, and had, during that time, observed that his habits were studious and literary. Believing him to be strictly honest he gave him a testimonial, he being a candidate for the secretaryship of the Welsh school. He took an interest in the prisoner from other circumstances, one of which was that he had been under the tuition of the Archdeacon of Cardigan, under whose instruction he had himself been in former years. Two other witnesses spoke to the prisoner's character;

and the signature of the Archdeacon to the testimonial was proved by Dr. Hughes. The prisoner was found guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The Court sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

**THE EGG-THROWING ON THE OAKS DAY.**—At the Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Henry Frazer Dimdale was brought before Mr. Elliott, on a writ of habeas from the Queen's Prison—whether he had been taken on a process for debt—to answer the charge of assaulting Mr. Jarman, by throwing eggs at him on the Epsom-road. Mr. Jarman was not present, having contented himself with preferring a bill of indictment at the Central Criminal Court, upon which Mr. Justice Coleridge had issued his warrant, permitting Mr. Dimdale to put in bail for his appearance next session. Mr. Ballantine said he was instructed, on behalf of his youthful client, to express his extreme regret at being even in the slightest degree a participator in the proceedings complained of, and to say on his behalf that, though not taking any part in the egg-throwing, he should be most happy to make any fair or reasonable compensation to the injured parties. From a feeling of honour, but what he (Mr. Ballantine) conceived to be a mistaken feeling, Mr. Dimdale refused to give up the names of several officers belonging to the 15th Hussars and the 16th Lancers, who were vastly his seniors, and who were the principals in the cowardly and outrageous affair, and had left their companion to bear the whole of the expense and odium of the disgraceful affair. Mr. Peat, the army saddler, in Bond-street, said that his former patrons in the army had deserted him, and sent him insulting letters on account of his well-meant interference. The people who had been pelted vowed vengeance against the officers, and had not Mr. Peat engaged on their behalf, that they should appear to answer any charge, the gallant egg-throwers would have received a severe beating. A police officer said, that but for Mr. Peat, the offenders must either have been locked up, or summarily punished by a mob of three hundred people, who were insisting on retribution. Mr. Elliott read the warrant of Mr. Justice Coleridge, and directed the prisoner to put in the necessary bail.

**THE ROBBERY AT THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.**—At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Friday, the two men charged with stealing a cash-box, &c., from the London and Westminster Bank, were committed for trial. The man named Cauty was also committed on another charge, that of stealing a cash-box containing £40 from the Grosvenor Arms, Belgrave-square. On the 15th of May he called for a pint of porter at the bar, and received permission to sit down for the purpose of writing a letter. A few minutes before the prisoner came in, the landlady had paid her brewer some money, which she took from her cash-box, and which she afterwards placed in a cupboard in the bar parlour, close by where the prisoner was sitting. While the latter was in the room she had occasion to leave for a short time, and on her return she found the prisoner gone, and with him her cash-box. The prisoner was identified by two witnesses as the man who had been in the bar parlour, and left the house in a hurry.

**A SAD CASE.**—Another melancholy case at these sessions was that of a lad named Aarons, an apprentice to a cigar manufacturer, who was found guilty of stealing a pocket-handkerchief at the Exhibition, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. A policeman saw him extract the handkerchief from a gentleman standing by, and the article was found in his pocket. Several witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, and Mr. Parry, his counsel, urged that the handkerchief might have been thrust into the prisoner's pocket by the real thief. On the sentence being pronounced, the prisoner's father, who was in Court, fell down in a fit, and the prisoner in tears cried, "Oh God! oh God! I'm ruined for ever."

**RAILWAY COLLISIONS.**—At the Derby quarter sessions, John Thompson, late a guard in the service of the Midland Railway Company, was indicted for having negligently omitted the performance of his duty while conducting his train on the 19th of May, at Clay-cross, on the above line, whereby a collision was occasioned, and several of the passengers killed. Mr. Adams, in addressing the jury for the defence, commented in warm terms on the management of the company. He contended that the company stood convicted of recklessness and irregularity in the despatch of trains, and instanced the running of a goods train, which travelled at times at forty miles an hour, only five minutes after a passenger train, which stopped at intermediate stations, as evidence of their imprudence in carrying on their traffic. If an example was to be made, it ought to be of those in high places, who were over these men, and to whom he attributed the whole of the blame. The chairman having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," the announcement of which elicited considerable applause. At the same sessions, John Robson, an engine-driver in the service of the company, was indicted for causing the collision at Long Eaton, and was acquitted.

The Storthing of Norway has suppressed, by 23 votes to 10, the clause of the fundamental law which excludes Jews from Germany.

Dr. Guggenbühl has discovered that cretinism is not confined to Switzerland, but exists in France, Prussia, and England. In our own country, Somersetshire is its chief seat. In the land-locked village of Chiselborough, with 400 inhabitants, there are four-and-twenty of these dwarfed, swollen, idiotic victims of mental and bodily disease.



## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Royal circle has been reduced by the departure of the King of the Belgians and his children, who embarked at Woolwich on Thursday. On Saturday evening the Queen went in state to Her Majesty's Theatre, and honoured the performance of "Florinda" with her presence.

The American anniversary of Independence was celebrated on Friday evening by a grand concert, ball, and supper, given to the hon. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, by Mr. Peabody, a wealthy American resident in London. The large hall of Willis's room was the scene of the entertainment, and appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The American eagle and colours on a large scale adorned the wall at one end, and were suspended over a portrait of Washington, whilst on the lower end was a portrait of our Queen, with the appropriate arms of England. The company comprised many of the high personages of England, in addition to all the most favoured of the natives of the United States at present in London. The Duke of Wellington walked in at half-past eleven, and was received with several rounds of cheers, the band playing the usual heroic song that greets the veteran of Waterloo. Sir George Grey was also present.

THE EARL OF DERBY died at Knowsley park on the evening of Monday week. Lord Stanley had been summoned from town on Sunday night, but before he arrived at his father's side the power of recognition had fled. The deceased earl was the son of the twelfth earl, by the only daughter of the sixth Duke of Hamilton. He was born on the 21st of April, 1776, and married in the domestic chapel at Knowsley on the 30th of June, 1798, to his cousin, the second daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby. In the year 1796 the deceased peer was elected member for Preston, which borough he continued to represent for fourteen years. Being then returned for Lancashire, he held the representation of that county till the passing of the Reform Act. After holding a seat in the House of Commons for upwards of thirty-four years, he was called to the Upper House, during his father's lifetime, by the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. His father dying in October, 1834, he became thirteenth earl of Derby. He was well remembered as an efficient member of the House of Commons, as a man of very sound understanding, of high character, and most amiable disposition. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1795, and was chosen a Knight of the Garter on the 17th of April, 1839. It will be remembered that the new earl entered the Upper House, like his father, by creation as a baron—his son, the member for Lynn, now takes the honorary prefix "Lord."

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM SEBRIGHT LARCELLES, M.P., Controller of the Queen's Household, died on Wednesday evening, at his residence at Campden-hill, Kensington. He was second son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Harewood, and was born the 29th of October, 1798. He married Lady Caroline Howard, sister of the present Earl of Carlisle, by whom he leaves a numerous issue. He represented Wakefield in several Parliaments, and was at the last general election returned for Knaresborough, which seat becomes vacant by his demise. Lately the right hon. gentleman was a constant supporter of the present Government, and soon after Lord J. Russell's advent to office was made Controller of her Majesty's household.

COLONEL DYCE SOMBRE died on the evening of yesterday week, at his apartments, Davies-street, after a painful illness, which he bore with extreme fortitude. The *Morning Chronicle* has the following obituary notice of the deceased:—

Mr. Dyce Sombre appeared in this country, we think, about a dozen years ago, bringing with him a reputation of almost fabulous wealth, and said to be, although of European blood by the father's side, thoroughly Oriental in education, customs of life, and manner of thought. He became one of the fêted lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1840, the Hon. Mary Ann Jervois, daughter of the Earl St. Vincent. A separation soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this ill-starred marriage—followed by those adopted for the purpose of establishing Mr. Dyce Sombre's lunacy—were long matters of public talk and universal notoriety. He attempted to enter public life as member for Sudbury, but he was speedily ejected on petition—the borough being soon after, mainly in consequence of proceedings at that election, disfranchised. For the last few years Mr. Sombre had resided on the Continent, to escape the effects of the decision of the Court of Chancery in his case—a decision which he had come over to petition against when he was seized with his fatal illness. The deceased was understood to be the son of a German adventurer in India, of the name of Summer, who espoused the late Begum Oomroo. It seems not to be quite certain whether Mr. Dyce Sombre was the real or only the adopted child; but upon the death of his father, the Begum transferred her maternal affections to the son of the German, who was educated, it is said, by a Protestant clergyman, although the old lady herself by turns professed herself a Catholic and a Mahometan—having actually built a cathedral and a mosque. After her demise, Mr. Dyce Sombre came to Europe. In consequence of his death in a state of lunacy, his money in the funds, railway shares, and other property, of the annual value of £11,000, will become divisible between Captain Troup and General Soldrol, the husbands of his two sisters, who are next of kin. An additional sum, producing £4,000 a-year, will also fall to their families on the death of Mrs. Dyce Sombre.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS held a great meeting in Exeter Hall last night; W. Cozens Hardy, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. The bazaar in Hanover-square rooms is now open, and will continue to the 18th.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 9, Two o'clock.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

## MAJORITY OF THIRTY-SEVEN FOR THE BALLOT.

MR. HENRY BERKELEY last night brought on his motion for the ballot, which last year was accidentally successful. It took the form of a resolution for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of Parliamentary electors by taking their votes by ballot. In supporting his proposition the hon. member divided the evils attending the present system into two classes, as arising from intimidation and from corruption. Respecting the former, he remarked that fear restrained a large proportion of qualified persons from placing their names on the register, prevented more than a third of the registered electors from recording their votes, and compelled a large number of those who did vote to give their suffrages to a candidate they did not approve. Under the second head, he showed that 48 peers and 17 rich members of the Commons held absolute control over the return of 98 representatives of the people. In illustration of the actual working of the system he drew attention to certain transactions at elections which had occurred since his motion last year. He relieved the dryness of his details by a humorous mode of treatment, diversifying statistics by anecdote, and concluded with an appeal to De Foe, and other authorities, including the present Attorney-General, in support of the ballot, and by calling upon Lord John Russell to reconsider this question for the sake of the people of England.

MR. ELLIS seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the amount of intimidation and coercion practised upon all descriptions of voters, but especially the tenant farmers, by both political parties.

MR. HUMM, although he highly approved of the ballot, considered that the extension of the suffrage was entitled to a prior rank, as a measure of necessary reform. In this belief he had placed an amendment on the paper for leave to bring in a comprehensive bill, enacting household suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and a new electoral division of the country, in addition to the ballot. These reforms the hon. member advocated at considerable length, but, yielding to the representations which had been made to him, he consented to withdraw his amendment, and allow the vote to be taken on the ballot question alone.

Captain SCOBELL, the new member for Bath—to whom Sir Joshua Walsley gave way—in an animated speech, adverted to the intimidation which had been employed in the late election at Bath; avowed he could not, as an honest man and faithful representative, abstain from declaring, on this first occasion of his addressing the House, the absolute justice, expediency, and necessity of sheltering men in the exercise of rights which the constitution gave them; and appealed to Lord John Russell to make his reform measure a large and liberal one—for if it were a little measure the people would not be satisfied, and when they got that little they would try to get more [cries of "Divide"].

MR. CRAWFORD rose to address the House, but loud cries of "Divide" having been raised, the hon. gentleman said that seeing the House were anxious to proceed to a division he should not persist.

The House then divided. The numbers were:—

For Mr. H. Berkeley's motion, ..... 87  
Against it, ..... 50  
Majority, ..... 37

The announcement of the numbers was received with vociferous cheers.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.—Previous to the debate on the ballot, Lord Grosvenor moved, in a few words, for leave to bring in a bill repealing the duty on attorneys' certificates. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, but it was carried by a majority of 30—162 to 132.

In the House of Lords, the Apprentices to the Sea-Service Bill was read a third time and passed. The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE. The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of the Lodging-Houses Bill, which was agreed to with only approving remarks.

The House of Commons was occupied with, beside the matters noticed above, the Civil Bills (Ireland), Bill, which was considered in committee in the morning; and towards midnight, with a motion by Mr. SCULLY, in favour of the reproductive employment of Irish paupers, which was negatived by 64 to 42. The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY THE POLICE.—Another inquest was yesterday concluded—that on the body of William Hogan, who was alleged to have died from the blows given by a police constable during a night row in Shoe-lane. Much excitement prevailed among the populace of the neighbourhood. The jury, after consulting for an hour and a half, returned a verdict that "the deceased died from the effects of violence at the hands of the police, but who the officer was they had not sufficient evidence to prove." The coroner asked, did they mean to bring in "manslaughter" against some policeman unknown; to which the foreman replied in the affirmative. The coroner then impressed on Sergeant Patterson the necessity of the police authorities doing all in their power to discover the guilty party.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The report of M. de Tocqueville has been printed for the members of the Revision Committee. It is drawn up with much tact, and in a republican spirit, and has been approved by the four democratic members of the committee, thus placing M. de Broglie and the Monarchists in a minority of opposition. The debate on it in the committee was to commence yesterday.—The President returned from Beauvais on Monday afternoon. Loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" had been uttered, and the Assembly was a good deal agitated on the subject.

## MR. GEORGE THOMPSON TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets arrived in London on Monday evening, and has published the following letter in this morning's papers:—

SIR,—Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to take the earliest opportunity, and the most efficient means of announcing to the electors and non-electors of the Tower Hamlets that I yesterday reached London, after an absence of eight months spent in the United States and Canada.

My stay abroad having been protracted much beyond the brief period which I had assigned for my visit, I have been prevented, thus far, from attending the sittings of Parliament during the present session.

Having returned to my duties in the House of Commons, I am most anxious to meet my constituents, that I may fully explain to them the circumstances in which I have been placed, and the course which I have thought it right, in those circumstances, to pursue. This I will do either at an aggregate meeting, or in district meetings, as may be deemed most advisable.

On the shores of a distant country, and amongst a great and free people, I have been the humble but sincere advocate of the principles on which I was elected to Parliament. I return more ardently than ever the devoted friend of progress, and of peaceable and wholesome reform; and whether the reasons I shall be able to give be held sufficient to justify a temporary suspension of my duties at home or not, I shall not be the less zealous in that cause, nor less solicitous to advance the just rights and interests of that great constituency through whose independent votes and exertions I was elected to the honourable position which I at present occupy.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. THOMPSON.

House of Commons, July 9th, 1851.

## PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

## MAJORITY OF 87, FOR MR. BERKELEY'S MOTION ON THE BALLOT.

Adair, Hugh E.	Grenfell, C. P.	Rice, E. R.
Adair, R. A. Shafto	Hall, Sir Benjamin	Robartes, T. J. A.
Armstrong, R. B.	Harris, Richard	Roche, E. R.
Bass, Michael T.	Hastie, Alexander	Salway, Colonel
Berkeley, C. L. G.	Henry, Alexander	Scholefield, W.
Bernal, Ralph	Heyworth, Lawrence	Scobell, Captain
Blake, Martin J.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Scrope, G. P.
Bewitt, Reginald J.	Hodges, T. L.	Seilly, F.
Brown, Humphrey	Hume, Joseph	Smith, J. B.
Clay, James	Johnstone, James	Stanfield, W. R. C.
Cobden, Richard	Ker-haw, James	Strickland, Sir G.
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.	Langston, J. H.	Stuart, Lord Dudley
Collins, William	Lushington, Charles	Stuart, Lord J.
Crawford, W. B.	M'Cullagh, W. T.	Thompson, Colonel
Crawford, R. Wigram	M'Taggart, Sir John	Thompson, G.
Currie, Raikes	Meagher, Thomas	Trelawny, J. S.
Davey, Edward	Milner, W. M. E.	Villiers, H. C.
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon.	Moffatt, George	Wakley, T.
C. T.	Morris, David	Walsley, Sir J.
Duncan, Viscount	Munro, G. F.	Wawn, J. T.
Duncan, George	O'Brien, J.	Wilcock, M. O'He
Evans, Sir De Laey	O'Connell, John	Williams, J.
Evans, John	O'Connor, Feargus	Williams, W.
Evans, William	O'Ferrall, R. Hon.	Williams, H.
Ewart, William	Richard More	Wilson, M.
Fergus, John	O'Flaherty, Anthony	Wood, Sir William
Ferguson, Colonel	Pechell, Sir G. B.	Page
Fox, Wm. Johnson	Perfect, Robert	
Geach, Charles	Pigott, Francis	
Gibson, Right Hon.	Pilkington, J.	
Thos. Milner	Power, Dr.	
Granger, T. C.	Ricardo, Geman	

TELLERS.  
Berkeley, Henry  
Ellis, John

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—A morning entertainment will be given in Willis's Rooms, on Saturday next, in aid of the Hungarian Refugee Fund, which has enabled, during the last two years, about 200 Hungarian refugees to proceed to America, and of which Lord Dudley Stuart is chairman. Mrs. Fanny Kemble will read select passages from Milton and Wordsworth, and Herr Formes will appear among the vocalists.

THE LATE FIRE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—An inquest as to the origin of the late fire at the warehouses of Mr. Alderman Humphery terminated yesterday. Mr. Braidwood produced some pieces of old tarpauling and canvas rag which had been taken out of the ruins of warehouse A., which he said were very likely to be ignited by spontaneous combustion; but admitted that he had not known an instance of a fire so arising in the Royal dockyards, in which great quantities of such articles were kept, from spontaneous combustion. In the course of the inquiry Alderman Humphery repelled a report which had been spread to his disadvantage—viz., that he only paid his labourers 2s. 6d. a-day; he paid, and always had paid them 3s. 6d. a-day. The jury ultimately returned a verdict to the effect, that the evidence was insufficient to show how the fire in warehouse A originated; but that there was the highest degree of probability that the fire in warehouse D was not the result of accident, and suggested that the Secretary of State be solicited to increase the reward of £200 offered by Messrs. Wigan and Co. for the discovery of the person or persons who fired the warehouse.

## CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 9, 1851;

Since Monday, we are in possession of a further good supply of foreign Oats, nevertheless the demand is very good, at fully last day's prices.

Wheat, Flour, and other articles, dull.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 500 qrs.; Foreign 2,750 qrs.; Barley—Foreign 3,380 qrs. Oats—English, 1,000 qrs.; Irish, 900 qrs.; Foreign, 14,150 qrs. Flour—English, 110 sks.; Foreign, 1,170 sks.; 5,000 barrels.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 8d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

### SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons begins to assume the character of a provincial synod—the chief part of its time being occupied with ecclesiastical affairs. One night, it takes into grave consideration the spiritual destitution of the people, and tries to find an appropriate remedy for it in the subdivision of large and populous parishes, in the erection of new churches, and in the appointment of additional clergymen. The next, it gives attention to a series of measures intended to promote at once the efficiency and the comfort of clerical brethren in Ireland. A third night is given to the last stages of a measure intended to check the aggressive spirit of Popery, and to defend from foreign assaults the exclusiveness, and the independence, of the English Church Establishment; whilst a portion of a fourth is devoted to the third reading of a bill, framed to allow to Jews free ingress to Parliament. It will be seen at a glance, that matters more or less affecting the welfare of the Church engross the bulk of the time allotted to the sittings of our Legislature—for the week's work which we have sketched above is no very exaggerated sample of what every week in turn exhibits. The people who are thus spiritually overlooked and provided for, ought, assuredly, to be an eminently religious one. Whether the English people can be thus described, and whether, if they can, the cause of the phenomenon is to be found in extreme senatorial vigilance, we must leave our readers to determine. Certain it is, however, that frequent and arduous discussions on ecclesiastical topics divert Parliamentary attention from many political affairs which some people will persist in believing would be much better handled by our rulers, but for the necessity imposed upon them to undertake a mission for which they are not qualified.

The Postscript of our last number contained a brief summary of the discussion which came off on Tuesday se'nnight, in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Marquis of Blandford for an address to her Majesty, urging the importance of providing, out of existing Church funds, more effectual relief for the spiritual destitution of the people. The noble lord executed his task with inimitable simplicity. He proved the extent of spiritual destitution by altogether ignoring the labours of Dissenters—he pointed to a remedy which assumed that the ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown might be classed amongst the possessions of the Church—and he forgot to remind his audience that in the Establishment, as it now exists, two systems of religious instruction, diametrically opposed to each other, are fiercely struggling for mastery, and to tell them which of these systems his plan of Church extension is designed to assist. Mr. Hume moved an amendment for an inquiry as to the nature and amount of all the temporalities now enjoyed by the Church. But, getting easy in his old age, and being extremely anxious, as he said, to support the noble lord, he afterwards consented to withdraw his motion. Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman were less compliant. They, too, are desirous of Church extension, but they wish to promote it by reducing the plethora of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and distributing the funds of the Church over a wider surface. The whole system, they think, is in danger from local congestion, and needs a much freer circulation, in order to healthy activity. This opinion they supported by an array of facts, gravely implicating the character of the bishops, and showing those right reverend men to be habitually indulgent in "contemplations far below the moon." The debate, therefore, sheered off from the direction in which it started, and having commenced with the spiritual destitution of the people, it proceeded with the temporal greediness of those who should have cared for it. The "address," which may be looked upon as mere "leather and prunella," was finally agreed to *nem. con.* The exposure of episcopal

selfishness will remain to do its work long after the address itself shall be forgotten.

Of the prelates thus unceremoniously handled, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Gloucester came in for the heaviest blows—aimed at the first by Sir B. Hall, and at the last by Mr. Horsman. Into the particulars of the charges brought against these Church dignitaries severally, we cannot now enter, but content ourselves with referring for information to the account we have given in another place of the debate itself. It was not to be expected that the two bishops could remain silent under the imputations levelled at them. Each, therefore, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, and each, we are bound to say, has egregiously failed in making out for himself a satisfactory defence. Of course they do not think so, or, at least, do not permit themselves to write as if they did. But "facts are stubborn things," and neither has been able to remove those facts the truth of which leaves an indelible stain upon their episcopal character.

From Church extension to the defence of the Establishment is no very violent transition. We proceed, therefore, to give a rapid account of the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Our readers will remember that on bringing up of the report of the bill from the committee, Sir F. Thesiger succeeded, owing chiefly, we imagine, to an altercation between the Government and the Irish brigade, in thrusting into the measure three amendments, intended and calculated to increase its stringency. Lord John affected to make light of his defeat, but intimated his determination, when the bill came before the House for a third reading, to move that the added matter be expunged. It seems to have occurred to him, in the interval, that it would be more convenient to defer the last debate on the principle of the measure until the question should be put "that the bill do now pass." The third reading, therefore, was proposed without discussion. Sir F. Thesiger's amendments were severally debated, with a view to extrusion, but, on a division, were retained by a considerable majority. Then came the question, "that the bill do now pass." The Speaker, in putting it, paused for a time, looked round the House for some rising orator, and seeing no one prepared to debate the question, declared, as usual, "the ayes have it," whereupon, there was a call for a division, the House was cleared of strangers, and the bill was carried through its final stage by a large majority, but without discussion. Then followed a succession of recriminations—one party casting upon another the blame of sending the amended bill up to the House of Lords without any serious debate on its new scope and tendency. The measure was immediately read a first time in the Upper House, and its second reading fixed for Monday week. There can be little doubt now, that it will retain its severest features, and that to the Whig Government will be handed over the execution of a law, affecting, to some extent, religious liberty, the chief provisions of which they strenuously opposed as impolitic and mischievous.

The bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament has passed its third reading, and is likewise gone up to the hereditary House of Legislature, to ascertain its fate for the session. Mr. Salomons, the elect of Greenwich, who, when wooing that constituency, promised to be bolder than Baron Rothschild, and to claim his seat at once, now more prudently awaits their lordships' decision. The failure of his courage, however, does not destroy the fact that another large constituency has practically ratified the verdict of the House of Commons on this question, and the Lords will have to consider whether, for the sake of deferring an inevitable conclusion, it is worth their while to persist in opposing the obvious wishes of the people. Three bills introduced to the Commons by Mr. Napier, and read a second time without opposition, designed to consolidate and improve existing laws relating to clerical residents and clerical residences in Ireland, complete the week's ecclesiastical work in the House of Commons.

The remaining Parliamentary topics relate to social and financial matters. Mr. Bell, the member for St. Alban's, has projected a measure, the scope of which he describes to be to improve the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, which was read a second time, *pro forma*, with a view to its being printed, and standing over till next session, for the consideration of the profession. On a subsequent evening, however, Mr. Wakley asked why the bill, which was viewed favourably by medical men, and was acquiesced in by thirty thousand chemists, could not be proceeded with forthwith. Sir George Grey saw no reason, and so, we suppose, law will very speedily provide for accurately dispensing our medicines and drugs. Its next step, we anticipate, will be to superintend all our kitchen operations, and to prescribe how, when, and wherewith, British fathers and mothers are to feed their babies.

The Inhabited House Duty Bill has passed through its several stages unaltered; and, in Committee of Supply, several miscellaneous items have

been voted, some of which, particularly "Secret Service money," and a vote in aid of our transportation system, elicited a smart discussion. One item, namely £300 for stationery used in the office of the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, ought never to have been charged on the people. Ministers would seem to be anxious by this "fly in the ointment" to destroy the voluntary character of the whole undertaking. For their own credit's sake, we do trust that the Commissioners will decline to accept the paltry sum.

The quarterly statement of the Revenue, made up to Saturday night, exhibits the following results. There is a decrease in the quarter just ended, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, in the ordinary revenue, of £34,417. This arises from a decrease in the Customs of £15,490, in Stamps of £65,275, in Assessed Taxes of £28,050, in the Income-tax of £49,954. On the other hand, the Excise exhibits an increase to the amount of £94,585, and the Post Office of £30,000. The comparison of the two years ending July 5th 1850 and 1851 shows a total decrease on the ordinary revenue for the year—including £10,000 on Crown lands, and 47,411 on miscellaneous items—amounting to £306,777. This decrease is satisfactorily accounted for, without in any way casting suspicion on the buoyancy of our finances. The total abolition of the brick duty, the gradual diminution of the timber and sugar duties, and the alteration of the stamp laws, threatened a deficit four times as large in amount as that which these returns exhibit. So comparatively trifling a decrease, in the face of such large financial changes, affords satisfactory evidence of the continued prosperity of the country, and vindicates the soundness of that free-trade basis upon which our present commercial policy rests.

Foreign intelligence presents no feature of interest. In France there is a pause before the coming conflict; and Central Europe is torpid under the touch of Absolutism. The preternatural stillness is not that of a settled atmosphere. It forebodes, we think, a not very distant explosion of contending elements. Whether our judgment in this instance is correct time alone will show.

### THE FATHERLESS BILL.

WHEN, at an early part of last autumn, the Pope, moved by the earnest solicitations of Dr. Wiseman, and supported by the resolution of the College of Cardinals, appointed a Roman hierarchy for Great Britain, and mapped out the kingdom into twelve ecclesiastical sees, the act was one which might have been viewed under either of the following aspects. Inasmuch as he neither pretended, nor indeed was able, to assign to his newly-created episcopate political power, nor to provide for them a maintenance by legal compulsion, his rescript might have been treated as a purely ecclesiastical instrument, which, however arrogant and absurd in its tone, trespassed upon no right of the British people over which civil government is authorized to keep watch. Or, if regarded as a political offence—as an encroachment by a foreign potentate upon the royal prerogatives, and upon the independence of the nation—it might have been resented by such methods as are usual in such cases, and diplomacy might have saved Parliament the necessity of wasting an entire session in what is styled a proceeding of self-defence.

The proper mode of meeting the aggression, viewed exclusively in an ecclesiastical light, would have been to make all prudent provision for preventing its success. Protestantism was attacked, and the constitutional guardian of Protestantism in these realms should have been called upon to supply the means of defence. The rulers of the State Church should have been called together to devise some method of exorcising from it the Papal spirit which lurked within its borders. If new powers of discipline were required successfully to combat the unexpected emergency, Government should have pledged itself to ask them at the hands of Parliament. Every precaution which foresight might suggest should have been taken to render the Pope's act as harmless as possible, and all that was calculated to excite and strengthen the Protestant feelings of the people of these realms, and thus to constitute them the defenders of their own faith, should have been promptly, resolutely, and effectually, resorted to. In this case, Church would have met Church on purely ecclesiastical grounds; and the civil power would merely have provided that no undue strength was supplied on the one hand, or sapped on the other, by political arrangements and influences.

Regarding the appointment of a Romish hierarchy in England as a usurpation by a foreign potentate of prerogatives belonging to the British Crown, and as an assault upon our national independence, the case was clearly one for diplomatic intervention. The Pope, who, in this instance, was the ostensible aggressor, and that, too, in his official character, should have been called upon to withdraw his offensive rescript, or to take the consequences of refusal. If, indeed, his act be what the



Prime Minister and his colleagues have described it, a wanton political trespass by one of the powers of Europe upon the sovereign rights of another, no government, however friendly to Rome, would have dared to stand by and abet the outrage. Or, if her Majesty's Ministers had chosen to proceed more decisively, and, at the same time, more safely, they might have submitted to the court of Rome a string of demands, in regard to the religious liberty of Protestants in the Papal dominions, which would have effectually transferred the strife between Popery and Protestantism from England to the very heart of Italy. Such mischief as the Pope's brief intended, whether ecclesiastical or political, would, by these means, have been averted; and the English Government would probably have enjoyed, throughout these proceedings, the enthusiastic support of the British people.

There was a third alternative, and the Whigs have taken it—namely, to deal with the offence as one of a mixed character, partly ecclesiastical, and partly political, and to visit with retribution, not the Court of Rome, but the Roman Catholic subjects of the British realm. Even this unstatemalike view of the Papal aggression required to be met, if met at all, with dignity and decision. A law which *seems*, at least, to infringe upon the limits of religious liberty, solemnly guaranteed by the legislature after many a hard-fought fight, should have been maturely considered, well defined in its scope, exact in its provisions, certain in its operation, and imbued with such moral force as only the determined and united will of a large Parliamentary majority could give it. The Act, whatever its merits or demerits in other respects, should have been the veritable and known offspring of a national sentiment, and should have borne upon its very front all the symbols of a truly national authority—so that hereafter, whenever the origin of the measure might come into question, all parties might be able, nay, obliged, to declare, "This law owes its being and its character to the will of the English people." Thus only could legislation on such a subject promise a useful result. Thus only could it effectually baffle the arrogant pretensions of the Papacy.

Instead of this, what have we? A fatherless bill—a measure disowned by all parties—like a parish brat, unable to say who are his parents—the heir of no one's love—the object of no one's respect—kicked from side to side, when in the House, as an intruder whose death would be most welcome, but whose life must needs be preserved—and, at last, slipping out of it without the ceremony of leave-taking, and leaving behind it matter for mutual recrimination by all the political parties into which Parliament is divided. The history of this unhappy measure we need not now recapitulate—how, after the excitement of large expectations, a puny, diminutive, weakly thing uttered its shrill cry to the ear of day—how its unnatural parents, stimulated by threatening complaints respecting the child's vicious disposition, proceeded to cripple it, and convert it into a monster, all head and no limbs—how, after expulsion from their posts, a ten days' *interregnum*, and an ignoble return to office, they discussed with the House for several nights, the question whether their measure should live or die—how they refashioned it on a plan, partly their own, partly their adversaries'—how they would suffer no one else thereafter to meddle with its make, or to shape its proportions—how, at last, they were left to protect it by their own strength, against Tory designs—how they failed, in four or five divisions, and rescued from the contest, instead of their own darling, something so different that they regard it as a changeling—how, having arranged for a solemn debate on the question "that the bill do pass," the bill quietly slipped through its last stage, and went up to the House of Lords, no one being able to determine who was responsible for its character. No doubt the Lords will send it back pretty much as they found it; and the issue of an unparalleled agitation, and of six months' senatorial gestation, will be a compound of inconsistency, party animosity, and chance—crude in its provisions, stringent but not effective, harassing to those who have never offended, ridiculed by those who gave the offence, and of moral influence utterly bereft. As we have already intimated, it stands in relation to other Parliamentary proceedings as the miserable parish boy does to society at large. The Tories were not the authors of it—the Whigs would not have made it what it is—the Free-traders and Radicals disown it—the Irish brigade would fain have smothered it. And, at last, it gets out of the House of Commons by an unforeseen accident, without a certificate of paternity, and almost without proof of a settlement.

To suppose that a measure thus enacted will be of the smallest use in resisting the insidious progress of Popery, is to calculate in diametrical opposition to all the known doctrines of chances. Will the Pope be deterred by an Act of Parliament which has nothing in it of a popular or representative character? Will the Ministry carry into effect a law, the chief provisions of which

they resisted as impolitic and vexatious? Will Protestantism be strengthened by a measure which leaves untouched all the attractions to Papal hopes, and all the sources of Papal sympathy, within the Establishment itself? Will religious liberty be any the safer for arming the State with the power of inflicting penalties for the assumption of ecclesiastical titles? Will England be the better for the waste of a whole Parliamentary session over this miserable abortion? If a satisfactory reply cannot be given to these queries, then let us take to ourselves this lesson—that what is born of a foolish panic, is not likely to grow into a wise and beneficial power—that inconsistency is the parent of inconsistency—and that to lean upon a legislative staff for spiritual ends, is to lean upon that which is sure to fail us in the hour of trial, and is likely to pierce us, both in reputation and in power.

#### TWO MILLIONS MISSING.

SUCCESSFUL students of the science of numbers speak of their pursuits with an enthusiasm which others are utterly unable to comprehend. Algebraists and mathematicians see in the cabalistic characters and uncouth signs by which they work, a beauty and significance surpassing those of poem or picture. The rudimental rules of arithmetic they declare to be the stepping-stones to the infinite, and its highest results the nearest approach to absolute and universal truth. With men of another order of mind it is only when ranged in columns of finance, or statistics, that figures assume this grave and noble aspect. An utter inability to "keep" the commonest accounts is sometimes combined in them with almost passionate eagerness and care in the collation of numerals that stand for political and social facts. While to these latter the census of 1851 is supremely interesting, and by them will be subjected to the closest analysis, to men of all conditions and habits the leading facts disclosed by those returns must possess an exciting interest. At all events, the appalling revelations of the Irish enumerators, summarized in the superscription to this article, must attract universal attention and awaken general alarm.

The leading facts are soon written down. The returns just published estimate the population of Ireland at very little more than 6,500,000. In 1821, it was 6,801,827—in 1831, it was 7,767,401—in 1841, it was 8,175,124. Thus, instead of the increase of about six per cent. on the preceding twenty years, there has been a decrease of twenty per cent. Absolutely, the population, which is believed in 1841 to have exceeded the returns, amounting to 8,175,124, is now reduced nearly 300,000 below those of 1821. Inferentially, had the natural tendency to increase suffered no check, the population would now be at two millions more than it is at present.

That emigration has borne away upon its incessant and ever-swelling tide a large proportion of these vanished two millions, is an hypothesis which at once presents itself, and is too consolatory not to be readily entertained. During the last ten years, emigration from the United Kingdom has actually amounted to above 1,600,000; and of that vast number 1,100,000 persons sailed directly from Irish ports. There is no doubt, that of the remaining half million, a large proportion were natives of the sister isle on their way to the New World. It is also probable, that as the increase of population in Great Britain has been faster than the ordinary ratio, numbers of Irish have settled amongst us since the last census. It may be admitted, therefore, that of the two millions wanting, one and a half have actually removed from the land of their nativity.

Still five hundred thousand souls are unaccounted for. Have they perished miserably, or were they never born? In support of the latter theory it may be said, that as emigrants are usually neither the old nor the very young, but of the age to become parents, the natural offspring of Ireland have swelled the registries of other lands. With this abatement, it must still be true that several hundreds of thousands have either been prematurely deprived of life, or prevented by abnormal causes from entering upon it. And events remembered by all, are ready to account for a fact which, alas! none can deny. Several successive years of scarcity—the prevalence in many districts of absolute famine and of raging fever—distress, that tens of millions of money could barely assuage—the huddling together into workhouses, or their wretched substitutes, of nearly a million of paupers, and a million and a quarter in the receipt of out-door relief at one time, at a cost reaching in one year £1,177,651—the absolute disappearance within ten years of more than a quarter of a million of habitations from the soil—in the ghastly light of these records, the more ghastly spectacle of perishing multitudes is but too clearly visible.

The amount of physical suffering involved in these statements, is inconceivable even by the imagination, and overwhelming to the sensibilities. When one poor creature, the victim of a step-mother's or a mistress's brutality, is discovered to

have pined away to death by gradual emaciation—to have fed on scanty and disgusting food—slept in a roofless, miserable garret, or sodden cellar—awakened by blows, and driven, in spite of sickness, to daily drudgery—a kingdom is agitated, outraged humanity hurries to anticipate the law, society will not rest till the helpless has been avenged. Yet, with the exception of the taskmaster and the stripes, this is the process which in Ireland has been repeated in hundreds of thousands of instances. So many human beings, in all the stages of life, from the unconscious infant that droops upon a withered breast, to the old man wailing in the anguish of hunger, have sunk under the cravings of the stomach, been wasted by diarrhoea, fallen unresisting at the touch of fever or cholera. Sometimes the peasant family has crouched upon the floor of its hovel, turned over and over the heap of black and festering roots that was to have been a year's sustenance, made one eager meal from the relief pittance, dropped off one by one into sickness there was none to tend, and been found unburied corpses by some faithful pastor or other emissary of compassion. In tens of thousands of instances, they have crowded to the nearest workhouse, been jammed within its pestilential wards, and, scarcely kept above starvation, have perished by epidemic disease. In other numberless cases, they have not been left to die upon the floor on which they were born, nor forsaken for the vile parish pest-house, just because the walls of clay and roof of straw were levelled before their eyes, and the country cleared of its native population for miles, as of an invading and devouring herd. We are told with frightful literalness that in the whole island there are now 269,353 houses fewer than in 1841—that the town of Galway has nearly doubled its population from the surrounding country—that in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Roscommon, a third of the people have disappeared. From these statements, we are as certain as if we had witnessed the devastating process, that evictions have been numerous and unsparing beyond parallel. In this uprooting of association, to say nothing of more substantial evils, immense suffering must have been involved—and in the flight of a million men and women from their native land, a similar experience must have been repeated with every removal, and with an intensity that the hope of a kinder soil could only mitigate.

How far we or any are responsible for the suffering thus faintly sketched—what are the probable social consequences of such a vast social change—what are the retributory or remedial measures demanded at our hands—whether or no any ingredient of hope may be detected in this cup of bitterness—are questions that crowd upon us for answer; and will compel us to return to this intensely interesting topic again and again.

**FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.**—At a little after seven o'clock on Thursday morning, an awful explosion took place at the goods station of the London and North-Western Railway, Edge-hill. It appears that the Conway locomotive engine was in preparation for taking a goods train to Manchester, and was stationed at the Edge-hill Junction, near the spot where the tunnels for the passengers and goods traffic meet on the main line. The steam had been brought up to the required degree of pressure, the merchandise waggons were ready, the signal had been given for the engine to join the train, and the men in charge were in the act of backing for that purpose, when the boiler burst with fearful violence, causing a report that could be distinctly heard for several miles. On Saturday an inquest was held upon the body of Samuel Griffith, the fireman, who was killed. The coroner took the evidence of the driver, Valentine, who was much injured, in his bedroom, and then verified it to the jury. It appeared that the engine had been built only three years, and was rated first class; that there could not have been sufficient water in the boiler, portions of the fractures being found discoloured, as if they had been overheated. Mr. A. Allan, assistant locomotive manager, knew that the boiler and engine were sound only a day or two previous to the occurrence. His opinion was that the accident was caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler, and that very powerful explosive gases must have been formed, which gases would be generated in a few minutes, and he thought so instantaneous would be their effect that no warning could be given. He was perfectly convinced the boiler could not have burst at three times the ordinary pressure, as the tubes are tested before being used to the extent of 300lb. to the square inch. A verdict of manslaughter against Valentine would, in all probability, have been found, only that the man cannot possibly recover. Ultimately, after much discussion, the jury returned an open verdict.

Lady Noel Byron has set to work on her estate 200 unemployed frame-work knitters. She has also addressed them on frugality, and offered a bonus of ten per cent. on all moneys which they will place in her hands during the first twelve months.

The Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by the Marchioness, has arrived in London from Paris, and is staying at the Earl of Mulgrave's mansion in Eaton-place. The noble marquis contemplates a sojourn of about a fortnight in town.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Attorneys' Certificate duty, for the repeal of, 1.  
Beer-houses, for diminishing the number of, 1.  
Church of Rome, against the encroachments of, 1.  
Church Buildings Amendment Act's Bill, against pew-rent claim, 1.  
Church-rates, for the abolition of, 1.  
Crystal Palace, for retaining, 1.  
Drunkennes, for a general, 1.  
Drunkennes, for the suppression of, 1.  
Ernest Charles Jones, for inquiry into the treatment of, 1.  
Foreign Flour, for prohibiting the importation of, 6.  
Metropolis Water Bill, against, 3.  
Maynooth College, for withholding the grant to (Leicester), 1.  
Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition of, 1.  
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 166.  
Public-house Bill (Scotland), in favour of, 6.  
Regium Donum, against, 5.  
Regium Donum, for the discontinuance of, 1.

## BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Conveyance of Mails by Railway Bill.  
Turnpike Trusts and Arrangement Bill.  
Battersea Park Extension Bill.  
Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill.  
Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.  
Private Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bill.  
Militia and Ballots Suspension Bill.  
Poor-law Amendment Bill.

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill.  
Churches and Chapels (Ireland) Bill.  
United Church of England and Ireland Bill.  
Pharmacy Bill.  
Assessed Taxes Composition Bill.  
Public works (Ireland) Bill.  
Veterinary Surgeons Exemption Bill.  
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill.

## BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill.  
Highway Rates Bill.  
Burgesses and Freemen's Parliamentary Franchise Bill.  
School Sites Amendment Act Bill.  
Loan Societies Bill.  
Irish Ecclesiastical Bill.

## DEBATES.

## SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.

This measure, on its first appearance in the House of Lords—yesterday se'nnight—was threatened with instant extinction on a technicality; Lord REDSDALE, as Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee, reporting that certain notices required from the promoters of bills affecting private rights, had not been given. Lord BRAMONT argued that the bill is a public, and not a private bill. Government had introduced it as such; the other House had treated it as such, and passed it as such; and the Peers themselves had treated as public the analogous Metropolitan Cemeteries Bill. The Corporation of London had ample and equitable notice of it; and might, if they had chosen, have claimed to be heard at the bar by counsel against it. He did not impugn the decision of the Standing Orders Committee, but would move the suspension of the standing orders. Lord BROUGHAM reminded their lordships, that unless they were the slaves of their own standing orders, they could adopt this resolution; but recommended its postponement till Friday—which was complied with.

On that day, Lord BRAMONT re-introduced his motion, which was supported by Lords BROUGHAM, GRANVILLE, and LANSDOWNE, and opposed by Lord REDSDALE, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Marquis of SALISBURY, and the Earl of DEVON. The House divided; and the numbers were—contents, 76, non-contents, 22—majority for suspending the Standing Order, 54. On Monday the bill was read a second time without opposition.

## IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. NAPIER moved the second reading of three Irish bills—one relating to the residences of the parochial clergy; another to the erection and support of churches and chapels by private endowment; and the third having in view the consolidation, amendment, and repeal of old statutes, save so far as existing rights were concerned. The three bills (he said) would constitute a complete and consistent code, in substitution for a patchwork system of legislation. The first bill—the Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill—related to that code of laws which regulated the building of glebe-houses, and charging the successors of incumbents for the building, and also for dilapidations. By the bill, forty-one statutes were consolidated and amended, and selections were made from fifteen other statutes, some of which applied to England alone, of such provisions as would make the new code complete and satisfactory. The law made clerical residence obligatory under a penalty—his object was to provide for the maintenance, or rebuilding, of parsonages, from the clerical income, in a manner the least burdensome to the incumbent. At present, when a clergyman died in great poverty and distress, a charge might be made against his widow and family for dilapidations; and the hon. member read letters from several prelates and clergymen showing the hardship and bitterness of this liability. His object was to stimulate the voluntary principle in providing for the clergy—in short, to help in putting the Church in good working order, and to enable it faithfully to do its mission.

No opposition being offered, the motion was agreed to; and the hon. member next moved and carried successively the second reading of his other two measures—the Churches and Chapels (Ireland) Bill, and the United Church of England and Ireland Bill.

## THE PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. J. BELL, the author of this bill, having presented numerous petitions in its favour, moved the second reading. He stated its object to be, to im-

prove the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists; and its principle, that those who compound, as well as those who prescribe, medical remedies, should be professionally educated men. He gave a short history of the subject. The first incorporation of apothecaries took place in the year 1617. The number incorporated was 114, that being also the number of the physicians. In 1694 their growing importance was shown by their being exempted from serving on juries. In 1748 a new charter of incorporation was granted to them. In 1815 an act was passed, called the Apothecaries Act, which contained some exemptions that in great part frustrated its object—the chemists and druggists having increased so much that it was impossible to carry the bill without exempting them from its operation. The examination of the Apothecaries' Company was a general one, and comprehended medical practice in all its branches. Up to the present time the apothecaries, who had now become general practitioners, had been gradually receding from pharmacy, and had become more identified with medicine and surgery, while the chemists and druggists had taken the place which had been left vacant by the apothecaries. In 1834 a Parliamentary committee was appointed to inquire into the laws affecting the medical profession, and about nine bills had been since introduced for its regulation. Four of these bills had proposed to include chemists and druggists in their provisions; but the most determined opposition had been made, because it was proposed to place them under the Apothecaries' Company for examination. They then organized themselves into a body, and in 1843 obtained a royal charter of incorporation. But the pharmaceutical chemists of this country were still far beyond those of France and Germany in point of education; for if an individual came before that body for examination, and was declared by them to be incompetent, he might snap his fingers at the examiners and commence business, however ignorant. The object of the bill was not to give a medical character to the body, but to make it strictly pharmaceutical. It did not propose a penalty upon the person who sold an ounce of Epsom salts; it imposed a penalty upon persons who should deceive the public by assuming a name that did not belong to them. Nor did it apply to persons already in practice, however unqualified, but to those who might hereafter attempt to assume a position to which they were not entitled. Any improvement in the constitution of such a body as the medical, must be very gradual. All that Parliament could do was to prevent the evil from going further. As each individual went off the stage, his place might be supplied by a better; and thus, in ten or twenty years, a great benefit would have been effected. Mr. BELL concluded by expressing his willingness to give the measure in charge to the Government, who had consented to its introduction.

Mr. HUMS said it appeared to him that the addition of a fourth Parliamentary body of medical men to the three already existing, each invested with a monopoly in its particular business, would only complicate the difficulties of the subject, and interfere with that general measure which it was so essential to have enacted for the regulation of the medical and surgical profession at large. The chemists and druggists were doubtless a very valuable set of men, but it was quite undesirable to remove them from the sphere to which they properly appertained, and in which their usefulness developed itself. Mr. BERNAL thought the progress of public opinion and of chemical science imperatively demanded that the class of men practising the business of chemist and druggist should be greatly elevated in the scale of knowledge. At present, he was afraid there were but too many persons employed as chemists' assistants who did not comprehend the difference between oxalic acid and Epsom salts, and to whom the refinements of iodine, of aconite, and other developments of recent science, were altogether unknown, to the frequent jeopardy of life. Mr. HENLEY pointed out various difficulties in detail. Sir G. GREY recommended that the motion be agreed to, and the bill stand over till next session for the consideration of the profession. Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. EWART also urged that course, and Mr. BELL assented. The bill was therefore read a second time *pro forma*, and ordered to be reprinted.

On Friday evening, however, the subject was re-introduced by Mr. WAKLEY, who stated that 30,000 chemists and druggists were in favour of the measure, and that it was unopposed by any part of the medical profession. Why, then, could it not pass this session? Sir G. GREY replied, that he saw no reason why it should not, if the alterations which Mr. BELL proposed to make in it were not of a character to provoke opposition.

## ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, the Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passed its last stage in the House of Commons. There was only a repetition of verbal protests from Sir ROBERT INGLIS, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. HENLEY, and others of the minority. On the other side there was nothing noticeable, but an allusion from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the late Greenwich election, and the influence it should have on the House of Lords. He (Lord John) was glad to find that Ald. Salomons did not mean to come down to the House to take the oaths before the other House of Parliament had decided upon this bill; and he hoped that that House, which had of late evinced a great sensibility respecting its own privileges, would consider, after the House of Commons had for the third time declared its opinion that Jews ought to sit there, and two bodies of constituents had elected Jews, whether it was not due to the representatives of England, and to the great body of the people, that they should be allowed to consult their own wishes

upon the subject. Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped the upper House would not forget the smallness of the majority by which the bill had passed its second reading—only 202 to 177. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

## LAW REFORM BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

On the same evening, the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committees Bill, and the County Court Further Extension Bill, were discussed in committee. The only point of public interest that arose on the former was the expression of an opinion by Mr. HUMS, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. HENLEY, that the salaries of the two new judges should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund rather than out of suitors' fees; to which Lord JOHN RUSSELL assented.

On the County Courts Bill, two points engaged attention—the increase of the salaries to the judges and clerks; and the proposed modification of the existing rules as to the employment of barristers and attorneys. The bill proposes to raise the maximum salary of the judges from £1,200 to £1,500, and proportionately to raise the salary of the clerks above the present maximum of £600; which was not formally objected to. The other point was raised on an additional clause proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, exempting the cases between £20 and £50, which are now added to the jurisdiction of the courts, from the operation of the clause in the original County Courts Act, which declared that no persons should appear for the suitors but attorneys, or barristers instructed by attorneys, and that barristers should not appear but by leave of the judge. The Attorney-General said, that as the local courts are absorbing more and more business, this provision threatened to extinguish the profession—the attorneys entering into combinations to exclude barristers, and the barristers being unable to take briefs directly from the suitors. The clause he now proposed would render it necessary for the attorneys to employ barristers in every case between £20 and £50. Mr. FITZROY and others opposed the introduction of this provision, as in opposition to the aim of the County Court system that justice should be cheap. Mr. EVANS suggested, that at least the clause should be confined to an exemption from the County Courts Act clause, and should not enact, specifically, anything fresh about respective privileges. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL adopted this suggestion, and the clause was put into the bill as amended.

## ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

On Friday this bill reached and passed through its last stage in the lower House, and was, unexpectedly, as it afterwards appeared, finally sanctioned without a regular debate. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading, Mr. J. O'CONNELL intimated there was an understanding, that the debate would be taken on the subsequent motion—that this bill do pass. Mr. RUSSELL contented himself with predicting that no one could tell, even now, what this chameleon bill would be even twenty-four hours hence. The motion was agreed to without a division, and the bill was read a third time.

On the question that the bill do now pass, Lord J. RUSSELL moved the first of two amendments, by which the changes in the bill lately introduced upon the motion of Sir F. Thesiger would be reversed. He moved first, to withdraw from the second clause, the enactment of penalties against future bulls and rescripts on the parties who should procure them from Rome and publish them in this country—and which would extend even to newspapers publishing those documents.

Sir F. THESIGER urged that the noble lord, by retaining some of his amendments had conceded the principle on which they were all founded, and only proposed to cut away those of the series whereby a practical effect would be given to that principle. Minutely examining the verbal tenor, and legal interpretation of the clauses, the hon. member contended that the bill, if now altered, as was suggested by the Minister, would be left truncated and imperfect. The publication in a newspaper would be only issuing a copy, not an original document, and therefore would not be reached by the enactment. He concluded by referring to the Papal letter appealing for contributions towards the erection of a Catholic Church in London, as showing the necessity for vigilance against aggression, and power to repel it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in supporting the Ministerial amendment, contended that the additions gave no real strength to the enactment—they rendered it not a persecuting, but certainly a vexatious measure.

Mr. ROEBUCK was quite certain that the House did not at all know what it was about in this matter [a laugh]. It was manifest from the speech of the Solicitor-General that he did not understand the measure. For his own part, he looked at the bill simply in the light in which a legislator ought to look at it, and, so regarding it, he considered that a measure more fraught with mischief was never submitted to the House. What had the poor Archbishop of Florence done? He had merely desired the people to pray for the Roman Catholic religion. And what had the Pope himself done in this last proceeding of his, that was creating such inexplicable hubbub? He had simply suggested that a church should be built in some street in London, with a view to the extension of the faith of which he was the head. He (Mr. Roebuck) had not the smallest intention of giving any subscription towards the project [a laugh], but he would put it to the candour of the House whether there was anything more in it than what was done every day, with immense applause, by the Society for the Diffusion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts? [hear, hear.] It was a



sheer impossibility for Roman Catholicism to subsist in any country unless upon the basis of direct communication with Rome; yet this measure denounced as null and void all bulls, rescripts, and so on, coming to England, and as unlawful and of no effect any authority, pre-eminence, or jurisdiction emanating from those documents. Suppose the act in operation, and suppose him to have a Roman Catholic cousin, the son of persons married by a priest, ordained by a bishop instituted by the Pope, and suppose him to have an eye to this cousin's estate; all he should need to do to get the estate would be to denounce the cousin as a bastard under the statute, and to bring an action of ejectment against him accordingly. And if the jury did not find that the cousin was a bastard, and the priest no priest, and the bishop who ordained him no bishop, all he had need further to do would be to carry the matter up to the House of Lords, who would surely not go in the teeth of their own enactment [hear, and laughter]. Gentlemen laughed—he was surprised at their ignorance—they might rely upon it that if this measure passed, such actions would be brought, and successfully, too [hear, hear]. It had been suggested that it was not necessary for a person to be in holy orders to make a good marriage. But, though in both England and Ireland the marriages of Dissenting ministers were good, it was necessary that they should be such ministers; and if a man professed to be a Catholic priest, and was not so because appointed under an illegal act, the marriage he solemnized was no marriage at all. On these grounds he appealed to Lord John Russell, not only against the amendments of Sir F. Thesiger, but against the bill altogether. It proposed things which must of necessity be the groundwork of dissension, litigation, and misery. If it were put into execution, it would be the brand of discord in Ireland [hear, hear]—if not, it would be the shame of that House and the Parliament that passed it [hear, hear]. He would not criticise the wording of the preamble, but it was in reality not English. Its "whereas" were placed as if they had got there by accident [laughter]. From beginning to end it was hardly intelligible; but if it had an intelligible meaning, it was such as he had described.

After Mr. NAPIER had made an ineffectual attempt to speak, the House divided—the Irish and some English members leaving the House in a body, amidst loud ironical cheers. The numbers were 129 for and 208 against Lord John Russell's amendment; it was therefore rejected by a majority of 79.

Mr. FRESHFIELD moved, as an amendment on the same clause, to substitute for the penalty of £100, deportation beyond the seas, as often as the parties shall return. For twenty minutes he attempted to make a speech, but was rendered inaudible by the impatient clamour of the House. No one seconding his amendment, it fell to the ground.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL then said, with reference to his second amendment, relative to the common informer clause, the question had been sufficiently argued in the House, so that it would be unnecessary for him to consume their time. He proposed to leave the question in the hands of the law officers of the Crown, to treat as a matter of State; and therefore he must oppose the admission of the words, "Or by action of debt, at the suit of any person, in one of her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or her Majesty's advocate in Scotland, as the case may be." Sir F. THESIGER was also willing to leave the matter without further argument. The House therefore at once divided, and the Irish members again retiring, the amendment was rejected by 175 to 124—majority 51.

No one rising with another amendment, or offering to speak on the original motion, it was at once put from the chair, that this bill do now pass. The House dividing, the numbers were—

Ayes.....	263
Noes.....	46

Majority for passing the bill	217
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When the reporters were re-admitted, Mr. GRATTAN was found to be speaking with his accustomed vehemence on the question of the title to the bill. He remarked in the course of his speech, that the smallest minority of Irish members was generally successful against the majority. For instance, 31 Irish members voted one way, and nine the other—the nine succeeded; so when the numbers were 35 and 29, 28 and 20; he could go through a list of several divisions, and show the same thing. Members who were sent to Parliament by the majority of the Irish people were always in a minority. Was it to be supposed that the people of Ireland did not notice these things? A person very high in Dublin Castle said to a member of the House of Commons, "Take care what the Catholics and you Repealers do, for if you go on you will be handed over to the Orangemen." After reciting recent events in the history of Ireland, referring to the frightful revelations of the census, and describing the condition of the country, he asked, why not make trial of a real union, a union of hearts? Why not let a man's religion alone—let him be a Turk if he liked [a laugh]. There yet remained the golden link in the hands of that illustrious lady who ruled these realms, nor could it be in better hands, if that personage were well advised, and not misled—and he would trust that notwithstanding this bill, the two countries would go on together and would still be united [cheers]. The hon. member concluded with moving, as an amendment, that the title of the bill be—"A Bill to Prevent the Free Exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion in the United Kingdom."

Sir J. GRAHAM most cordially united in the sentiment with which his hon. friend concluded; from his heart it was his wish that no circumstance might ever occur which might shake the union between these two countries [hear, hear]. Although he was of opinion that the commencement of this affair was unfortunate, yet, if possible, the termination of it that evening appeared to him more unfortunate still [hear, hear]. He had taken part in two divisions, acting with his noble friend opposite (Lord J. Russell) in endeavouring to resist certain alterations in this bill, which had been termed amendments, giving more stringency to the measure than her Majesty's Government thought either desirable or safe. Certainly, under the arrangement which had been made, he expected that full and ample opportunity would be given for one more discussion on the principle of the bill [hear, hear] before it was sent to the other House of Parliament. He must say that the Speaker had afforded every member the fullest opportunity of addressing the House on the subject [hear, hear]; and he (Sir J. Graham) took blame to himself for not having, under the peculiar circumstances, proposed to adjourn the debate, that still further opportunity of expressing their views should be given to those who might have been taken by surprise, and, being absent from the House, could not take part in the discussion. Still he would suggest to his hon. friends, with whom he had cordially agreed in opposing the bill, that there would be more dignity and propriety in not taking a division with reference to the principle of the bill on the formal question with respect to the title. He would wish them to recollect that the further progress of the bill, in its altered shape, would be under the guidance and responsibility of her Majesty's Government. The responsibility was a grave one: he was sure they felt it as such; and he might be permitted to say that the recollection of what the country owed in the defence of its civil and religious liberties to the noble lord at the head of the Government, even after all that had passed in regard to this bill, ought to inspire not Englishmen only, but Irishmen, with the hope that in the last resort the civil and religious liberties of the country would be safe in his hands [cheers].

Mr. SERJEANT MURPHY next addressed the House, chiefly in defence of himself from the imputations of his fellow representatives. It appeared that though pledged to his Cork constituents to oppose the measure, he had suffered it to go through committee with only voting in the minority; and having agreed to speak on the third reading, had allowed the division to be taken without rising, for which he now expressed his regret as the effect of surprise. He characterised the policy of his friends in absenting themselves from divisions, as "sublime folly." Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. KEOGH accepted the explanation of the hon. member, but refused to be dictated to by him, and seemed to impute to the Government a breach of the agreement; from which Sir JAMES GRAHAM (to whom the hon. members for Dublin and Athlone expressed great respect and gratitude) and Mr. AGLIOSBY defended them. Mr. MOORE enlarged on the responsibility which now attached to the Government. Colonel SMITHORP took a last opportunity of describing the bill as an act of political cowardice on the part of the noble lord, who, he believed, cared nothing for the maintenance of the religion of his country, and as little for the maintenance of the throne.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL rose, not to notice what had just fallen from the gallant Colonel [laughter], but to allude to the circumstances of the last few days and of that night. After clearing himself from the imputation of wishing to avoid debate on the last stage of the bill—sincerely regretting, he declared, the accident which had had that effect—he proceeded to defend himself for not throwing up the bill in its altered form. The policy of a section of the Opposition, in leaving him in the minority, and then casting on him the responsibility of enactments carried by the majority, he characterised as very unintelligible. The responsibility he did incur, was that of considering whether, after the amendments which had been introduced into the bill against his consent, he should take charge of it; and he and his colleagues thought it would be a very serious misfortune if, after debating this measure so long—a measure intended to repel aggression, to assert the supremacy of the Crown, and the rights of the nation—they threw it up, and gave a triumph to those who had been guilty of that aggression. Carefully weighing this responsibility, it appeared to him that there was nothing in the amendments that would justify him in abandoning the bill—nothing in it, he repeated, amidst ironical cheers, that militated against religious freedom. He did not believe that its provisions could be abused; if they should be, Parliament was able to interfere and prevent that abuse. His lordship concluded thus a speech delivered with considerable feeling:—

That which I have always confided in—that which I stated I confided in from the first moment of hearing of this aggression on the part of the Pope—was the fact that this country had been long in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; and I do not believe that it would be possible in this country to interrupt that long usage, and to violate the sanctity of conscience, or to prevent the public worship and exercise of all the rites of religion according to the opinions and faith of various parties [ironical cheers from the Irish members]. Yes; we do not live in a country where it is usual to bring persons before a tribunal for reading the Holy Scriptures, and to send them to an unwholesome gaol for an offence of that kind [cheers]. Hon. gentlemen who have spoken with such severity of my conduct, who have represented us as persecutors and enemies of religious liberty, may depend on it that no proceeding like that—such as is countenanced and applauded in some other countries, where the influence of the Roman

Catholic religion is greater than in ours—would be countenanced by any Minister of England who may sit on these benches. It likewise appears to me that there is a change, which is in my opinion perfectly practicable, and which, if the See of Rome would but condescend to consider the present state of the world that see might at once adopt, and thus relieve itself of all apprehensions which it might contemplate from the enactments of the measure of 1829, and of the present bill. The fact is, the Roman Catholic Church is not the only Christian Church in Europe [hear, hear]. The fact is, though it would be heard as a novelty at Rome, that this country, not, as I think, by a deplorable schism, but by a division from the Church of Rome, became another body of the great Christian community, separated from Rome, and maintaining its own national church and its own system as a religious and Christian nation [hear]. There are others, Protestants, dissenting from the Established Church, but likewise forming part of the great Christian community. Now, if the Church of Rome would but acknowledge these facts—if it would but acknowledge that there are Christians in this land besides the Roman Catholics—if it would but say that its bishops and archbishops were not of Westminster, Birmingham, Armagh, and Dublin, but bishops of the Roman Catholic Church officiating in certain districts—and if it would confine their ministrations to those of the Roman Catholic faith, I do not believe there would be any dispute either in Parliament or in the country with reference to the Roman Catholics having not only the number of bishops they have now in this country, but even of increasing the number as they might think fit. The real aggression is that they pretend not to recognise any Christians except themselves [hear, hear]—that they assume the government of the whole territory of this country; and by their theories, which are totally different from the fact, assume, also, that all baptized persons are subject to their own bishops and priests, and that there are not persons belonging to the religion of this country and professing its faith [hear, hear]. As long as these pretensions are kept up we cannot allow of them, and we shall not allow to be erased from our statute book certain provisions against such pretensions [hear, hear]. It appears to me that if the see of Rome were guided by the commonest prudence and by ordinary common sense, nothing would be easier for it than to appoint its bishops with names and designations which would not give offence to any one, which would not interfere with the title and supremacy of the Queen, and, being entirely religious designations, would be innocent and harmless [hear]. But we are bound, I think, while we admit all persons to profess and practise their own religion, not to allow any foreign sovereign to presume to have a sway and government in this country inconsistent with the way and government which lawfully belongs to the Queen of this kingdom, whose supremacy will, I think, be asserted by this bill [hear]. And I trust that, after this is passed, the Roman Catholic portion of the people of this kingdom will see that they will have the perfect right to exercise their own religion, but, at the same time, will understand that they have no right at all to say that they are to override the powers of the Parliament of this country, and to decide as they please as to its government [loud cheers].

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed for himself, and, he believed, for the House generally, his deep regret at the accident which had barred the anticipated debate. In passing enactments of a restrictive and penal character, it was of the first importance that every stage of such a measure should demonstrate the calm deliberation and respectful attention of Parliament, not only to the arguments but to the feelings of those with whom they had immediately to deal. The Parliamentary history of the present measure was remarkable; the variations it had undergone were numerous and important, and its legal bearings were so complicated and confused, that there was a diversity of opinion on the part of gentlemen belonging to the profession of the law as to its effect far exceeding any displayed, according to his recollection, on any former occasion. It was, therefore, much to be desired that there should have been an opportunity of reviewing the whole argument in reference to the measure, and eliciting something like an authoritative description of its character and effect. Besides, the bill must now be considered as an authentic interpretation of the solemn assurance given in the speech from the throne. Her Majesty then said:—

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

This enactment, then, with the clauses introduced by the member for Abingdon, must be taken as the authoritative and unchangeable construction put by the House upon that assurance. Let them take the fullest rendering of those amendments. The Solicitor-General had said, they were not persecuting, but they were certainly vexatious. Now it appeared to him, when they were dealing with conscience and feeling—with this most tender and delicate of all subjects, interwoven with the great political struggles of the country for the last half century—a very nice matter to draw this fine distinction between persecution and vexation [hear, hear]. But other learned gentlemen believed that the bill was now perfectly adequate to a purpose it was never intended to accomplish—the suppression of titles altogether. In the second clause, as it had originally stood, they legislated simply against the assumption of titles, and only against the act of the individual himself who bore the title, and so difficult would it have been to prove the offence against which it had been directed, that there might have been a most solemn meeting of the Roman Catholic Church in Westminster or Lambeth, openly advertised and conducted, with three or more prelates of the Roman Catholic Church conferring the office and title of bishop on others without being subject



to any punishment. Now, however, as the clause stood amended, it was an offence for any man to speak or write of a Roman Catholic prelate under the title which any Papal bull might have conferred on him [hear, hear]. This, then, indeed was a drastic, pungent, and sweeping measure. The noble lord had said that religious liberty would not be violated—that we would not institute any such proceedings as had lately taken place in Tuscany, where some gentleman had been most unwarrantably punished for no other offence than reading the word of God for the edification of his own soul [hear, hear]. But it said very little for the Prime Minister of England to stand up at this time of day and point to a country centuries behind this, as respected freedom and the establishment of enlightened institutions, and to say, "don't be afraid that we are going back to the abyss from which we, many centuries ago, merged" [hear, hear, and cheers]. He should resist the first step backwards [cheers]. And let him tell the noble lord that now was the time to decide whether if the liberties won by so many struggles, and tears, and pains, during so many generations, were not to be swept away in a single moment by a single act of Parliament. Did the noble lord touch, or did he not touch religious liberty? He had been deeply struck with the words of the noble lord, that "the real aggression is, that the Roman Catholics pretend not to recognise any Christians but themselves, and pretend that all baptized persons are, of right, subject to their priests—as that is the case we cannot consent to erase from the statute-book certain enactments penal in their principles." A more important declaration, and one more pregnant with fatal meaning he had never heard from a Minister of the Crown [loud cheers]. Because what was this aggression? Was it a new assumption? No, it was an essential principle of the religion they professed to tolerate [cheers, and hear, hear]. When in 1829, they had removed the Catholic disabilities, had the case been different from what it was now? Had not the Roman Catholic Church as much then as now refused to recognise any Christians except themselves? Most certainly it had [hear, hear]. The language of the Roman Catholic documents to which so much exception had been taken, had not been intended to go beyond spiritual objects, and it would have been our wisdom and our duty in no manner to have interfered, unless it had been proved that a temporal character appertained to them [cheers]. It could not be shown that the appointment of bishops was an act of temporal prerogative. They might raise arguments on the point; but he could convict them out of their own mouths, for in Scotland there were territorial bishops, whom they had saved by an exception introduced into the bill [cheers, and hear, hear].

Sir G. GREY—They do not exist as territorial bishops.

Mr. GLADSTONE—The right hon. gentleman meant that they did not exist according to law. Then let them only just leave as much existence to the titles of the Roman Catholic clergy [cheers, and hear, hear]—and then not only he, and the Roman Catholic members, but the Pope himself would be satisfied [cheers]. It was with the deepest regret that he saw this bill passing through the House. He knew how vain it was to reiterate entreaty, more especially when they had not had an opportunity of re-examining for once before the departure of the measure the whole historical and legal bearings of this question [cheers]. Having stated his sense of the deep responsibility under which the noble lord had placed himself, and from which he could not be extricated by any argument, regarding the conduct of private members of the House [hear, hear], he must be content with once more solemnly reiterating his protestation against this bill—as a bill, he would say, in the first place hostile to the institutions of this country, and hostile especially to its established religion, because it taught that religion to rely on other supports than its own inherent spiritual strength [hear]—as a bill tending to undermine and weaken the authority of the law in Ireland—a bill disparaging to the great principle of religious freedom on which this wise and intelligent people had pre-eminently of late years built their legislation, and tending to relax and destroy those bonds of concord and good will which ought to unite all classes and all persuasions of the subjects of her Majesty [loud cheers].

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to explain. The right hon. gentleman had correctly repeated his words, that one cause of the offence was the exclusive character of the see of Rome; but he (Lord J. Russell) also said, that in consequence of those assumptions the Church of Rome had pretended to govern the whole of the people of this country, and that in taking those territorial titles they did interfere with the due prerogatives and rights of the Sovereign [hear].

The MARQUIS OF GRANBY and Mr. FARRAR spoke briefly in favour of, and Lord H. VANE in regretful opposition to the measure.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT would not attempt to prolong unavailing discussion; but must confess that he was still unable to understand the bill, except that it was of a most uncertain and dangerous nature. He quoted from Lord Stanley's speech at Merchant Taylors' hall in deprecation of hasty legislation on the subject. But what he most regretted was, that this bill had taken the place of measures that might have practically counteracted the aggression which they viewed with so much apprehension and dislike. A measure with respect to Church property was in the Lords, and there was no chance of its being sent in time to be passed. Then the noble lord the member for Woodstock's (the Marquis of Blandford) motion respecting spiritual destitution—the inquiry

upon church-rates, a question of immense practical importance to the Church—and other measures which would have been of great real efficiency against a system which they believed to be hostile to the truth and prejudicial to the State—had all been "shelved." And lastly, he objected to the bill on the ground that it took from the Church what in 1829 was her proudest boast—namely, that being convinced of the soundness of her teaching and the justice of her claims, she would not condescend to ask for the protection of legal enactments [loud cheers].

The amendment being withdrawn, the original motion was agreed to without a division; and the Speaker, in the usual form, amid loud cheers from both sides of the House, ordered the bill to be taken to the House of Lords—where it was read a first time, *pro forma*, on Monday.

#### EPISCOPAL REVENUES.

In the early part of the evening there was a brief supplementary debate to that of the previous Tuesday on episcopal and other ecclesiastical revenues. Sir B. HALL gave notice that, on Friday next, he should put the following questions to the noble lord at the head of the Government:—Whether, as it appeared according to the last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, several prelates, within the last seven years, had received large sums over the incomes assigned to them by act of Parliament, it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to obviate these irregularities. Also, whether these prelates had paid over the surplus to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. And also, as it appeared from the same report, that the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Ely, were indebted to the Commission £14,226, and that considerable correspondence had passed between the Commissioners and the bishops on the subject, whether it was intended to take any legal proceedings to recover these sums.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it unfair that so long a notice was given, because an evident presumption would go forth to the House, and the public would believe that certain bishops were assigned certain incomes, and that they had received further sums, and had not paid over what was due to the Ecclesiastical Commission. Mr. HORSMAN, on complaining of the numerous obstacles always put in the way of those who tried to obtain information on ecclesiastical questions, was interrupted by various cries from the Conservative benches. Lord J. RUSSELL begged to state generally that, after the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had considered the matter, and had come to the opinion that it would be best to fix a sum for each bishop, the arrangement made was that certain sums should be paid to some bishops, and certain sums received from other bishops, instead of paying them their fixed salaries, which would have borne too much the appearance of a salaried office. The bishops were to take the risk of those sums, exceeding or falling short of the income fixed, and the consequences were that some of the bishops had received more or some less than the sums to which they were entitled by law, but there was no claim on the part of the House, or anyone else, to right these sums, any more than any other private property.

#### INHABITED HOUSE DUTY BILL.

The House of Commons having resolved itself on Monday evening into a committee on this bill, Mr. EWART moved, as an amendment to the first clause, to subject stories of buildings (as in the case of model lodging-houses, or of flats, as in Scotland), or parts thereof, occupied as separate dwellings, and assessed, or claiming to be assessed, separately to the poor-rate, to the same liabilities and exemptions as inhabited dwelling-houses. Mr. HUME and Mr. SLANEY supported the amendment. Mr. A. HASTIE said that in Glasgow there were upwards of 3,000 people who, under the present system, paid no window-tax; but by this bill they would become subject to a house-tax. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, and it was negatived.

Mr. ALEXANDER HASTIE moved to exempt from the duty churches and chapels, colleges, museums, school-houses, lecture-rooms, public libraries, court-houses, police-offices, prisons, city or county-offices. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that if the places were not inhabited, they could not be liable to the duty; if they were inhabited they ought to pay it. The amendment was rejected upon a division, by 104 to 40.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved to exempt houses not liable to the duty, which was supported by Mr. COWAN and Sir W. CLAY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that it would be unjust to exempt houses from duty for no better reason than that they had hitherto escaped taxation; and this amendment was also negatived.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved to include among the houses subject to the duty of 6d. those occupied for professional or educational purposes. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that if the exemption in this direction were to be carried further it would become almost universal. Medical men, for example, often received their patients in their dining-room; was that to exempt the whole house from the 9d. duty? Mr. EWART pressed upon the committee the case of schoolmasters and school-mistresses, who, he thought, were entitled to some consideration. The amendment was negatived, and the whole schedule agreed to.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved the addition of a clause enacting that neglect or omission to pay the duties within any limited period shall not disqualify an elector from voting for a member of Parliament. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, upon the

principle that taxation and representation were linked together, there could be no hardship in requiring the payment of a tax his liability to which gave a party a right to vote. Mr. HUME and Mr. BROTHWORTH supported the clauses. On a division it was rejected by 119 to 60.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a clause enacting that in the case of premises occupied with a dwelling-house, and heretofore exempt from window duty, and which shall be assessed to the house duty, the occupier may require that the dwelling-house be assessed at 9d., and that the premises shall thereupon be exempt from duty. Mr. WILLIAMS supported the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated his objection to the introduction of new distinctions and exemptions; and the motion was withdrawn.

The preamble of the bill was then agreed to and the House resumed.

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—THE NEW HOUSES—SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir D. NORMAN moved that the architect of the New Palace at Westminster lay before the House a report in detail on the manner in which he would recommend that the interior decorations of the New House of Commons should be completed, and that he be directed to prepare plans. He made heavy complaints respecting the misunderstandings between the Commissioners and Mr. Barry, the result of which was, that the New House, notwithstanding the expense incurred, was a most unsatisfactory building. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recommended the House not to interfere further in this matter. He hoped they would have one or two morning sittings in the New House this session, which would afford a practical knowledge of its qualities. A short discussion followed, in which Mr. HUME, Sir DE LACY EVANS, Mr. T. GREENE, and Mr. CLAY took part; the motion was negatived, and the House went into committee.

A vote of £32,000, for foreign and other secret service money, gave rise to some entertainment. Mr. WILLIAMS moved its reduction to £20,000. Mr. LEWIS opposed to that motion the fact, that the vote had gradually diminished from £60,500 in 1826. Colonel SITHORP surmised, that out of this vote Ministers had feasted or bribed Cardinal Wiseman. Mr. HUME invited the Foreign Secretary to declare what was done with it. Lord PALMERSTON could not tell the committee what was done with the money, but he would state what was not done with it—that, for instance, no portion of it was spent in bribery at elections. No Government could do without having a certain amount of money for purposes which were essential to the interests of the public service. Mr. DISRAELI thought it would be becoming to the Government to make a more frank explanation of this vote than they had been in the habit of doing. It was not for him to penetrate the mysteries of Downing-street, but this he knew, that there were a great number of persons in Europe who, in the course of the last great struggle in which we were engaged, received pensions from this country, and that those pensions were granted to them for what the Government of that day considered most important services [hear, hear]. The falling in of those pensions gradually diminished the amount of the vote. If that were the fact,—and he had it from very good, though not official authority—it would be just as well if the Secretary of State would tell the House that a considerable portion of the secret service money was still applied to the payment of these annuities. Looking to the magnitude of our transactions, he did not think the sum too large to be placed at the discretion of the Secretary of State for carrying on the foreign affairs of this country, and he believed that every Court in Europe was astonished at the inconsiderable nature of the item [hear, hear]. Mr. CORDEN defied any person to assign this vote to any honest or honourable principle, for if it could be so assigned it might figure in the estimates. It appeared that the money was wanted to pay traitors and spies abroad. He had no confidence in the information thus obtained. He doubted whether the man who sold secrets did not, in nine cases out of ten, sell lies. He would vote for the reduced amount, but he must not be understood as affirming that the vote was necessary at all. The country was quite as safe without this expenditure; it would never be either saved or served by secret service money. It was a beggarly amount for which to forfeit our claims for honourable and straightforward dealing. As soon as he could he would try to abolish the vote altogether. Mr. NEWDEGATE remarked that the hon. member asked the subscribers to the Anti-Corn Law League to have confidence in the committee, and recommended them to ask no questions as to the disposal of the £100,000 raised by that body. Mr. CORDEN retorted that if the hon. member had been a subscriber to the Anti Corn Law League he would have known that the committee published their accounts and accounted for all this money. Mr. DISRAELI said the hon. member for the West Riding disclaimed the employment of secret service money, by means of which it might be shown fortified cities had been taken and great battles had been prevented. Such arguments, however, would not produce the slightest effect upon the hon. member, who despised history and defied experience. Mr. NEWDEGATE denied that the Anti-Corn Law League had accounted for the money until they were dissolved. After a few words from Mr. W. WILLIAMS, the committee divided; and his amendment was rejected by 140 to 41.

On the vote of £226,000 for printing and stationery, Colonel SITHORP objected to the item of £300 for the Exhibition. He denied indignantly that he



had been there, and repeated, amidst loud laughter, that it was a humbug, a disappointment, and a curse to the country. Mr. WILLIAMS thought for the credit of the Exhibition, it had better be omitted. Mr. LABOUCHERE explained it was purely for the printing expenses of the Royal Commission.

The following amounts were rapidly voted:—£13,000 for the law charges paid by the Solicitor to the Treasury. £8,670 for the expenses of the prosecutions of offenders against the laws relating to the coinage—£17,700 to defray the sheriffs' expenses, officers of the Court of Exchequer, &c.—£9,080 for the commissioners, &c., of the Insolvent Debtors' Court—£87,840 for criminal prosecutions and other law charges in Scotland—£60,000 for criminal prosecutions and other law charges in Ireland—£35,500 for the metropolitan police of Dublin—£200,000 to defray the expense of prosecutions at assizes and quarter sessions, formerly paid out of the county rates—£15,472 for inspection and superintendence over all the prisons in the United Kingdom—£251,269 for Government prisons and convict establishments at home; and £117,190 for the maintenance of prisoners in county gaols, the Philanthropic Institution, and lunatic asylums, and the expenses of the removal of convicts.

On the vote of £98,360 to defray the expense of convict transportation, a desultory debate arose on that system. Mr. HUME, Mr. AGLIONY, and Mr. EWART, led the opposition. Lord J. RUSSELL admitted the evils, but urged the difficulties of the question, and denied that the Government had been guilty of any breach of faith with the colonists. The vote was affirmed by 98 to 9.

The House then resumed; and shortly after adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, an "animated conversation" took place between the LORD CHANCELLOR and LORD BROUGHAM. In answering a question as to the filling up of a local office vacated by death, which seemed to impute to the Chancellor tardiness in carrying out his professions of law reform, Lord TRURO spoke of "rash hands" and frequent alterations. Lord BROUGHAM appropriated the allusion, and replied in his old forensic style. Lord TRURO disclaimed personality in the allusion, and retorted that nobody could say a word to his noble friend about his bills, but it put him in a bad temper. Lord BROUGHAM, however, had the last word. On Friday, Lord BRAUMONT moved the second reading of a Purchase of Lands, &c., Bill, intended to facilitate the operation of the Irish Encumbered Estate Act. It was opposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR and EARL GLENMALL, and thrown out by 16 to 3. On Monday evening, Lord ELLENBOROUGH revived the grievances of Jotie Persaud, and obtained from Lord BROUGHAM another pledge for the strictest inquiry. On the motion of Lord KINNAIRD for the committal of the Farm Buildings Bill, Lord HARDWICK objected to the measure because it gave facilities for the owners of estates to borrow money, which their successors would have to pay; and, on a division, the bill was thrown out by 36 to 18.

ROBERT OWEN'S SOCIAL REFORM SCHEMES.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Mr. R. OWEN, on whom he delivered an elaborate eulogy as a gentleman of great excellence, and undeniable eminence in philanthropic pursuits. He had spent a large fortune in those pursuits, and, though on many points he entertained opinions with which neither their lordships nor he himself could agree, still it was undeniable that he had conferred great benefit on the country by the institution of infant schools, of which he was the author and inventor. Mr. OWEN claimed, he would not say the right, but the favour, of being allowed to explain before a select committee of their lordships, his views for the amelioration and improvement of society, and for the better support, if not the extinction, of poverty among us. The petition was read at length by the clerk at the table; but the select committee was not agreed to.

PUBLIC HOUSES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. MACKENZIE attempted to get this bill read a second time, *pro forma*, intimating that he would not press its further progress this session. But the advantage was refused him. Mr. HUME and Mr. EWART strongly objected to the compulsory system in attempting to promote sobriety, and moved the usual negative. Lord DUNCAN, Mr. FERGUS, and the LORD ADVOCATE also opposed the bill, and it was withdrawn.

THE MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) BILL made considerable progress in committee; proposed amendments being uniformly rejected.

WOODS AND FORESTS BILL.—In committee on this bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the new arrangement it proposes to effect in the management of public lands and works. Several amendments were proposed by Lord DUNCAN, with a view to bring the revenues under the control of Parliament. One of them, Lord JOHN RUSSELL assented to—the others were rejected on a division.

GOVERNMENT TRADING IN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.—On Thursday, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT inquired if the Government had resolved on confining the sale of books printed at the expense of the Irish Board of Education, to schools in that country, and whether Government meant to secure to poor schools in England the power of purchasing those books as cheaply as before? Mr. CORNWALL LEWIS replied, that complaints had been made that the grant for Irish education had not been confined to its purpose, but partly diverted to producing books for the English schools and the public at large; it was therefore thought desirable to confine the grant to the supply

of books in connexion with the Irish National Board. But the Government had requested the Commissioners to make such arrangements as shall secure to English schools and the public a continuation of the supply of these books in an authentic form and at the same moderate price at which they had hitherto been procured. There was ground to expect that private parties could publish these books at the same prices as those charged by the Irish Board. The papers should be laid before Parliament.

MINISTERIAL BUSINESS.—On Friday, in answer to Viscount Joceline, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not pledge himself to carry out the recommendation of the first report of the Committee on Steam Communication with Australia.—Sir G. GREY, in answer to Sir John Pakington, said he hoped, at no distant period, to carry into effect the recommendations of the committee last year on Prison Discipline.—Mr. BAINES gave up his promised measure on the laws of settlement, and the removal of the poor, for this session.—Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not intended to pull down the old House of Commons until the new one had been fully approved of, and took that opportunity of stating, that in future he proposed that the House should sit on Saturday mornings to go on with bills.

#### OUR VISITS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THAT ingenious envelope-folding machine which we described in the report of our first visit, and which continues to attract a perpetual crowd of gazers, is the centre of one of the most remarkable groups in the Exposition—namely, the paper, printing, and book-binding specimens. Here it is that the Messrs. Spicer, and Mr. Joynson, of St. Mary's Cray, exhibit the various stages of the material whose invention has been second to none in social influence. A heap of cotton-waste and rags, the refuse of the factory and the household, represent the raw material which has supplanted the papyrus of Egypt; and a mammoth sheet, 2,500 yards in length, of technically "double-long elephant," is the latest achievement of the paper-mill. The typographic art is represented by several "forms," one of them containing 220,000 moveable metal types. The bookbinders exhibit a recent contrivance by which the printed sheet is folded into pages with rapidity and precision, and some fine specimens of their craft in various materials. Here, also, is the identical sheet of blotting-paper on which the now famous architect of the Crystal Palace drew the first outlines of his design: it may hereafter become as invaluable as a Shaksperian autograph, or the original score of one of Handel's oratorios. It is also in this section, and in the aisle running between the Fine Arts court and the machine room, that is to be found the Bible Society's stand, containing 165 copies of the holy Scriptures in as many different languages or dialects—an object on which none can look without admiration, and few, we should hope, without gratitude and pleasure. The Tract Society has a similar display of philological and religious enterprise.

Mounting a curiously ingenious staircase—combining two flights, one for ascent and another for descent, in the space of one—we find ourselves in the centre of the north-west gallery, and surrounded by a glittering display of manufactures in glass. The most striking objects in this class and place are exhibited by the Messrs. Osler, the constructors of the great crystal fountain in the nave—of which we may here say, that it consists of four tons of glass, and that its framework is iron-silvered on the outside. Some of the articles in the gallery are of the same substance—namely, the purest flint glass; the highly refracting power of which is imparted by oxide of lead. They include several magnificent candelabra—one pair of which has been purchased by her Majesty—and portraits in frosted glass of living celebrities. Next in place, but second to none in excellence or beauty, are the specimens of Mr. Apsley Pellatt. This gentleman, not contented with carrying on his manufacture merely as a trade, has devoted much time and attention to vitreous chemistry, and to the history of glass from the time of its apocryphal origin on the coast of Syria down to the palmy period of Venetian art, and thence to the processes and discoveries of the present day. The results of his researches and experiments are the beautiful Anglo-Venetian services in gilt glass, which have all the fragile delicacy of form so much prized by connoisseurs—whether they have their anciently-reputed quality of detecting poison is a question we need not discuss. Mr. Pellatt has also made a bold attempt at restoring the lost Venetian art of frosting glass, and certainly the articles exhibited have a wonderful resemblance to the icicles and fancy pictures with which a sharp winter decorates our windows. A curious feature in this collection is what the manufacturer calls the "Koh-i-noor," consisting of several lumps of the purest flint glass, cut diamond-wise, and positively surpassing in brilliancy the pretentious original down stairs. It has the advantage of the concentrated spirit of charcoal in entire absence of colour, and produces the prismatic changes with nearly equal effect; but it is deficient in specific gravity, and in that wondrous power of radiating light which is the unique peculiarity of the

diamond. The mode of cutting these specimens proves the workmen to be first-rate lapidaries. A yet more prominent feature in the collection is a magnificent centre chandelier, in highly refractive cut glass, which glitters like the valley of diamonds. It is 24 feet high, and adapted for eighty lights. A still larger, but less beautiful candelabra, will hold 144 lights. There are other chandeliers in coloured glass in what the manufacturer is pleased to call the Alhambra style, but the taste of these is questionable, and rather mars the effect of the chandeliers constructed on the pure principle of prismatic effects. The remainder of the collection consists of Etruscan vases, ornamented with fine and delicate engraving—articles in coloured glass, that threaten to deprive the Bohemians of a monopoly in their beautiful art—drinking vessels, the appropriate production of a Mr. Bacchus, of Birmingham; but too delicate and graceful for the use of wine-bibbers—and a number of globes and goblets in silvered glass, which, with the large candelabra, blaze along the edge of the gallery on this sunshiny day like the eyes of so many Cyclopean monsters.

The next division of the gallery is labelled "Musical Instruments;" and a large space is crowded with machines coming under that designation. Beside the Enharmonicon—an invention of that cosmopolitan genius, Colonel Thompson, designed, as we understand, to illustrate, in a peculiarly striking and perfect manner, the laws of musical science—we observe nothing absolutely novel in the collection. With Mr. Dawson's Autophon the musical public are not quite unacquainted; but it may be as well here to say, that it is a barrel organ, capable of performing any score which, cut on card-board, shall be inserted between its lips; the correspondence of the perforated characters with the pipes producing the required sounds. It may be constructed of any size and power; and as it may be had as low as thirty or forty pounds, and the sheets of music at a shilling each, it will probably be found in the homes of many who, delighting in the eloquence of inarticulate but melodious speech, are content to grind it out with the blind precision of machinery. In the pianos, on which the fingers of young ladies and ambitious amateurs keep up a perpetual running fire, there is much to admire; but we are sorely disappointed in one particular—namely, the absence of a piano at once really cheap and good. As far is pronounced to be even superior to far more costly woods in the construction of musical instruments, the price of material can scarcely be an obstacle to the production of what we so much desiderate—a piano that shall not exceed eight or ten pounds in price; and yet be at once good in tone, and slightly in appearance. There can be no doubt that many an intelligent and cultivated mechanic, to whom a piano is now an unattainable luxury, equivalent in cost to all his furniture, would gladly strive to be able to present his bride with such an article; and that she would find it a great addition to the pleasures and attractiveness of her new home.

But we must push on to the north-west corner, which is appropriated to "Philosophical Instruments." As we expected, there is abundant here to demand and repay some hours' observation. The division adopted by the Executive is itself divisible into several classes. Amateur chemists will find ample provision for the prosecution of their pursuits, in the form of portable furnaces, blow-pipes, alembics, air-pumps, balances—so delicate as to turn with the ten thousandth part of a grain—and electrical apparatuses. The position which electricity, in conjunction with magnetism, has taken in modern science is of course represented by models of telegraphs, exploding trains, and working machines. Gutta serena is exemplified in its uses as the best-known non-conductor of electric fluid, and the very opposite of currents of sound. The surveyor is furnished with, besides the ordinary tools of his art, the means of making surface maps and models with accuracy and facility. Astronomy has a multitude of proofs of the laborious devotion of its votaries. Besides numerous orreries, the work of professional manufacturers, there are several the work of amateurs. The most wonderful of these stands in a glass case on the north side of the great organ. It is a vertical representation of the solar system, constructed by a working mechanic in his leisure hours. The scale of proportion is one inch to thirty-seven millions of miles! and that only to the extent of the smaller orbits. The outlying planets refuse to come within any tolerable space even on those terms. It is very curious and striking to compare the quickness with which the bodies nearer to the sun complete their little circuits, with the stately march of the far off, and the imperceptible creep of the fire-bearded comet, so long the type of swift-flying disaster. In the vicinity is Dr. Bateman's "centrifugal machine for illustrating planetary motion." It is another feature of this collection, that there are several maps and globes of our earth's satellite, the moon. One of these lunar globes we may specify and describe. It stands on the north side of the organ, and is described on the card appended as the production of Miss Readhouse, of Newark; and as designed for the instruction of youth. It will at once raise the inquiry in the minds of most—"Why is only one side of the moon repre-



sented?" for although a minute's reflection, or a very simple experiment, will show that only one side of that orb is ever visible to us, the fact is not so generally known as that the moon does revolve around the earth. This, therefore, is common to all charts or models of the lunar surface, that only a hemisphere is represented. The object which we are now observing, however, has this peculiarity—that it has a surface answering, accurately, it is believed, to the very irregular crust of the moon. That there are mountains, consequently valleys, and seas—or what pass for such, hollowed-out tracts—is well known; these diversities are strikingly shown by a surface not only undulating, but coloured. Thus the volcanoes are indicated by bright spots, the supposed lava channels or fissures by streaks, and the sea-beds, so to speak, by a dull lead colour, corresponding to the appearance of those parts through a glass. When it is added that the globe was constructed from maps, made out from personal observation, innumerable vigils are suggested; and an idea is gained of the laborious enthusiasm which a love of knowledge and of imparting it can inspire in the feminine bosom.

We had noted a number of other articles in this highly interesting group for description and dissertation; but we must check our pen. It must suffice to intimate to those who come after us that here are geographical instructors of all sizes and varieties. Besides a colossal celestial globe, there is a globe both celestial and terrestrial, and another geological, geographical, and meteorological—a "perforated planisphere," ingenious and useful—and a concave map of the heavens, in appearance very much like an ugly umbrella, or beehive on a stick, but really very admirable in design and execution, conveying, of course, a natural notion of "the roof fretted with golden fires." We must not overlook a little thing inscribed the "Mechanical Indicator"—a contrivance for teaching the geography of Europe that no school-room should be without. On a square board, intersected by the lines of latitude and longitude, are brass pegs on the exact site of the chief towns of Europe. Along the side is a list of these towns, with a similar peg against each town. As the pegs on the square have no label, and their connexion with those at the side is invisible, the ability to raise the peg in the index by touching the corresponding peg on the board, is an infallible test of geographical knowledge; and the exercise a certain means of acquiring it. It does one good to see the delight of a youngster when he touches the right peg at one trial.

The exhibitors in this section have accommodately placed several telescopes and opera glasses along the front of the western gallery; affording infinite amusement and pleasure to those who are patient enough to wait their turn. We have successively brought the crescent that surmounts Tunis, the Greek Slave, and the American Eagle, within our ken, and are just disputing with a companion whose long-sightedness we suspect to be equalled by skill in drawing the long bow, as to the legibility of "A pluribus unum," when the organ behind us breaks out. If music be no more to us "the food of love," it is still the nurse of meditation; and, if we do not tear ourselves away, those mighty strains will bear us on their wings far into Cloudland.

On Wednesday 49,390 people entered the Crystal Palace, paying £2,263 18s. On Thursday the number rose to 55,638, and the receipt to £2,662 9s., including £10 10s. for season tickets. On Friday there was a much larger and more fashionable assemblage than of late—induced, probably, by the coolness of the day. The number of visitors was more than 26,000, and the receipts £2,614 3s. 6d. On Saturday the number fell to 11,747, and the payments to £1,565 15s. On Monday, visitors and finances rose again to 61,670, and £2,852 2s., for the first time since the opening the sale of season tickets entirely ceased.

Her Majesty has been a visitor only once this week. On Saturday morning she resumed her inspection of the articles in the north-west gallery; a large number of exhibitors were present by appointment.

It is remarked that the aspect of the assemblage, on the shilling days, is intensely countrified. On Thursday there were 700 workmen from the workshops of one firm in Staffordshire; there were also a great many charity schools, whose presence forms, in some respects, a gratifying feature of the scene. A large school came from Eltham, Kent, each of the children provided with a basket or packet of eatables; another came from Charlton, in the same county; a third from Harrow-on-the-hill; and a fourth from Morlake. The schools of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Christ Church, Westminster, and All Souls, Marylebone, were also brought to the Exhibition; and also the Jews' Houndsditch Infant School and their Free School. On Monday, five hundred men and lads in the employment of Messrs. Clowes, the great printers, were among the crowds early at the gates. On the same day, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., treated fifty of his poor fellow-parishioners to a view of the interior, and, with a kindness which visitors will appreciate, accompanied them in their survey.

The Royal Commission has had an important sitting, in which a variety of subjects connected with the future of the Exhibition were discussed, but not finally disposed of. It is understood that among other matters brought before them was the propriety of their undertaking to form a portfolio of specimens and patterns to which they might invite exhibitors to contribute, and that they determined to carry out that idea, and entrust the fulfilment of it to the Executive Committee.

On the 12th, the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners, are invited by Mr. William Brown, M.P., to Liverpool,

to dine with him on board the American steamer, "Atlantic," which for that purpose has been courteously placed at his disposal by her commander, Captain West. Mr. Brown also provides his guests with the means of seeing the river and port to advantage, placing a steamer at their disposal at an early hour for that purpose. The trip is also likely to be combined with a pleasant excursion on the previous day by the Chester and Holyhead line, in order to visit the Britannia Bridge.

The arrangements for the Queen's visit to the City this evening are completed and announced; but it would be of little use to reprint them in a sheet which will not reach the majority of its readers till the event has come off. Suffice it to say her Majesty will pass along the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, in semi-state, at a quick walking pace—that she declines to be received at Temple-bar by a civic procession—and will alight at Guildhall at half-past nine. A brilliant illumination is expected.

**THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.**—In consequence of Lord Campbell's recent decision as to the international law of copyright, a meeting of authors and publishers was held in Hanover-square Rooms yesterday week. Sir Lytton Bulwer presided; and among those present were Mr. R. H. Horne, Mr. John Britton, Mr. Howitt, Mr. George Cruikshank, Dr. Worthington, Mr. Henry Colburn, and Mr. Henry Bohn. The Chairman opened the business in a speech historical and argumentative, and made the extraordinary statement that his own works would have yielded him £60,000 more, had there been an equitable arrangement among authors and publishers of different nations. Mr. Henry Bohn moved a resolution to the effect that the decision of the Court of Error must prove extremely prejudicial to the interests of British literature, while it removes the material inducement to the acceptance by foreign states of the International Copyright Act. Dr. Worthington seconded the resolution. Mr. Ernest Jones moved an amendment to the effect that the decision is a satisfactory step towards international copyright; which was seconded by Mr. Wilkes, bookseller, of Craven-street. Mr. Henry Colburn seconded the resolution; and it was carried by a majority. Mr. Cruikshank moved a resolution, affirming that the expense of contesting the law in the ultimate tribunal ought not to be borne by an individual, but that a society should be formed, and public subscriptions raised for the purpose. Mr. Henry Mayhew proposed an amendment, but withdrew it; and the resolution was carried.

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, commenced its session for this year at Ipswich on Wednesday. Prince Albert is President of the public Museum there, and the citizens thought it a good opportunity to invite him to do them a double favour by receiving an address in that special capacity, and by being present at the scientific reunion in their town. The Prince accepted the invitation, and arrived in the town on Thursday, by which time there were above 300 visitors to the sessions, and the committee had engaged a thousand beds. The authorities received him in state, read to him a loyal address, and received his answer; then handed him over during the day to the assiduous of the distinguished savans of all nations, who have swarmed to the town, and for the night to the hospitality of Sir W. Middleton, of Shrublands. The next day he received more addresses, including one from the members of the Museum; laid the foundation-stone of a new Grammar School; and was present at some of the sectional proceedings of the Association; returning to London in the evening. Among the papers read, one by M. Dumas, the great French chemist, has raised much philosophic excitement. It is described as "on certain relations between atomic weight and space of chemical bodies, and the probability of not only transmuting metals but of originally creating them"—the philosopher's stone again, with improvements according to the requirements of the age! Professor Faraday is said to have been "delighted with the logic and revelations," and to have pledged himself to follow up the investigation. Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is President for the year.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Munster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

## LITERATURE.

*Letters to a Candid Enquirer, on Animal Magnetism.* By W. GREGORY, M.D., F.R.S.E. London: Taylor, Walton, and Co., Gower-street.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WE propose in this notice to offer to our readers some account of that part of Dr. Gregory's interesting work which contains his suggested explanations of the phenomena of animal magnetism; and we commence with a brief narrative of the discovery of Reichenbach, from which those suggestions have been derived.

In 1843, Baron von Reichenbach—a well-known man of science, having a great reputation as an accurate observer and experimenter, possessing an acute and logical mind, and distinguished by habits of patient, cautious, conscientious inquiry—was accidentally led to study the effects of magnets on susceptible persons. His experiments were not made on persons in the magnetic sleep, but were confined to the influence of magnets, crystals, and the hand, on susceptible persons in the ordinary waking state. He was strongly prejudiced against Mesmerism, but his inquiries soon led to an admission of facts and statements previously repugnant to him. He entered on a series of researches, continued for five years, and on above one hundred persons, and made the important discovery, "that light, visible in the dark to sensitives in the waking state, is emitted not only by the hand, and by the magnet, but by crystals, and, in fact, by all bodies, more or less." He also found that emanations of the same light were caused by heat, light, electricity, chemical action, animal life, and vegetation: and further, "that sensitiveness is not a morbid state, but is found in healthy persons"—one out of three being more or less sensitive, if not to the light, at least to the influence of magnets, &c., as proved by their sensations. Here, then, was the presence of a peculiar influence, or force, which, though existing in association with the forces or imponderables named, was yet entirely distinct from them, and in crystals existed alone. Reichenbach was finally compelled to adopt the hypothesis that this peculiar influence is a new imponderable (or fluid, as some would call it), which is the cause of the phenomena observed, and to which he gave the name of *Odyle*. And the odylie force he was constrained to admit to be identical with the animal magnetism in which he had disbelieved.

Of the nature of odyle we know no more than we do of heat, light, electricity, gravitation, &c.—it may be a motion of particles of matter, as heat is supposed to be; or a motion of the particles of some subtle ether, as light;—but all we know certainly is, that certain facts occur—that we cannot avoid referring them to some force—that the phenomena will not allow us to refer them to any known force, as the force in this series of facts is clearly *not* identical with any force already named—and, therefore, it must have a name to itself. This, and all other imponderables, may, hereafter, perhaps be referred to a common cause, but, till such a common principle is ascertained, the odylie phenomena are not capable of classification with the phenomena of any other imponderable.

Reichenbach published these discoveries somewhere about 1846, and Dr. Gregory then gave to the English public an outline of them, with which we made such a profitable acquaintance as to have been able ever since to refer animal magnetic phenomena to the source indicated. More lately, the Baron has brought out a larger work, of which Dr. Gregory has just issued an admirable translation.

We believe it may be considered that the properties of odyle, which we here collect from Dr. Gregory's fuller statement, are now distinctly ascertained thus far—that its influence, like that of heat, light, electricity, &c., is universally diffused; that, like these, it exercises action on the human body; that it is transmitted through space by what may be called radiation, and is also conducted through bodies, like heat; that it may be accumulated in a substance, and is slowly dissipated again, but the body so charged retains it longer than if charged with electricity; that, like heat, magnetism, &c., it tends to a state of equilibrium, and its external manifestations chiefly depend on the disturbance of this equilibrium.

This brief sketch will render intelligible the following direct quotations from Dr. Gregory—which should be read in the light of his own remark, that "we are unable to explain any natural fact, in the sense of ascertaining its ultimate cause; all we can do is, to reduce facts to certain natural laws, which, like that of gravitation, are nothing more than collective facts, enabling us to see the law or rule according to which the facts occur, but not throwing any light on the ultimate question, *why or how* they occur?" The explanations in the following extracts reach no farther than this:—

"If the human body be a perpetual fountain of odylie



force, in virtue of the chemical changes at all times going on within it, in the processes of respiration, digestion, assimilation, excretion, secretion, muscular and nervous action, &c., and if any body, containing odyle, radiates it to all other bodies, it is easy to see how the vicinity of a vigorous, healthy person may powerfully affect one sensitive to odyle influence.

"With regard to what is called the magnetic state, whether that extend to magnetic sleep or not, we may attempt to explain it in the following manner:—Ordinary sleep has been proved by Reichenbach to be connected with a change in the distribution of the odyle influence in the body. During sleep the head, generally, is less odylely charged than in the waking hours. For details, I refer to the work of Reichenbach. Now, by the action of the operator, who, whether by passes, gazing, or contact, throws some of his odyle into the system of the patient, a change is produced in the relative amounts of odyle in different parts of the body, or of the head; or, in other words, the distribution, as well as the absolute quantity of odyle in the patient, is changed. The precise nature of the change is not known; but we can readily conceive how, if different from the normal nightly change, as it undoubtedly is, it may produce a peculiar kind of sleep, in which the intellect remains awake while the external senses are drowned in slumber. Such is the general view I would propose to take of the production of the magnetic state, and of the sleep. The essential character of it I take to be this, that while most or all of the external senses are cut off from action on the sensorium, the internal senses are, perhaps in consequence of this, more alive than usual to odyle impressions of all kinds. . . . I would regard the spontaneous occurrence of somnambulism as nothing more than the spontaneous occurrence of that peculiar distribution of odyle which is caused in the magnetic processes, but without any addition to its quantity. And the same view will apply to the impressive state produced by Dr. Darling's process, as well as to the magnetic sleep of Mr. Braid's method, in neither of which is odyle added from without.

"The power of the operator over the volition, sensations, perceptions, memory, and imagination of his subject, when the latter is in the magnetic or odyle sleep, and without any suggestion, may be supposed to depend on the odyle force of the operator being superior to that of the patient, while, from the conductivity and ubiquity of odyle, the operator continues in communication with that portion which has passed into the system of the patient.

"If odyle be the nervous force, or vital force, and it is at least as likely to be so as electricity, then it may be the odyle of the operator overpowering that of the patient, which moves the muscles and determines the sensations, &c., of the latter.

"The attraction of the patient towards the operator, both mental and physical, may be explained on the same principle. This supposition, as well as the preceding ones, receive considerable support from the fact, that the sleeper constantly speaks of a light round his magnetizer, or of a luminous vapour, which extends to and embraces himself.

"All the facts ascertained in regard to odyle, point to an external influence, passing from one body to another; and here we have a visible something, which is seen to pass, not only from the points of the fingers, but from the whole person, of the magnetizer, to that of his patient."

Omitting other explanations, we pass to those which relate to clairvoyance; regretting that even these we are compelled to abridge.

"I shall now endeavour to give such an imperfect explanation of clairvoyance as occurs to me, in the present state of our knowledge, as being admissible. It is only an attempt, however, and is not to be regarded as truth, but only as an allowable hypothesis. It is again to odyle that I refer, as the cause, or rather medium, of the manifestations of this kind of vision.

"First, let me remind you that the first observations of many lucid persons is, that they see, with closed eyes, the operator's hand as well as his person, and other objects, and that all are luminous; indeed, they are often described as surrounded by a luminous vapour or atmosphere, which, as I have already mentioned, embraces the subject, and mixes with his own atmosphere. Now, I think this is clearly an odyle phenomenon. The objects seen are seen in odyle light, to which, lucid persons are invariably highly sensitive.

Secondly, the eyes are not used, but the objects, if not clearly seen, are placed on the head or forehead, commonly on the anterior coronal surface. . . . If odyle or odyle light be here, the agent, the cranium, is no barrier to its passage to the brain, for odyle traverses all solid bodies that have been tried.

"Thirdly, when distant objects are seen, the clairvoyant, if asked how he sees them, often speaks of a luminous cloud or fog, extending from them towards him, and joining a similar cloud from himself; in this combined cloud he then sees the object, at first dim and grey, afterwards plain and in its natural colours. This description tallies well with our hypothesis of the universal diffusion of odyle as the medium for lucid perception; . . . and it corresponds closely to the statements, on many points, of the sensitives of Reichenbach, who were in the waking condition. Now, if we would proceed a little further, and endeavour to discover how lucid perception is obtained, I must again remind you of an opinion, which is not new, that every influence emitted by any body, acts, so to speak, on all other bodies. The heat, light, electricity, and sound, emitted by any bodies, fall upon all other bodies, and, consequently, on our organs of sense, but so weakened, as to be utterly overlooked among the stronger impressions caused by nearer objects of sense.

"Now, let us suppose that the odyle emanations, which appear certainly to be emitted by all bodies, fall on our inner sense; they also are entirely overlooked in persons of ordinary sensitiveness, because they are very feeble, when compared with those of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. The sensitive, however, perceive them when their attention is directed to them, and under favourable circumstances; and the lucid are always very highly sensitive.

"Next, let us see what happens in the magnetic sleep. In that state, the two most marked characters are, the closing of some one or more of the external senses, especially of sight, and of hearing (for all sounds save the operator's voice), the two which are constantly receiving impressions from without. The consequence

is, that the inner sense, no longer distracted by the coarse impressions of these senses, becomes alive to the finer odyle emanations (which do not require the usual modes of access, as we have seen), and may even perceive the faint pulses or reverberations of the distant sights, sounds, &c., alluded to in the last paragraph but one, the odyle atmosphere aiding perhaps to convey them by their new route. If the subject be highly sensitive, and the external senses closed, he is in the very best condition for lucid perception; but the impressions he notices are not new; they were formerly overlooked because of their faintness; they are now attended to because of their intensity; for they are the strongest of all that now reach the sensorium.

"One powerful argument in favour of this view is derived from the fact, that the lucid state occurs spontaneously, and is then always preceded by abstraction, concentration of thought, reverie, sleep, or somnambulism, all of which states render us more or less dead to the impressions of the external senses, and, by consequence, alive to odyle impressions."

In like manner, explanations are proposed of the other phenomena, and of those also of spontaneous occurrence. Nor are the wonders of ancient magic left uninterpreted; various ingenious suggestions thereon are derived from similar use of the odyle theory. For all further information we must, however, refer the reader to Dr. Gregory's valuable work; which will be found a better instructor than the lecture-room of either mesmerist or electro-biologist.

#### THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

THE new number of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW altogether eschews literature, and furnishes a programme composed almost exclusively of utilitarian topics. These, however, are handled with an effectiveness which renders the entire number more than commonly attractive. "The Enfranchisement of Woman" takes for its text the conventions of women held last year in the United States, and asserts that "very rarely in the oratory of public meetings is the part of verbiage and declamation so small, that of calm, good sense and reason so considerable." Moreover, the writer expresses his decided sympathy with the object of the agitation, declaring that, as a question of justice, the case seems to him too clear for dispute, and, as one of expediency, the more thoroughly it is examined the stronger it will appear. The article displays much cleverness and tact. "Electro-biology" discusses some recent experiments in Scotland, and does so unbelievably, asserting of clairvoyance that, "instead of being clear-sightedness, it is about the obscurest kind of vision, and most useless, that a human being can possess; for there is no well-authenticated case of a person discovering by it a single fact which it was of the slightest importance for him to know." "The Extinction of Slavery" deals with those abolitionists who advocate the levying of differential duties on slave-grown produce, adhering, as may be supposed, to the free-trade side of the arguments. The article on "the Industrial Exhibition" is written with a great deal of freshness and vigour. It is, we presume, from the pen of a writer who has furnished previous papers in this Review; which, from their sanguine advocacy of new and bold applications of established principles in science and mechanical art, have, in the estimation of some, smacked of utopianism. We are here reminded that one month only after the proposal for the erection of the Exhibition Building was issued, the *Westminster Review* strongly insisted that the area of the Exhibition should be occupied by "a great metropolitan conservatory, or winter garden," and made other suggestions respecting the construction of the building which have been actually adopted. In the same spirit it is now urged that this building might serve as a metropolitan college, by furnishing an appropriate home for men of science and mechanical skill; and that—

"Supposing the wall before described to be built round the Exhibition, it would be a very practicable thing to make that wall the back of a row of dwellings, each with its separate entrance to the building and to the outer road. It would be practicable to have these dwellings warmed and ventilated by the engine, and to have them fitted with every appliance for getting rid of domestic drudgery, hot and cold water in every room, baths, closets, and drying-closets, gas, and arrangements for preparing tea and coffee without trouble. Dust-shoots, and water-shoots, spring couches, ventilating mattresses, and all other conveniences of the most perfect kind.

"The present room for machinery in motion to be converted—one portion into a kitchen, supplied with steam from the engine, and with gas for roasting. The other portion to be a refectory for families or individuals, who might be supplied in their own dwellings if preferring it. A shaft with revolving circular brushes would supply the shoe-cleaning; a steam cistern, with a handful of soda placed in it, would cleanse and dry the whole of the used table utensils without a hand upon them. A similar arrangement would wash the clothes. The servants would dwell together in a building by themselves, and would be merely day workers, thereby ceasing to be sullen for want of companionship. Let us not be told this kind of service is impracticable, for the railways have worked out the principle in their refreshment rooms. We think M. Soyer would be very glad to take the charge of such an establishment. The whole would be practically a club for families, with the most magnificent garden in the world attached to the establishment."

An article on "The Royal Academy" exposes, without mercy, a system which, while avowedly fulfilling a public trust, also reduces to private

property a national institution. "The Creed of Christendom" reviews Mr. Greg's work bearing that title, and Mr. Thom's on the Epistles to the Corinthians, both issuing from Mr. Chapman's press. Recollecting the character of recent papers on theological subjects in this Review, our concurrence in the writer's sentiments will not be expected, but we readily allow that some of his passages are written in a style of great beauty. "Explanations on Education" is written in a far better spirit than, if we remember right, some others on this topic, in former numbers have been. Discussing the respective merits of a system of management dependent upon local subscriptions, and that of local rating, it states the difference between them to be that "one is impulsive, irregular, uncertain, unequal, and capricious in its operation; while the other can be made subservient to rule, and systematically adapted to the end in view." Without entering into discussion on the points which naturally suggest it, we cannot forbear asking the writer, who, while he advocates the secular system, wishes that it should be imparted in "a religious spirit"—"the spirit of love; the spirit of truth; the spirit of hopefulness and trust; the spirit of reverential inquiry into the wonders of creation, and all that relates to their Author," what guarantee has he that County Boards elected by the rate-payers will appoint masters whose teaching will realize this description? The closing article on "Organic Reform" is a damaging review of the Whigs and their policy, and especially insists on the necessity for law reform.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW contains very little that will serve as a peg on which to hang a remark. "The Sacramental System" is devoted to the Bishop of Exeter and his mode of conducting controversy, which, with the teaching of the Puseyite party generally, is pretty severely censured. The article gives an edifying portrait of Laud, who was a type of some of his episcopal successors, for, says Bishop Hall, addressing him, "To-day you are in the tents of the Romanists—to-morrow in ours." "The National Society and the Educational Question," is a review of the Denison struggle, and, indeed, an *exposé* of the National Society, which is alleged to have suffered both in funds and in character from the vacillation and the tractarianism of its committee, as well as from the oligarchical character of the management. The £10,841 per annum received by the society, is stated to be far below the annual income of most of the nobility—equals that of an Archbishop of York, and is not much above that of half the squires in the country. Out of 16,000 benefices, returns to the Queen's Letter have been received from 9,000, the amount of the contributions being £24,788, or less than £3 for each benefice sending a return. The following recommendation is both suggestive and perplexing:—

"As it professes to educate in the principles of the Established Church, which, in the present divided state of the nation on religious matters, is at best a somewhat difficult proposition to reconcile with anything like a national educational work, this society must, at least, take very great care that the principles on which it educates are wide and comprehensive as the Liturgy and Articles of the Church itself—not the principles of any one particular section of the Church, either High or Low—but those of the Church collectively, clergy and laity, without any reference whatever to party strife or faction, or any leaning either to the right hand or to the left."

"The Galley Life of France" contains much curious matter, and by those who revel in the records of clever scoundrelism will be read with deep interest. What an aggregate of crime and wretchedness is summed up in the brief descriptive phrase "galley-life!" Miss Martineau and her literary partner figure in another paper, which is of a sober kind. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" is eulogistically reviewed, credit being taken for the fact that this Review was the first among the Quarterlies to recognise and do homage to the genius of the writer's earlier volumes. "The Moral Principles of the Jesuits" enters anew into a discussion on the Gunpowder Plot, as well as dilates on more recent incidents, as furnishing incentives to the utmost vigilance in guarding against the insidious designs of the Romanists. "Milton and his Opinions" is a very slight affair. There are, also, other articles on the "History of Logic," "Primitive Alphabets," and "Christian Unity."

Two articles stand out in the ECLECTIC REVIEW, both from the character of their subjects and the ability with which they are written. "Descartes—his Historical and Philosophical Claims," says, in animated strains, due homage to one who "has scarcely received from Englishmen the respect or attention which his influence upon them should have commanded"—a circumstance attributed to either an hereditary enmity to Frenchmen, or the intense nationality which makes us stickle for the superiority of his great opponents, Bacon or Locke. "Firmamental Architecture" is a descant, eloquent and enthusiastic, on Professor Nichol's book, "The Architecture of the Heavens," the work of a man who is "an orator by nature, a poet by sympathy, and a man of science by culture, and who satisfies the understanding of his reader with abun-



dance of the clearest information, carries his imagination into the thick of the shining hosts, and then lets him down with some arrowy word of beauty sticking in his heart." The character of De Foe receives full justice in another article, which, however, might advantageously have been written with more point and picturesqueness. "Tales and Traditions in Hungary" is a review of the work of an accomplished Hungarian and his wife, who, driven to this country by stress of political weather, and disdaining to spend their days in aristocratic indolence, have occupied themselves in making us acquainted with the literature and social and political circumstances of their country. "Apuleius, and the Second Century," is a notice of "the first European novel," "witty after its sort, filthy exceedingly, full of light, good-humoured satire, at times with touches of genuine humour, with its episodes of tragedy and comedy, and, if we may believe the Catholic fathers and the present translator, not without a transcendental philosophy, with which the pseudo-earnestness of such times supplies the absence of anything better." The translation is by Sir George Head, who has purged the work of its impurities. "Gillies' Memoirs of a Literary Veteran" and "Italian and English Views of the Papacy," with the usual Review of the Month, fill up the number.

The contents of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE are respectable, but nothing more; articles of entertainment being, perhaps, appropriately enough at this season, the staple commodity. "What is Mesmerism?" is a well-written letter, by a professedly impartial, though obviously somewhat sceptical writer; but in a "qualifying postscript," the editor, who thinks that his correspondent has treated the mesmeric superstition with far too much indulgence, bluntly declares—

"We have no faith in animal magnetism, either in its lesser or in its larger pretensions; but we have an unbounded faith in the imbecility, insatiation, vanity, credulity, and knavery, of which human nature is capable. And we are of opinion that there is not a single well-authenticated mesmeric phenomenon which is not fully explicable by the operation of one or more of these causes, or of the whole of them taken in conjunction."

"Downward Tendencies," at the end of the number, is the "usual thing," but the writer, in the person of "Augustus R. Dunshunner," vaticinates in an unusually lively manner.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has three well-written and timely papers; viz., "A few Thoughts on Abstract Principles," "Christ and the Essenes," and "Mammon in the Chair." There are also a sketch of Mrs. Hutchinson—being No. 2 of "Women of the Commonwealth"—"Old Trees," "The Poetry of Cowper," "Kate Hall," a tale for the young, and a letter headed, "Illustrations of State-church economics," which contains some striking facts obtained by a comparison of the expenditure of the Church and that of Voluntary religious societies.

The most prominent feature in the ART JOURNAL has, for the last three months, been, appropriately enough, the Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition. The engravings, which are given in profusion, are beautifully executed, and will both afford a retrospective pleasure to those who have seen the objects represented, and excite the high anticipations of others who have yet to enjoy the treat in store for them.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR has an unmistakable likeness of Dr. Price, with a sketch, from which we take the following passage:—

"Clearness of perception, strong faith in principles, ability to present them in appropriate language, untiring zeal in the advocacy of what he considers right, and comprehensive, world-wide benevolence, are the leading mental characteristics of Dr. Price. . . . To propagate this sentiment, as our Gallic neighbours would say, he has devoted his life; and to bring others to this conviction, he has laboured for many years, with extraordinary perseverance and consistency. But, for all this, Dr. Price is no proud dogmatist. On the contrary, he is one of the most diffident and modest of the sons of men. Great without knowing it, he rises to the full stature of his manhood in the presence of a principle, but exhibits a modesty, in the presence of living men, which not a few of the would-be great would do well to imitate. Never, under any conceivable circumstances, will he yield a point which he considers consecrated to the cause of divine truth or human liberty; yet never, on the other hand, does he seek precedence for himself among his contemporaries. This sure sign of genius has accompanied him throughout his career. He invariably acts as if Thomas Price were the least among the brethren, but the truth which is in him must have no secondary position. He will take the lowest place, but it must be honoured. He will give place to any one, but it must stand before kings."

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE will probably have been seen by some of our readers in sheets—that is, if they have seen Silverlock's printing machine at the Exhibition in motion, the magazine being "printed in the Crystal Palace." It purports to be a magazine of the literature of all nations, and is almost exclusively occupied with translated tales.

THE EDUCATOR; or, the Home, the School, and the Teacher, is a small, low-priced quarterly journal, issued by friends of the Congregational Board of Education. It is full of good matter, and, if sustained by the Dissenting public, will prove of

great utility, not to the Board only, but to the friends of voluntary education.

#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

*The Palace of Glass and the Gathering of the People.* A Book for the Exhibition. London: W. Jones, Paternoster-row.—This is a companion volume to Mr. Binney's excellent book, "The Royal Exchange, and the Palace of Industry," noticed recently in this journal; and, like that, is issued by the Tract Society. Entirely unlike Mr. Binney's work, and perhaps not equally weighty and suggestive, it is yet worthy to rank by its side; and is, much more strictly than its companion, devoted to the Crystal Palace and the Gathering of the Nations. A stream of clear and good thought runs through the book, enriched by illustrations and analogies drawn from historical, antiquarian, and literary sources. The associations and lessons of the Exhibition are most interestingly brought out; and not only are its anticipated benefits dilated upon, but valuable hints are given as to the means by which its results may be surely rendered beneficial. The writer is awake to the moral evils which, in the case of young persons and others, untried and unaccustomed to the multiplied temptations and dangers by which they are now, more than ever, likely to be assailed—may possibly flow from the vast concourse now daily witnessed, and its numerous incidental surroundings; and he does not neglect to offer suitable counsels thereon. But his general views are hopeful, his tone cheerful, and his work a worthy contribution to the production of the happy results he so earnestly desires and pleasingly depicts. It is said that the author is the Rev. J. Stoughton.

*Great Sights; a Discourse on the Opening of the Great Exhibition;* by the Rev. THOMAS AVELING, Kingsland. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—One of the best discourses on the event of the day, which has fallen into our hands. The author has made the "great sight" now attracting all attention, suggestive of many beautiful and improving thoughts. He describes vividly, and instructs with great practical power.

*The Unity of the Race, with its Correlative Claims:* Thoughts suggested by the Great Exhibition. By JOHN MORISON, D.D. London: W. F. Ramsey.—A subject appropriately selected, and interestingly discussed. The inferences deduced are obvious, but socially and religiously important; and the discourse is characterised by liberal sentiment and feeling.

*The Industrial Exhibition of 1851.* By LOUIS ALEXIS CHAMEROVZOW. London: T. C. NEWBY.—This is an unusual and honourable specimen of the English of a foreigner; yet not for that alone, but also for its inherent merit, we welcome M. Chamerozvow's contribution to the moral literature of "the Festival of Industry." The author regards the Exhibition as an illustration—noticeable and instructive, if not even prophetic—of the Law of Progress. He dwells on the new impulses it may be expected to impart to commerce, the arts, and manufactures; and on the moral influence it is calculated to exercise on international concord. He writes very hopefully and intelligently.

*A Moral and Religious Guide to the Great Exhibition.* By the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, D.D. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.—Dr. Emerton offered a prize of one hundred guineas for the best essay on "The Moral and Religious Tendencies of the Union of all Nations at the Great Exhibition." We have not seen the successful work; but this pamphlet contains such extracts from the unsuccessful essays as offer suggestions for promoting the objects to which the donor had reference in his proposal of the theme we have named. We rather think such piecemeal publication is not very fair to the writers themselves, and we are certain it will not give the public a very favourable opinion of the ability which came into competition for the prize. Take the following quotation:—

"At the opening, on the 1st of May, let a flag of large dimensions be raised, having upon it the inscription, 'GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.' It would add to the effect if, at the moment it was elevated, all the other flags representing the various kingdoms and nations of the earth were lowered, and again raised when affixed to its place. This might be repeated, if thought advisable, every morning. The most religious mind would be thus satisfied, inasmuch as it would be almost a literal fulfilment of the prediction, 'All kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall do Him service;' whilst there is no one, be he Catholic or Protestant, Greek or Jew, follower of Mahomet or disciple of Confucius, who would not join in the adoration of his God."

We doubt whether this suggested union in worship of Christian, Jew, Mahometan, and Pagan, will commend this pamphlet to any of our readers as an improving "Religious Guide to the Exhibition." It is far from justifying the title it bears.

*The Theology and Morality of the Great Exhibition;* as set forth in certain leading articles in the Times and Record newspapers. By A SPIRITUAL WATCHMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. London: W. E. Painter, Strand.—The author has this motto from Bunyan's account of Vanity Fair on his title-page:—

"Here is BRITAIN ROW, the FRENCH ROW, the ITALIAN ROW, the SPANISH ROW, the GERMAN ROW, where several sorts of vanities are to be sold. But, as in

other fairs, some one commodity is the chief of all the fair, so the ware of ROME, and her merchandise is greatly promoted in this fair."—*Pilgrim's Progress.*

And our copy, which is inscribed "From the author," has additionally in MS. the following sentence:—

"The Crystal Palace the invention of Satan, to blind the minds of Christians to those judgments which are coming on the earth: *come out and be separate.*"

The design and character of the pamphlet are now patent to all our readers. Still, the author is not insane, however fanatical he may be. He evidently "believes, and therefore speaks;"—and some of his remarks on the Popish spirit of certain passages he quotes from the Times are just enough; and we object, equally with himself, to the nonsense and impiety of such expressions as "the great sacrament of nature," and "the priesthood of science," and the notion of "propitiating the Deity" in favour of the assembly of all nations, by the celebration of religious services. Our agreement with him goes no further.

#### GLEANINGS.

An engineer, on the 25th ult., after a vain attempt to drown himself in shallow water, threw himself into a blast furnace at Gartsherrie, and was destroyed.

The following is a copy of the sign upon an academy for teaching youth, in one of the western states of America:—"Freeman and Huggs, School Teachers. Freeman teaches the Boys, and Huggs the Girls."

Barnum has acknowledged having made 500,000 dollars by the Jenny Lind concerts; the Swedish nightingale, on the other hand, has realized 850,000 dollars in the United States; the nett proceeds of the ninety-four concerts being nearly 1,000,000 dollars.

Among the articles shown at the Great Exhibition is a drinking glass divided by a partition, and intended to be used for effervescing powders. The soda is dissolved in one compartment, and the tartaric acid in the other; and, by applying the mouth to the place where the partition joins the outside of the glass, the two liquids combine as they flow into the mouth, and effervesce as they are drunk.

The telegraphic wires make wild work with poetry. In a report of a long speech of Mr. Webster, made at Buffalo, at a dinner got up by those who are preparing to put him forward for the Presidency, Pope's lines addressed to the River Thames were introduced by the speaker:—

"Oh! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my theme;  
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage; without effort, full."

The telegraphic report put the lines into this shape:—

"Oh could I throw like thee,  
And make this stream  
My great exemplar,  
As it is my theme.  
Though deep, yet clear,  
Though gentle, yet not dull,  
Strong without fear,  
Without overdoing, full."

In Edinburgh the following ornithological marriage took place, which set the whole neighbourhood in a flutter:—Miss Henrietta Peacock was espoused to Mr. Robbin Sparrow, by the Rev. Mr. Daw, the bridesman being Mr. Philip Hawk, and the bridesmaid Miss Lark-ins.

JENNY LIND.—It is generally understood on the other side of the Atlantic that the fair songstress is at last likely to be bound in the soft bonds of Hymen. The gentleman whom rumour points out as the fortunate husband is Mr. Frederiak George Wood, who has for several months had the arrangement of her business matters in America. He was, till very recently, engaged in commercial pursuits in this country.—*Sun.*

AN EQUIVOCAL DISCLAIMER.—The force of emphasis in giving meaning to a sentence, is well illustrated by a brief colloquy we overheard between two persons the other day. "Do you imagine me to be a scoundrel, sir?" demanded one indignantly. "No," was the reply, "I do not imagine you to be one."—*North British Advertiser.*

Herr Kiss's celebrated group, in bronze, representing an Amazon encountering a tiger, has been purchased by the Prince of Prussia, as a present for her Majesty. The zinc model of the same work has been purchased by a gentleman of the United States for £2,000. It is said that Kiss has received a commission for two other models of the same for persons in the United States.

The Christian Examiner (Boston, U.S.), in a complimentary notice of Professor Johnston's "Notes on North America," corrects one or two inaccuracies. "In the cities," says the Professor, "from eight to twelve hundred dollars are given (as a minister's salary); and in rare cases, or to especial favourites, fifteen hundred." The reviewer states that no city minister has less than fifteen hundred, and the "especial favourites" have more than double that salary.

DANGER OF MODELLING IN WAX.—The Manchester Examiner warns young ladies that the wax from which they model flowers and fruit is of a very poisonous nature; and instances the paralyzed limbs and other complaints of some professional wax modellers in Manchester to enforce the warning.

A Kendal paper relates that, in the conservatory of Mr. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, there is now, in full bloom, a cactus speciosissima, which is 12½ feet high, and 18 feet broad. On Wednesday week this plant had 168 flowers, of which 38 were in full bloom; and several of the flowers measured eight inches in circumference.

HIS FIRST EXCLAMATION.—The editor of Mona's Herald tells his readers that, when the tout ensemble of the Crystal Palace, from end to end and from side to side, first fell under his eye, he involuntarily exclaimed, "This is the terrestrial copy of the New Jerusalem above, as described by John the Revelator."



A writer in the *Courier des Etats Unis* contrasts the celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad by the President of the United States with the monarchical and imperial ceremonies common in Europe. In the former case he says, "the platform had nothing to ornament it but one table, on which were some tumblers and a pitcher of water, and some very ordinary chairs and benches of Spartan simplicity. The group which pressed around the President presented no brilliant uniforms. A complete *laissez aller*, a liberty without restraints, without rules, without formalities, without a shadow of etiquette, prevailed about the chief magistrate of the nation; at the left of the President there was a man who swung his hat before him, and at every swing cried, 'Hurrah!'—and on the right, a reporter, standing upright, engaged in taking down, with much apparent activity, every word which came from the mouths of the speakers."

## BIRTHS.

June 27, the wife of Mr. J. KITCHIN, of Crimscot-street, Bermondsey, of a daughter.

June 28, at Cheltenham, the wife of Mr. D. CUNLIFF, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

June 29, at Peckham, Mrs. J. W. GULL, of a son.

June 30, at Upper Clapton, the wife of F. H. JANSON, Esq., of a daughter.

June 30, at Chesterfield, the wife of the Rev. W. BLANDY, of a son.

June 26, aged 85 years, at Cheshunt, Herts, WILLIAM POSTNEY, Esq.

## MARRIAGES.

July 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Walpole, Suffolk, by the Rev. J. Harrison, of Rendham. Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of Abingdon, Berks, to Miss MAGGIE, of Peasenhall, Suffolk.

July 1, at the Independent Chapel, Chelvey, Mr. CHARLES J. TILLY, of Staines, Middlesex, to EMILY, second daughter of Mr. J. H. TILLY, of Slough, Bucks.

July 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Tuthill-stairs, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. J. Pottinger, WALTER, second son of Mr. R. SICKLEMORE, of Bow, to Miss MARY ANN WALTON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

July 2, at the Independent Chapel, Limerick, by the Rev. W. Tarbotton, Mr. T. B. HAMILTON, bookseller, to MARGARET, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. ABRAHAM; both of Limerick.

July 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. F. H. Rolleston, Mr. GEORGE NELMES, schoolmaster, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. R. COLS, excise officer.

July 3, at the Holly-walk Congregational Church, Leamington (having just been licensed, and this the first marriage there), by the Rev. N. Rowton, Mr. T. F. WOODRUFF to Miss HARRIET DORRIS; both of the Upper-parade, Leamington.

July 3, at the Parish Church, Leyton, by the Rev. W. G. Henderson, the Rev. EDWARD G. MOON, M.A., demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, the eldest son of Mr. Alderman Moon, to ELLEN, the only child of T. SIDNEY, Esq., M.P., of Leyton-house, Essex.

## DEATHS.

June 24, at Naples, the Hon. RICHARD KEPPEL CRAVEN.

June 26, after a few days' illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. A. MAY, of Maldon.

June 26, at Great Malvern, aged 53, C. MARTIN, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex, and of the Stock Exchange.

June 27, at Sharnfold-park, Sussex, MARY KATHERINE, daughter of the Hon. P. ASHBURNHAM.

June 29, at Havant, after a protracted continuance of severe sufferings, ANN, the wife of the Rev. W. SCAMP.

July 2, at the residence of his son, Spencer-place Brixton, in his 77th year (having survived his wife only two months), Mr. WILLIAM BERRY, of Kennington, author of several valuable works upon heraldry, genealogy, &c.

July 3, in his 79th year, Mr. JAMES STITCHBURY, 4, Rhodes-terrace, Queen's-road, Dalston.

July 4, aged 10, WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr. S. EBBES, of Shore-place, Hackney.

July 4, at the house of his grandfather (Mr. Ellison, of Manchester), aged 10 weeks, JOHN, son of the Rev. J. MUNCASTER, of Gainsboro'.

July 5, at Hatcham, Berks, JOHN BURFIELD, Esq., solicitor, aged 78. Forty-seven years a deacon of the Congregational church in that place.

July 6, suddenly, at his residence, London-cottages, Park-hill, Brixton, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late of 99, Newgate-street, City of London, fringe maker.

July 7, aged 18, MARY LOUISA, fourth daughter of Mr. J. SWAIN, Nelson-street, Leicester.

At Stone, near Berkely, Gloucestershire, HENRY JENNER, M.D., aged 85. He was nephew of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and the favourite pupil of the late distinguished John Hunter. After an eventful and somewhat singular career, all his thoughts, in his declining hours, were absorbed in the consciousness of the eternal world opening before him.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR HOLY WELLS AND MINERAL SPRINGS.—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medical spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times*, June 28th, 1851.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Both the Money and Stock Markets have been considerably affected since our last by the announcement of a new foreign loan being required. Sardinia, having fought the battle of liberty, asks of a foreign country the means by which she may replenish an impoverished exchequer, emptied of its treasures in the war for Italian independence. Of course she applies as other Governments apply, through the agency of a financial agent, and the terms offered are five per cent., the stock being bought at 85. The sum required is £3,600,000, of which this country is to furnish £3,000,000. Our readers know that we deprecate all foreign loans. We have an unconquerable dislike to the whole system on which they are based, a system unsound both in morals and in political economy. Whether it be for Russia or Greece, Austria, or Sardinia; for the purpose of bolstering up tyranny, or assisting crippled liberty, we ask not; the principle in either case is equally

bad, and equally pernicious in its working. In the one case, it does a serious injury to a free Government by weakening its energy and self-reliance; in the other, it but serves as a buttress of unscrupulous ambition and arbitrary cruelty. We are, therefore, glad to hear that the loan, notwithstanding its favourable terms, has not been well taken, although there cannot be a doubt but the whole amount required will be ultimately subscribed. The credit of Sardinia is good, and her debt is small, amounting at present only to £15,000,000. Previous to the revolution of 1848, however, it was scarcely a quarter of that sum. If our voice could be heard in her councils, it would be to warn her against increasing a burden which will benumb all her best energies; but if she must borrow, let her ask of her own capitalists, and not as a beggar of a foreign country. As for ourselves, we think we can do much better than lend at five per cent. to any State.

Consols fell to 96½ on the announcement of the loan, but have subsequently risen. The Stock Market generally has been very quiet; the business done being less than for some time past. Exchequer Bills have risen, but are still at a low premium. The Money Market is tighter. The dividends are payable to-morrow.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cons. for Aet.	97	97	97	97	97	97
3 per Ct. Red.	97	97	97	97	97	97
New 3½ per Ct.	98	98	98	98	98	98
Annuit.	98	98	98	98	98	98
India Stock	214	214	214	214	214	214
Bank Stock	214	214	214	214	214	214
Exchq. Bills	46 pm.	50 pm.	49 pm.	49 pm.	53 pm.	53 pm.
India Bonds	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.
Long Annuity	7	7	7	7	7	7

The Foreign Market has been very fairly supported. Spanish has been in favour, but is again depressed. Peruvian have advanced, and Northern Securities have been steady. The following are the prices:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89 to 8½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 55; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 34½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 90; Ditto, Deferred, 44; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cent., 113½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half, 100½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92½.

The Share Market still continues heavy, although the traffic returns are more favourable than ever. The increase in the amount received last week over the corresponding week of last year was £53,939. Three heavy failures in the railway world—amongst these that of Mr. T. Brown, of Sunderland—have operated rather injuriously on the market. The following are the present prices:—Aberdeen, 11½; Caledonian, 10½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Great Northern, 17½; Great Western, 83½; Ditto New £17, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 51 60½ 1½ 50½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95; London and North Western, 122½; Midland, 44½ 3½ 4½; Ditto, £50, 16½; Newmarket, 7½; North British, 6½; North Stafford, 8½; South Eastern, 23½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½ 19½; York and North Midland, 18½; Boulogne and Amiens, 10 9½ 10½; Northern of France, 15½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month, and five months ending on the 5th ult., are again very favourable, the balance being still on our side. The Revenue returns are commented on in another part of the paper. The state of trade in the provinces is also favourable, and the Corn Market is firm. "All things work well."

The subjoined calculations, taken from a morning contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case we take the rate of interest last declared as the basis of our calculation:—

	yield per cent.	£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Consols, price .. 97½	"	3 1 9½
Three per Cent. Reduced .. 97½	"	3 1 4½
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum) .. 99	"	3 5 7½
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum) .. 214	"	3 10 1
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day) .. 53s. pm.	"	4 0 0
Great Western £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum) .. 84	"	4 15 3½
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum) .. 51	"	3 18 5
London and South Western Stock (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum) .. 84	"	4 15 3½
London and North Western Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum) .. 122½	"	4 9 9½
Midland Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum) .. 44	"	5 13 7½
South Eastern Stock (dividend 10s. per £30 share, equal to £3 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum) .. 32½	"	4 8 10½

Hamburg letters received this afternoon notice an improvement of ½ schilling in the exchange on London, and also a rise of ½ in the price of gold, which is now 424½.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .. 97		Brazil .. 89½	
Do. Account .. 96½		Equador .. 31	
3 per Cent. Reduced .. 97½		Dutch 4 per cent. .. 91½	
3½ New .. 98		French 3 per cent. .. 91½	
Long Annuities .. 7 7-16		Granada .. 17½	
Bank Stock .. 215		Mexican 5 per cent. new .. 34	
India Stock .. 261		Portuguese .. 100	
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .. 100	
June .. 53 pm.		Spanish 5 per cent. .. 20½	
India Bonds .. 53 pm.		Ditto 3 per cent. .. 39	
		Ditto Passive .. 6	

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 4.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1851.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. 27,893,495	Government Debt .. 11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,984,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion 13,660,190
	Silver Bullion .. 33,375
£27,893,495	£27,893,495

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .. 13,541,281
Reserve .. 3,105,290	Other Securities .. 14,246,662
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .. 9,109,585	Notes .. 8,437,600
Other Deposits .. 9,012,082	Gold and Silver Coin 624,470
Seven-day and other Bills .. 1,080,196	
£36,851,013	£36,851,013

Dated the 3rd day of July, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 83:—Independent Chapel, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

## BANKRUPTS.

COLLINS, CHARLES, and ROSS, GEORGE TALBOT, Bewdley and Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and Aldermanbury, City, carpet manufacturers, July 15, August 12: solicitors, Messrs. Boycot and Tudor, Kidderminster.

ELLIS, JOHN SOLOMON, Aldgate, tailor, July 11, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Oulton and Hughes, Old Jewry.

GRAY, ROBERT, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, pianoforte maker, July 11, August 15: solicitor, Mr. Moxon, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

ROSS, TIMOTHY, Manchester, furniture dealer, July 18, August 8: solicitors, Mr. Waller, jun., Finsbury-circus, City; and Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

## DIVIDENDS.

Edward Alanson, Liverpool, wine merchant, second div. of 7s. 6d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.—Dominique Frick Albert, Manchester, dealer in mathematical instruments, final div. of 3½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.—Robert Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipwright, first and final div. of 2½d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—John Vaughan Barber, Walsall, Staffs, draper, bank-r., sixth div. of 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.—Timothy Bourne Bourne, Liverpool, cotton broker, first div. of 3s.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.—Thomas Butterworth, Greenbooth Mills, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, div. of 1s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.—Thomas Butterworth (separate estate), Greenbooth Mills, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, first div. of 7s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.—Henry Douglas Cooke, Liverpool, paper hanger, first div. of 7½d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.—Henry Drake, Barnstaple, Devonshire, attorney, div. of 4½d. on new proc.; any Tuesday after July 22, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—John Firth, Leeds, draper, first div. of 2s.; any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.—Thomas Grey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, schoolmaster, second div. of 1s. 7d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—William Hulme, Manchester, tailor, final div. of 1s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.—John Johnson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker, first and final div. of 1s. 29-16½; any Thursday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—William Lees, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 1d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.—Thomas Lucke, Exeter, provision dealer, first div. of 7s. 2½; any Tuesday after July 22, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—William Phillips, Warwick, builder, first div. of 3s. 4d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.—John Thompson, Philps, D. R. Lington, draper, div. of 3s. 4d. to those creditors who have received the div. of 2s. previously declared; any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Francis Felix Voulton, Prince-street, Hanover-square, court milliner, first div. of 10s.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

## Tuesday, July 8.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GRE, WALTER, Murray-street, Holton, (wool and straw hat manufacturer).

TREDNICK, RICHARD, Threadneedle-street, City, mining agent.

## BANKRUPTS.

ALLMAND, JOHN, Wrexham, Denbighshire, haberdasher, July 18, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Edgworth and Pugh, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

CHRY, JONATHAN, Manchester, stuff manufacturer July 18, August 8: solicitor, Mr. Bennett, Manchester.

ROSE, ROBERT, Downend, Gloucestershire, butcher, July 23, August 20: solicitors, Messrs. Ray and Co., Bristol.

HALL, JOSEPH, Brighton, hotel and tavern keeper, July 12, August 25: solicitors, Mr. Brisley, Paneras-lane; and Mr. Housman, Brighton.

HOWELL, JOHN, Liverpool, bookseller, July 18 and August 8: solicitor, Mr. Barrett, Doctor's-commons, and Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, Liverpool.

KENDALL, WILLIAM, and STANDISH, JOHN, Leeds, grocers, July 18 and August 29: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers, City, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MONKMAN, JAMES, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner, July 26 and August 15: solicitors, Messrs. Matthews, Leeds, and Mr. Ascroft, Oldham.

TREDD, BENJAMIN, Coventry, Warwickshire, cotton dresser, July 23 and August 30: solicitor, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ANGUS, THOMAS, Glasgow, dairyman, July 14 and August 4.

HARTILL, JOHN, Edinburgh, printer, July 14 and August 4.

MACINTYRE, ALEXANDER, Farnace, Argyllshire, fish curer, July 15 and August 5.

McFARLANE, NATHANIEL, Glasgow, grocer, July 15 and August 12.

MURRAY, LAWRENCE, Glasgow, house factor, July 14 and August 4.

RODGERS, JAMES, jun., Aberdeen, tanner, July 10 and 31.

SEALKER, JOHN, Glasgow, drysalter, July 14 and August 11.



## DIVIDENDS.

William Bridges Adams and Gerard Ralston, Bow, engineers, 1st div. of 7s. 6d., July 14 and any subsequent Monday; at Mr. Canaan's, Birch-lane—William Atkinson, jun., Goolie, York-shire, 1st div. of 2s. 6d., any Monday or Tuesday; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Richard Boyle, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, 1st and final div. of 2s. 11d., any Tuesday; at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Samuel Nicholson, York, wholesale druggist, 1st div. of 9s., and final div. of 5d., any Monday or Tuesday; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Henry Andrews Taylor, Halton, Yorkshire, artist, 1st div. of 2s. 6d., any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 7.

The supply of Essex Wheat to-day was extremely short, but there was a good show of samples from Kent. Owing, however, to the continuance of fine weather, our Market was dull for all but the best qualities, and prices rather lower than on Monday last. For Foreign Wheat the trade was heavy; and, to effect sales, reduced terms were submitted to. Fresh Foreign Flour maintained its price, but the demand was limited. Grinding Barley met a slow sale at previous rates. In Malt but little doing. In Beans and Peas no material alteration. We had a large increased supply of Foreign Oats in the last week, but at a decline of 1s. per qr. there was a moderate sale to-day for good qualities. Linseed Cakes in slow demand. The Current prices are under:—

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat—	Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 40 to 43	Dantsig .. 42 to 50
Ditto White .. 42 to 48	Anhalt and Marks .. 38 to 40
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .. 38 to 40	Ditto White .. 40 to 42
Northumberland and Scotch, White .. 38 to 40	Pomeranian red .. 40 to 42
Ditto Red .. 36 to 38	Rostock .. 42 to 45
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Danish .. 42 to 45
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	land .. 34 to 36
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Peteraburg, Archangel and Riga .. 34 to 36
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Polish Odessa .. 34 to 37
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Marianopol and Berdianski .. 34 to 36
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Taganrog .. 34 to 35
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Brabant and French .. 33 to 37
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Ditto White .. 38 to 40
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Salonica .. 32 to 34
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Egyptian .. 27 to 28
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Rye .. 22 to 23
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Barley—
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Wismar and Rostock .. 21 to 24
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Danish .. 21 to 25
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Saai .. 22 to 24
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	East Friesland .. 19 to 21
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Egyptian .. 18 to 19
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Danube .. 18 to 19
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Peas, White .. 24 to 25
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Boilers .. 26 to 27
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Beans, Horse .. 24 to 26
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Pigeon .. 28 to 30
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Egyptian .. 22 to 24
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Oats—
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk. 18 to 20
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Do. thick and brew 21 to 24
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .. 20 to 21
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Flour—
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	U. S., per 196 lbs. .. 16 to 21
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Hamburg .. 19 to 20
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	Dantsig and Stettin 20 to 21
Do. to Red .. 36 to 38	French, per 280 lbs. 23 to 28

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 28	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat .. 42s. 4d.	Wheat .. 40s. 0d.
Barley .. 22s. 2d.	Barley .. 24s. 5d.
Oats .. 22s. 1d.	Oats .. 20s. 7d.
Rye .. 28s. 1d.	Rye .. 26s. 3d.
Beans .. 32s. 1d.	Beans .. 30s. 6d.
Peas .. 29s. 2d.	Peas .. 27s. 7d.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 7.

With both English and Foreign Beasts our market to-day was seasonably well supplied, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was but moderate, the Beef trade, as the supplies of meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenhall were trifling, ruled steady, and, in some instances, prices were a shade higher than on Monday last; the best Scots selling at 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Although the numbers of Sheep were on the increase, and in excellent condition, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at fully Friday's advance in the quotations; the prime old Downs selling freely at 4s. per 8lbs. For Lambs we had an improved inquiry, and last week's currencies were well supported in every instance. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off steadily; but we have no improvement to notice in their value. In Pigs next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal .. 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.
Mutton .. 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.	Pork .. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .. 810	13,200	254	300
Monday .. 3,651	33,200	345	390

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 7.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middleling do 2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.
Prime large 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Prime ditto 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Prime small 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Veal .. 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Large Pork 3s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.	Small Pork .. 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—There was no beneficial change in the state of business last week. Irish Butter was purchased cautiously, and sparingly landed, and prices slightly cheaper. We have reports from the coast of sales made there of Linerick at 66s., and of Cork at 68s. to 69s. on board for this and the two following months. Nothing material sold here. No improvement occurred in the demand for Foreign, and prices again gave way 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon was steady, and a fair business done in Irish and Hambro' singed sides, at previous rates. Hams rather more saleable, at prices in favour of buyers. Of Lard nothing new to notice.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 7.—We note a very dull trade, at still lower prices, except for Fresh Butter, upon which latter the demand for consumption just now. Dorset, fine weekly, 76s. to 78s. per cwt.; do. middling, 60s. to 62s.; Devon, 66s. to 72s. per cwt.

There is no new feature to notice in the market, which remained very quiet, and quotations were about the same as before. A small lot or two of new Tallow, of good quality, which might have been sold at 40s. per cwt.

## FOREIGN SEEDS.

Linseed, per cwt., new 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s. 7d. (per cwt.) .. 600 of 3lbs. each) .. £8 10s. to £10 0s. Cow Grass (nominal) .. £2 to £2 10s. Tallow (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 21s. Rapeseed, (per last) .. new £25 to £27, .. old £2 to £4—

Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £4 0s. to £4 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white .. 6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s. Coriander (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 24s. Canary (per quarter) new .. 42s. to 48s. fine 44s. to 45s. Tares, Winter, per bush .. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal Caraway (per cwt.) .. new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s. Turnip, white (per bush) .. 1s. to 1s. 6d. Swedish, —s. to —s. Cloverseed .. red, 40s. to 45s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

## FOREIGN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 35s. to 50s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 35s. to 45s. Linseed (per qr.) .. Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s. Linseed Cake (per ton) .. £6 0s. to £7 10s. Rape Cake (per ton) .. £4 0s. to £4 10s. Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 31s. to 33s. Tares (per qr.) .. small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 35s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 7.—From several districts of the plantations we have reports of a decrease of fly, although lice and honey-dew are still abundant. The market is inactive, at unaltered rates. Duty, £100,000.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, July 5.—Trade remains steady, and the market is well supplied with all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables in season. Peaches and Nectarines continue to be sent in large quantities. English Pines and Hot-house Grapes are plentiful and good. Strawberries from the open ground are now in good demand, and the supply is abundant. Cherries are furnished in large quantities, more especially from Kent. West Indian Pines fetch from 2s. to 5s. each. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Asparagus, young Carrots, French Beans, and Green Peas, are received in quantity. New Potatoes may be obtained at 1d. to 4d. per pound. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis Floribunda, Cinerarias, Pinks, Moss and Provins Roses.

## TALLOW, MONDAY, July 7.

Both on the spot, and for forward delivery, our market is in a very inactive state, and prices are a shade lower than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs. The delivery last week was 1,503 casks; but no imports took place from any quarter. Our St. Petersburg letter states, that a very moderate business was doing.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 30.—The market is very quiet, as immense public sales commence here on the 17th inst.—say, 50,000 to 60,000 bales. It is stated that there will be no more offered subsequently this year. The imports of Wool into London last week were only 236 bales, all of which were from Germany.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 3d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £84 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £29 to £32 10s.; Seal, pale, £30 0s. to £33 0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29, 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s.

## HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, July 7.

At per load of 36 trusses.	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	70s. to 88s.	70s. to 90s.	68s. to 90s.
Clover Hay ..	70s. 90s.	70s. 88s.	70s. 90s.
Straw ..	22s. 30s.	22s. 32s.	22s. 30s.

## METALS, LONDON, July 5.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL.	c	s.	d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London ..	5 5 0	Swedish keg ..	14	10	0
Nail rods ..	5 2 6	Ditto faggot ..	15	0	0
Hoops ..	7 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	d		
Sheets, singles ..	7 12 6	bolts ..	per lb.	0	9 ½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	84	0	0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3 5 0		Tile ..	83	0	0
Do. Anthracite ..	3 10 0	Old copper, e, per lb. ..	0	0	8 ½
Pig, in Wales ..	3 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	f		
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2	South American, in bond ..	77	0	87
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash ..	1 19 6	ENGLISH LEAD.	g		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Pig, per ton ..	17	0	0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet ..	18	10	0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 15 0	Red lead ..	19	0	0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3	White ditto ..	24	0	0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	5 5 6	Patent shot ..	20	10	0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	5 2 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	A		
Rails ..	5 12 6	Spanish, in bond 17 0 0			
Chairs ..	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN.	i		
FOREIGN IRON.	b	Block, per cwt. ..	4	4	0
Swedish ..	11 10 11	Bar ..	4	5	0
COND ..	17 10 0	Refined ..	4	10	0
Psl ..	0 0 0	Banca ..	4	2	0
Gourieff ..	0 0 0	Straits ..	4	0	0
Archangel ..	0 0 0	TIN PLATES.	j		
		IC Coke, per box ..	1	5	6
		IC Charcoal ..	1	11	0
		IX ditto ..	1	17	0
		SPELTER.	m		
		Plates, warehoused, per ton ..	14	12	6
		Do. to arrive ..	14	15	0
		ZINC.	n		
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0			
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 3 9			

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent.; f, ditto; g, ditto; A, ditto; 4, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 mths, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSO-

CATION.—OFFICES: 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.—

This Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the share and policy holders in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of Bankruptcy, Insolvency, or failure of any description—and also securing Education, Apprenticeship Fees, or Endowments to their Children. Detailed prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of the shareholders, rates of premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting Life Assurance, may be had on application at the offices. Combination Policies, payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the Assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates. This important addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious attention of persons in all positions of life. Immediate and deferred Annuities are granted. All policies indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the office in resisting a claim under any circumstance whatever, is removed. Loans are effected on personal and other securities in connexion with Life Assurance. Parties desirous of becoming Agents or Medical Referees are requested to communicate with the Secretary. By order of the Board, THOMAS H. BALIS, Resident Manager and Secretary.

## A GOLDEN MAXIM—

"Buy in the Cheapest Market."

THIS Golden Maxim may be realized by purchasing TEAS, COFFEES, and COLONIAL PRODUCE of

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Good Congou Tea, 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d.; Finest Congou, 3s. 8d. Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s.; Rare Gunpowder, 5s.; best, 5s. 8d.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

CHOICE COFFEE, 1s. and 1s. 2d.; Best Jamaica, 1s. 4d. Best Mocha, now only 1s. 4d.

COLONIAL PRODUCE 100 per Cent. lower than most other houses. Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 6d. and 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d.; Tous les Mois, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Mace, best, 5s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black Pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger, from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5d., 7d., 1s., best, 1s. 4d. Sugars and Fruits at Market prices.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

## GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR! By a PHYSICIAN. Sent gratuitously on the receipt of four postage stamps to repay it.

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"Medical books were always a mystery to me. I am exceedingly thankful for your excellent gift."—J. M., Boston.

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## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

READ the following TESTIMONIALS, selected from many hundreds in the possession of DR. BARKER:—

"I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured."—Rev. H. Berblie, May 17, 1851.

"My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a miracle to be cured, after suffering twenty years."—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy."—Mrs. Sutton, June 1st, 1851.

Dr. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent post free to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or post-office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 to 11 mornings, and 5 till 8 evenings, (Sundays excepted.)

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post-office. A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

## NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supercedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and to being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or invalid, and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barbaled attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst



Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food."

STUART DE DECIES.

Dromana, Cappequin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,606.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, August 27th, 1849."

"Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,"

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth."

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,"

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."

"W. R. REEVES."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."

"REV. JOHN W. FLAYELL."

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850."

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

"WALTER KEATING."

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food."

"JAMES PORTER."

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"ANDREW FRASER."

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex."

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts."

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try it if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gatesacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850."

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. I have done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,"

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the sea and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 3lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 9d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES Sarsaparilla.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of poas, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it sets on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, mucus, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—salivary fluid to the salivary glands—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganising and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scurvy, freckles, small pox, chicken pox, skin eruptions, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions blotches, excoriations, and itching burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, it produces rheumatism in all its forms as induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculus, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its delirium, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otitis; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

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2 Gravy Spoons	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 17 6	0 17 6
1 Fish Knife	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 14 6	0 18 6	0 18 6
4 Sauce Ladles	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
4 Salt Spoons	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
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THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 295.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

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THE REV. JOHN KENNEDY gratefully acknowledges the response to his appeal on behalf of the sufferers in the Isle of Skye.

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A Friend, by Rev. J. Viney .....	2	0	0
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A few Friends at Craven Chapel, after statement by Rev. John Kennedy .....	12	1	0
Rev. J. H. Hinton .....	5	12	6
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RELIGIOUS REFORMATION.  
THE incompetency of the existing Denominations to efficiently enlighten and save the people being apparent, and having been declared by their high authorities,

A PUBLIC MEETING  
will be held at FITZROY HALL, LITTLE PORTLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, on FRIDAY, July 11, 1851.

Chair to be taken at a quarter to 8 o'clock.  
On the following SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, a PUBLIC CONFERENCE will be held in PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, ELSTREE-STREET, ST. PANCRA'S-ROAD, to commence at THREE o'clock, adjourning from 5 to half-past 6 for refreshment. Gentlemen are invited to address the meeting.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.  
WANTED, by Messrs. COLES and BULBECK, Portsmouth, a Young Man of good abilities, and who can have a respectable reference. Age, from 23 to 30 years.

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School business recommences on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

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IN a Respectable Ladies' Establishment near London, where a limited number of Boarders are received, there are a few Vacancies, or a little Boy could be accommodated together with his sister. The arrangements in the domestic department conduce to the health and comfort of the pupils, whilst their mental and moral development are carefully attended to. Masters attend for French, the Use of the Globes, and Arithmetic, and for such other accomplishments as may be required.  
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The Rev. E. Stallybrass, Portland-place, Clapton.  
The Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., Stratford, Essex.  
The Rev. T. Sainsbury, B.A., Finchfield, Essex.  
The Rev. G. J. Hall, M.A., Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Further reference can be given to the parents of pupils who have matriculated at the University of London. Detailed prospectuses forwarded upon application to the Principal.

OPENING OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, HAMMERSMITH.

THE above CHAPEL, which has been RE-BUILT during the absence of the Rev. J. Leechman, in India, will be OPENED for PUBLIC WORSHIP (D.V.), on THURSDAY, July 10th, when the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL will preach at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. D. KATERNES at half-past Six. Dinner and Tea will be provided in Albion Hall, at Three, and half-past Five.

On Lord's-day, July 13th, the Rev. J. LEECHMAN will preach in the Morning, at Eleven; and the Rev. J. STOUTON, of Kensington, in the Evening, at half-past Six.

Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly requested, and will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. J. HILL, 3, Bartholomew-lane; or by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 51, Lombard-street.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

A MINISTER of the BAPTIST DENOMINATION, who has preached the Gospel for several years in a Village in Berkshire, has, after a very severe illness, been taken to his reward. He ministered to a very poor congregation, and was mainly dependent on his own industry for support. He has left a widow and seven children, the youngest an infant, to the sympathy and assistance of the Christian Church.

A Committee has been formed, to assist the widow in her distress, consisting of Rev. G. E. Birt, A.M., Wantage; Rev. R. H. Marten, A.B., and Mr. James Williams, Northcourt, Abingdon; Rev. C. H. Harcourt, and W. Keilas, Esq., Wokingham; Rev. S. Lillycrop, Windsor; Rev. J. Drew, and Mr. John Brown, Newbury; Rev. J. Jenkyn Brown, and Mr. S. Collier, Reading. They will gladly afford all information, and receive any contributions with which they may be favoured.

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MEMBERS WHOSE PREMIUMS FALL DUE ON THE 1ST JULY ARE REMINDED, THAT THE SAME MUST BE PAID WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE.

From the commencement of the Institution, in 1835, to the 30th of November last, the number of Policies issued was 12,495, producing an annual income of £172,500 16s. 9d.; and the amount of the accumulated capital at that day was £623,969 14s. 7d.

Among the benefits secured to members of this Institution is the important one, that Policies of Assurance may be made payable to the Widow, or Children of the Assured, free of Legacy or Probate Duty.

The next Quinquennial Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th November, 1852, and all persons who effect assurances before that time will be entitled to participate in the profits, in proportion to the time the policy has been in existence.

Copies of the last Report, and all other information, may be had on application at the office.  
June 20, 1851. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

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Policies granted at a lower Premium than most other Offices, as well as to persons resident in every part of the world; also for single voyages, temporary residences abroad, and, in truth, upon every risk contingent upon human life.

Endowments for Children, as well as Adults, on their attaining specified ages.

The Fidelity or Honesty of persons holding employments of responsibility guaranteed, by a plan (peculiar to this Society), in combination with Life Assurance, the guarantee premium being very much under that sought for by similar institutions.

Policies issued from £5,000 to £20, the premiums on which may be made payable Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly. Female Lives at Reduced Premiums.

The whole profits appropriated among such of the Assured for the whole term of life as shall have been insured for the period of five years, those for a shorter period *pro rata*. The first investigation as to profits will be instituted and reported on in 1853, and afterwards triennially.

At the option of the Assured, the Profits may be added to their Policies, or applied to the reduction of the future Annual Premium.

Policies are granted to one person on the life of another, admitting the interest.

No entrance-fee or non-appearance fine required, nor extra premium for parties in the Army and Navy, unless on actual service.

No personal liability attached to the Members.

Policies may be assigned for bona fide purposes, thus increasing their value, and rendering them available as securities.

A comprehensive system of LOANS to assist the indigent (in connexion with Life Assurance), on personal or real security.

Parties proposing Assurances to this Office by Table No. 1, whose Birthdays have not passed six calendar months, will be charged only the rate of Premium appertaining to their last Birthday.

**IMPAIRED HEALTH.**—Insurances granted on terms proportioned to the implied extra risk; and Lives deteriorated by Foreign Residence, Sedentary or Unwholesome Occupation, or any other circumstance, will meet with favourable consideration when proposed to this Office, and the benefits of Assurance extended to them at Premiums proportionate to the extent of deterioration.

A general investigation of the Society's Tables will show that there is no contingency dependent on human life that the Directors are not prepared to meet, by calculations founded on just data.

By order,

HENRI C. EIFFE, Secretary.

March 1851.

\* **EXAMPLE.**—A young man, aged 25, having to render security for £500 to his employers, would be charged from 30s. to 40s. per cent. at a simple guarantee office, while in this Society the rate would be only about 52s. per cent. for a policy guaranteeing his honesty to his principals, as well as securing in the event of his death the amount insured to his family.

By this new incident in assurance, employers will at once see the great advantages accruing to them, as well as to those who are in their service; it being evident that every insurance effected on this salutary principle must create in the minds of the wife and family of the employed the deepest interest for the strict maintenance of his integrity.

This Society being established on the mutual principle, it is confidently anticipated that the division of profits at each exposition will greatly decrease even the above-mentioned moderate premium.

H. C. EIFFE, Sec.

**COALS, 20s.—BEST SUNDERLAND.**

**R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf,** Belvidere-road, Lambeth (Established 1830), having ships of their own constructed to lower their masts and come through the Bridges, alongside their Wharf, they are enabled to deliver the best Stewart's and Heston's Wall's End direct from the ships. They are the cleanest and most durable House Coals that come to London, and are a much better size than those delivered out of the ships into barges in the Pool; they also save the great expense of ship's delivery, lighterage, metrage, and the great loss of breakage. Those who favour them with their orders may depend on being supplied with the Best only. Yorkshire Coals, same as those brought to London by the Great Northern Railway, 17s. 6d.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 295.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### ADVANCING BACKWARDS.

"COME here, Pat, you truant, and tell me why you come to school so late this morning," said an Irish schoolmaster to a ragged and shoeless urchin, whose "young idea" he had undertaken, for a penny a week, to teach "how to shoot." "Please your honour," replied the ready-witted scholar, "the frost made the way so slippery, that for every step forward I took two steps backward." "Don't you see, Pat," was the rejoinder of the pedagogue, "that at that rate, ye would never have reached school at all?" "Just what I thought to myself, your honour," replied the boy, "and so I turned to go home, and, after a time, I found myself at school." An apter illustration of the progress of Church reform we think it impossible to hit upon. When, for example, we see the report of a debate in the House of Commons, on Church extension, reprinted by the British Anti-state-church Association, as announced in our advertising columns of to-day, there must either be a great mistake somewhere, or else the efforts of Churchmen to make their ecclesiastical mother what she should be, really result in exposing her deformity. Every step forward is, in point of fact, two steps backward. Every spasmodic attempt to put the State Church upon a decent basis, serves but to reveal the unsuspected rottenness of its present foundation. We believe Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman will have to adopt the ingenious expedient of the Irish school-boy, and will never succeed in reaching the goal for which they make—namely, the thorough reformation of the State Church—but by turning their backs upon it. The true revival of this spiritual organization cannot be effected but by the destruction of its present form. When these gentlemen have put an end to a State Church, they will have done the likeliest thing towards supplying the spiritual destitution of the people.

"Spiritual destitution!" That is the cant phrase which, in these days, captivates the heart of our most religious House of Commons. What it means, at least in that region, may be ascertained from the almost unanimous consent as to what would constitute the proper remedy. "Spiritual destitution," as understood by the House of Commons, does not signify a rural population, in counties where churches abound, and livings are rich, devoid of intelligence, ignorant of the commonest facts of gospel history, besotted in their habits, and immoral in their lives. "Spiritual destitution" is a phrase applicable only to great towns, where population outstrips parochial accommodation, and where what the State Church undertakes to do and fails, is done, to an immense extent, by Christian willinghood. "Spiritual destitution," therefore, properly translated, means that 600 more churches are wanted, that 600 more clergymen, supported each by a suitable endowment, are vehemently desired, and that the British House of Commons discerns in this proposed increase of Church machinery, a pleasant method of discharging its responsibilities. As usual, of course, the labours of Dissenters are coolly ignored. The amount of population is stated, and the relative amount of church accom-

modation. And this subtracted from that, leaves a residue which our legislators sanctimoniously designate "spiritual destitution."

But Church reformers of the present day are men of fair pretensions, and reasonable demands. They ask nothing from the public purse. They consider that the State Church has resources of her own sufficiently ample, if properly distributed, to meet all the exigencies of the case. And hence, the Marquis of Blandford, the successor, we suppose, to Lord Ashley in this "work of faith and labour of love," hints at a method of obtaining necessary funds, already recommended by her Majesty's Commissioners, whereby the State Church may more usefully employ the property she calls *her own*. This consists in disposing of the patronage of Crown livings, and funding the proceeds for the endowment of new parochial divisions. Modest and reasonable this! But we desire to be told at what period the ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown became the property of the Church; and why that which is held by the Lord Chancellor is regarded as belonging to the Establishment, when that which is held by individuals is viewed in no such light. If, indeed, the proposition had been to dispose, by public sale, of all the ecclesiastical patronage now in the hands of bishops, deans, and chapters, there would have been, at least, a show of reason in describing the proposal as one which touched only Church property—but to make a grab at what belongs to the Crown, which, in this respect, is the representative of the people, and to pretend that in doing so, the Church deals exclusively with its own resources, is to attempt plunder under fraudulent pretences—a crime, perhaps, of which no corporate body would be guilty, in the present day, but a State Church.

We are certainly somewhat amused by the persistent energy with which Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman, on behalf of the Establishment, seek for a just application of its resources. Churchmen, acquiescing in our ecclesiastical system, as such, and labouring to adapt it to the wants of the day—to make it honestly what it professes to be—are engaged in about as hopeful a pursuit as a kitten running after its own tail. Agility, promptitude, determination, action, there may be, but success is impossible. Just as the kitten draws its tail after it, so a State-hierarchy draws after it the abuses which the Reformers would put down. A *maximum* of pay and a *minimum* of work is the inevitable consequence of making a provision with a view to religious instruction, instead of depending on the religious provision. These gentlemen seem to marvel at the rapacious worldliness of our bishops. We think they would have more occasion to marvel at its absence. What can be expected from men, purposely attracted by great prizes, but that they should make the most of them when they have got them? When worldly arrangements are made to pave the way to spiritual ends, who can wonder that that which was the dominant motive, and was meant to be such, in seeking ecclesiastical office, should continue to be the dominant motive after office has been obtained? It is plainly the judgment of the State, that bishops, to be useful, must be rich. Who can blame them, therefore, that, early imbued with this sentiment, by their patron and almoner, they seek to extend their usefulness by becoming as rich as possible? The system makes the men, and corrupts the best equally as the worst. "Much" always looks after "more," and those that have, as is emphatically the case with the bishops, deem it their solemn duty to take from those that have not.

If our readers have only hurriedly perused the debate on Church extension in the House of Commons on Tuesday se'ennight, or if they have overlooked it altogether, we would strongly advise them to purchase the cheap reprint of it sent forth by the British Anti-state-church Association, and to store up in their memories the damning facts with which it abounds. They will then, we think, agree with us that the success of the Marquis of Blandford, in his motion for an address to the

Crown, is a cheap price to pay for the exposure which it elicited of the evils of the State-church system. The Establishment, like other national institutions, rests ultimately upon public opinion, and that which undermines it in the esteem of the people, even if it should increase its working machinery, prepares the way for its downfall. Such triumphs as the friends of the Church achieved for it, on the occasion alluded to, we could wish them to enjoy as often as possible. They are like the successful demands of notorious freebooters—they gain an immediate object, but they produce, at the same time, a strong feeling that the nuisance must be got rid of. The black-mail is paid, but it is with the determination to seize the first chance of putting down the entire gang which persists in exacting it. A State hierarchy can be nothing but what it is. It cannot alter its own nature. It will continue to grasp at everything within its reach, until all decent men are ashamed of it; and then it will go the way of other and much less noxious shams.

Mr. Horsman and Sir B. Hall are nobly doing their duty according to the light which is in them, and are fulfilling a mission which, although only intermediate in its character, requires for its success the highest moral qualities, and will lead on, when completed, to the most valuable results. Whilst they are thus providing us with materials for argument and appeal, it would ill become us to be negligent or half-hearted in our use of them. 'Tis theirs to lay bare the disease—let us not complain that to other is left the application of the true remedy. Would that we had more such men! They are doing well the work of their day. They are effectually preparing the way for those who, in the natural order of things, must succeed them. They have their own eyes open, and they are labouring to open the eyes of the public to the treachery and worldliness of State-church dignitaries. Possibly, their own earnestness of purpose may bear them on so far as to bring them within sight of the only practicable end of their labours—the entire separation of the Church from the State.

## REVELATIONS OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION DEBATE.

The brief report in the Postscript of our last of the discussion which took place on the night of yesterday week on the Marquis of Blandford's motion in favour of Church extension, sufficed only to intimate the interest and importance of the debate—a full report of which has been judiciously and promptly published by the British Anti-state church Association, in a twopenny tract, under the appropriate title of "the Church described by its friends." Those who wish to hear all that can be said for and against providing more churches and clergy, we must refer to that reprint: the principal facts exhibited by the Church reformers are as follows:—

Mr. Hume reminded the House that, in 1836, he had admitted the existence of spiritual destitution, and proposed that the two archbishops should have respectively salaries of £8,000 and £7,000 per annum, and that no bishop should receive more than £4,000 per annum until this destitution should be removed; yet upon the division which was taken upon the 14th of July of that year his motion was lost by a majority of 82 to 44. His next statement was made to show how the bishops had observed the arrangements to which they had agreed:—

It was provided by the 6th and 7th William IV. c. 77, that the sums to be paid after the death of the individuals then holding the sees should be—to the Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000; Archbishop of York, £10,000; to the Bishop of London, £10,000; Bishop of Durham, £8,000; Bishop of Winchester, £7,000; Bishop of St. Asaph, £5,200; Bishop of Bath and Wells, £5,000; Bishop of Worcester, £5,000; Bishop of Ely, £5,500; and to the remaining bishops, £4,500 a-year each; the whole amount of the incomes thus settled being £142,700 a-year. It appeared, however, from a return which had been laid on the table within forty-eight hours, that the amount actually received by the bishops, on the average of the last seven years, had been £194,000 instead of £142,000, in consequence of the continuance of the system of fines.

Sir Benjamin Hall commenced his elaborate speech with a reference to the recommendation of the sale of Crown livings—which the prelates had endorsed in their recent address to the Queen:—

He thought they might have called attention as well



to the number of livings in their own patronage, as to the number held by the Lord Chancellor. There were 700 livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, whilst the number of livings in the patronage of four bishops was—the Archbishop of Canterbury, 174; Bishop of Durham, 61; Bishop of London, 127; and Bishop of Winchester, 86; in all 448 livings. The benefices in the bestowal of the Archbishop of Canterbury alone were worth no less than £80,000. Now, taking that sum at a moderate number of years' purchase, the million of money required for Church extension might at once be raised by the sale of the Canterbury benefices.

He had just obtained a voluminous return of the ecclesiastical commissioners—ordered in the May of last year, but though applied for month after month, only produced last June:—

The property exhibited in the returns of that volume was of immense value; but the full value was not exhibited, because the system of taking fines upon leases was continued, and they, consequently, would not be able to obtain the real value of Church property unless the motions of his noble and hon. friends were carried. But, imperfect as the returns were with regard to the value of property, he hoped the House would attend to the recital of the incomes of the archbishops and bishops for the last seven years. The see of Canterbury had a gross income in the last seven years of £210,834; York, £100,468; London, £123,986; Durham, £207,562; Winchester, £101,130; in fact, without enumerating all the sees, he might say that the result of the whole was a gross income in seven years of £1,535,976. The net income was £1,344,170; and the average on seven years gave each see a net income of £192,024. But that was only the archiepiscopal and episcopal property. The fines upon leases were calculated to amount in seven years—leases on lives and terms of years—to £636,387. Now, he held when fines were taken on leases, the Church was robbed of a certain amount of property. The Bishop of Winchester alone was shown to have received £20,000 in fines in the last year. Some years ago it had been determined that when the sees should lapse, a septennial return should be made, and that the bishops should have fixed incomes, ranging from £4,200 to £15,000 a-year. It was also arranged that each bishop on entering a see where the income was greater than £15,000 should pay over the surplus to the ecclesiastical commissioners, and cases where the see did not yield £4,200 a-year, the deficit should be paid by the commissioners.

Now let them hear what had occurred in six sees in seven years:—

In Chester, the bishop should have £4,200 a-year; whilst in seven years he had received £30,625. The Bishop of St. David's, with £4,500 a-year, in seven years received £39,000; the Bishop of Norwich, with £4,500, received £39,571. In Oxford, Rochester, and Salisbury, the result was about the same. So that, in seven years, these bishops received a gross sum of £170,400, or £28,267 more than they were entitled to receive. Now, if other persons were to commit such acts as these, it would be termed robbery of the funds. If a man took more than the income assigned to him, he was clearly taking what did not belong to him. There were bishops who, having speculated in their sees, and being disappointed, had certain sums to pay over to the ecclesiastical commissioners. He found the see of York owed to the commissioners £2,317; St. Asaph's, £1,661; Bath and Wells, £3,495, which had been paid; and Ely, £9,342; making in all due from three bishops to the commissioners, no less than £14,225. And if any person would look at the returns they would be astonished to see how any gentlemen could suffer themselves to be damned in the manner these bishops had been by the secretary of the ecclesiastical commissioners. What with six bishops taking some £28,000 per year more than they were entitled to, and the other bishops refusing to pay what they legally should pay, some £14,000, there was some £40,000 due to the ecclesiastical commissioners which ought to be in use, and employed in increasing the small livings of the lesser clergy, particularly in Wales, where they were miserably salaried.

He had shown the cases of six bishops with small sees; he would next come to the large ones:—

In May, 1837, it had been decided by the ecclesiastical commissioners, the bishops being consenting parties, that the incomes of future Bishops of London and Winchester should be fixed respectively at £10,000 and £7,000 a-year. It was remarkable that there was not a single instance of any of the bishops giving up anything for the benefit of the Church. These gentlemen, the Bishops of London and Winchester, assented to the arrangement that their successors should have £10,000 and £7,000 a-year respectively. If the income were sufficient for their successors, surely it ought to be sufficient for themselves. Each bishop had also two residences—a town and a country one—irrespective of their incomes. In fourteen years the Bishop of London should have received £140,000, but he had received £257,000. The Bishop of Winchester should have received £98,000 in fourteen years, and had received £151,168. So that these two prelates had taken in fourteen years between £100,000 and £200,000 more than they themselves considered sufficient for their maintenance. It might be said they were bishops of the old foundation, and, as such, the new income was not to apply to them, it being applicable only after the avoidance of the see. That was perfectly true according to act of Parliament. But when they considered the nature of the office held by a bishop, and also that the Bishop of London was always seeking money for Church purposes, it would be more satisfactory did he confine himself to the appointed income. Under the new foundation of 1836 the Bishop of Durham was appointed at £8,000 a-year. In fourteen years he should have received £112,000, instead of which he had received £191,688. So that, taken in connexion with the Bishops of London and Winchester, these prelates, in fourteen years, had deprived the Church of upwards of a quarter of a million of money. These were facts that could not be got over, because they were contained in the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and certified as correct by the bishops themselves.

So much for sums paid. To illustrate the manner in which corresponding services were performed, he would take four dioceses—those of Ely, Rochester, London, and St. David's:—

He would begin with the diocese of Ely. Take the parish of Wisbeach. The value of the living of Wisbeach

was—St. Peter's, £1,311 10s.; St. Mary's, £879; total, £2,190 10s. Vicar absent about six months in the year; is also prebendary of Ely, £700; and vicar of Waterbeach £500. The total income was £3,390 10s. Which he obtained because he was son-in-law to Bishop Sparkes! In the adjoining parish of Walsoken, the rectory was worth £1,293; the rector was non-resident. The rector of Leverington (value 2,099) was non-resident; he was also canon of Ely (£700), and rector of Gunthorpe (£534); total income, £3,333. Mr. Sparkes, the rector, was the son of a former bishop. The vicar of Emneth (value £2,990) was non-resident; he was also prebendary of Brecon. The rector of Tydd St. Giles's (£1,200) was resident in Germany; he paid his curate £120; the population was 900; very few attended church. The rector of Tydd St. Mary's (£1,200) was also non-resident; he was prebendary of Lincoln (£1,000), and rector of Woolbeding (£227); total income, £3,327. Here were five clergymen receiving £11,143, and not doing any duty; and one clergyman receiving £3,390, and doing duty only when it suited his convenience.

Rochester had been the scene not only of shameful abuses, but of an abominable imposture:—

The bishop, who was appointed in 1827, had held the deanery of Worcester, and some other benefices, and he resigned these in 1846 to receive the stipulated income of £4,500, to which he had no right; that income was to be assigned to the bishop at the next avoidance. At first a smaller income was assigned to Rochester; in 1845 it was raised to £4,500, and then he offered to resign his pluralities that he might receive that income. But had he received only that? By his own returns he had received £5,370 a year. One of his duties was to hold a triennial visitation of the cathedral—a different thing from the visitations of the diocese—to correct abuses and see the statutes of the cathedral observed; he (Sir B. Hall) had made inquiries, and had not been able to ascertain that the bishop had ever made one of these cathedral visitations, though he was sworn to do so, and in "another place" he alleged his oath as an excuse for not voting for the Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill. It seemed he had seldom or never preached in his cathedral, except on Easter-day last. The dean preached twelve times from December 1 to April 1, and attended service four times; his income was £1,400 per annum. One canon preached twelve times in two years; has a residence, with income of £680. Another, with £780, preached twice last December, but had not preached since, though he had an additional £100 a year because it was represented to the ecclesiastical commissioners that the duties were so laborious! He is also vicar of Chadham, with a population of 16,000, and three villages in Dorsetshire. Another canon has not been in Rochester for three years, and has sold off all his goods and gone off. Up to the month of June, 1851—up to yesterday—no canon preached on any Sunday, not even Whit Sunday, with the exception of Ascension Day. Minor canons did all the work, with no additional pay; two of them got £150 per annum, the others £30. In a few days the cathedral will probably be closed, and then they might go and enjoy themselves, as they generally did. The bishop receives from £5,000 to £6,000 a year; the dean £1,400; the canons, £680 each, and £100—£3,500, making a total of £10,900. The dean and five canons hold additional incomes to the amount of £7,740; total, £17,640 per annum. This case of Rochester had become notorious, in consequence of a suit now pending; and the pamphlet of Mr. Whiston, master of the Grammar-school, had drawn public attention to it. When the charter was granted to this ecclesiastical body, it was determined that six old men, called bedesmen, should be allowed £40 a year. He (Sir B. Hall) had got a return which showed that the last appointment was of Thomas Featherston, in 1774, and that there had been no bedesmen in existence since 1790, so that in the sixty years the chapter had taken £2,400, and divided it. But would the House believe that every quarter-day, until lately, the chapter clerk went through the solemn farce of saying, "Thomas Featherston, come forth and receive your income"—"John Smith, come forth and receive your income" [loud laughter]. To think of this abominable imposture being acted under the very eye of the dean and canons, they knowing well that Thomas Featherston and John Smith had been in their coffins for years! In consequence of the exposure, and of representations made by himself and one of the members for Rochester to the Secretary of State—new appointments were made; six poor old men were appointed, one of whom had served in Lord Howe's action, and another was at Waterloo, pains being taken to select men who had been of service to the country, and who were to receive the stipend of £40 a-year; but a few days ago, when £1 10s. 10d. was to be paid to each of them for the quarter, the chapter clerk, the officer of this ecclesiastical corporation, whose members received £17,640 a year, actually deducted 10s. for his fee from this payment to each of these poor people! The corporation had been receiving this money for fifty or sixty years, and when they did give it they stopped thirty per cent. from the incomes of these poor persons. Then there was an hospital in the diocese of Rochester, of which the dean had taken the income to himself. In one year he received £3,000 for fines, and it was only in consequence of the exposure which had taken place that a stop had been put to this mode of misusing the charity. It was called the Leper's Hospital, but a foul moral leprosy had stepped in and pocketed the money which was intended for charity.

Upon the diocese of London he would touch but lightly:—

There were seven prebends attached to St. Paul's. The duties they had to perform were to preach in turn—that was to say, twice a-year each. That was the duty they had to perform, but what had become of the property of St. Paul's, or, as it ought to be called, the property of the Church? Gone. He was the representative of the parish of St. Pancras, in which they had property that was rated to the relief of the poor at £208,000. But the canons had entered into an agreement by which the Church was robbed of the whole of that amount with the exception of £300 ["hear, hear," from Mr. Goulburn]. He was glad to hear that the right hon. gentleman cheered, for it was an admission from one of the ecclesiastical commissioners that the case was a very bad one.

With the condition of the see of St. David's, he was personally acquainted:—

The bishopric of St. David's was one of the new foundations. The income was fixed at £4,500 per annum. The bishop received £1,600 per annum from the ecclesiastical commissioners; but he received £1,000 more than he was entitled to. All kinds of deductions were made. All rates and taxes and collection of income so minute as £2 3s. 4d. for pensions, and £12 14s. for stipends, were deducted. The bishop was both dean and treasurer of the Collegiate Church of Brecon at £7 21s. 10s. per annum. It was the duty of the dean to preside over the church, and to keep the fabric in repair. Mr. Jesse, a gentleman who, after a long term of service, had retired only a few years ago from a responsible situation under the Crown, visited Brecon in 1847, had given the following description:—"The interesting old cathedral, now fast mouldering away—neglected, forsaken, and almost unknown. Who can see it without feelings of the deepest regret? No solemn anthem now ascends to heaven, no choral praise is heard. The insidious ivy creeps through the roof, the floor is damp, and the old oak stalls, with their curiously carved misericords, are fast falling to decay. And why is this? Are there no funds to keep it in repair?—no estates attached to its original foundation? Where is the dean who occupied the stall on which his name is inscribed, or the precentor or presbyters who sat in the others? Did they resign the ecclesiastical duties because decaying incomes kept pace with the decay of the sacred edifice? Nothing of this sort is the case. The Bishop of St. David's is the dean, and there are no less than fifteen prebendaries, all of them (the bishop included) deriving considerable incomes from this neglected place. Yet the estates flourish, the rents are paid, and the dean and prebendaries pocket the money. The livings which pious men left to this church are still held by them, and yet it is all decay, ruin, and desolation."

He would show the House what was the state of the parish churches (which a bishop ought to visit), from the reports of commissioners appointed, when the right hon. member for Ripon was the Home Secretary, to inquire into the state of education in Wales. These commissioners deemed it necessary to visit many churches, because the schools were frequently held in the chancel or belfry. [The hon. baronet read extracts describing the state of a number of churches, some having "large holes in the roof," others being in ruins; in some the services being seldom performed; in one instance, the clergyman being forbidden to have his horse in the churchyard, put in two cows.] It might be said that it was the duty of the archdeacon, and not of the bishop, to attend to these matters. He had lately asked an archdeacon why he did not do so; and the answer was, that the bishop forbade it. What he had stated did not depend on the reports of persons sent by himself to make inquiry, but on the statements of the before-mentioned commission. If he were to publish the reports he had received, it would reveal a state of things such as was never known in any country, Christian or heathen.

Mr. Horsman set out by declaring that the revenues of the Church must be very nearly £5,000,000 a-year; and that, with the exception of the five leading powers—England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia—there was not a nation in Europe whose whole revenues for army, navy, and judicial purposes, were greater than those of the Church of England. The highest dignitary in the Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, had a Parliamentary income of £15,000 a-year. He had, besides, two palaces so magnificent, that it was matter of notoriety that it cost between £20,000 and £30,000 to take possession of them when he was appointed. He had patronage also amounting to between £70,000 and £80,000 per annum.

The distinguishing feature of Mr. Horsman's speech, was his extraordinary statement relative to the estate of Horfield, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol:—

The estate of Horfield, near the city of Bristol, was let on a lease of three lives in 1817 by the then Bishop of Bristol. Two of the lives dropped in the time of Bishop Grey, who did not renew them. When the first life dropped, he attempted to renew, but not being able to come to terms with the lessee, he gave up all idea of renewing, and declared his intention to leave the estate to fall in for the benefit of the see, instead of his own family. Bishop Grey died, and Bishop Allen succeeded in 1834. Bishop Grey's determination respecting Horfield having been made known to Lord Melbourne, his lordship, on appointing Bishop Allen, told him that two lives in the Horfield lease had dropped, and that only one—an old man—remained, and that his predecessor had resolved to let the lease run out for the benefit of the see. Under these circumstances, Lord Melbourne stipulated that Bishop Allen should not renew the lease. Bishop Allen gave the required pledge, and was appointed, and in 1836 he wrote a letter, which was on record, stating that it was his opinion—as it had been that of Bishop Grey—that the estate should be allowed to lapse to the see. In 1836 Bishop Allen was translated to Ely, and the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol became an united see, held by Monk. Matters remained in this state until 1842, when the old life, Dr. Shadwell, was taken ill, and then it began to be rumoured abroad that the Bishop of Gloucester meant to renew the lease. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were alarmed, and caused their secretary to write to the bishop, alluding to the rumour which had reached them, and expressing a hope that it was not correct. The bishop wrote a reply, in which he said that he felt insulted at the suspicion entertained of him—that if he were to renew the lease he would do something unbecoming a bishop which would leave a lasting reproach on his family. The bishop's words printed in the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission were: "I am sorry the commissioners suspect me of acting so very—," and then a blank was left for a word, and the sentence concluded "a part." The commissioners, on the receipt of the bishop's letter, desired their secretary to write to him again, expressing sorrow for having wounded his feelings, and stated that they were much comforted by the assurances contained in his epistle. In 1847, the ecclesiastical commissioners had to make a new arrangement respecting the income of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, it being found that the see was richer than was necessary to secure the payment of £5,000 to the bishop. It was accordingly decided that certain payments should be made to the episcopal fund, and the commissioners, at the same



time, determined to take possession of the estate of Horfield, and they passed an order in Council vesting it in themselves after the next vacancy. Under these circumstances, the ecclesiastical commissioners were surprised at the commencement of 1848 by receiving a communication from the Bishop of Gloucester, stating his intention to renew the lease, and giving them the refusal of it for the sum of £11,500. The ecclesiastical commissioners desired their secretary to write to the bishop, reminding him of the moral obligation he was under not to renew the lease. The bishop answered that he knew nothing of moral obligations; that he had a legal right; and, if the commissioners did not choose to pay him £11,500 he would renew the lease and alienate the property from the Church. The ecclesiastical commissioners—influenced, no doubt, by the best motives—agreed, most improperly, to deal with the bishop, and to pay him £11,500. They, however, endeavoured to carry the arrangement into effect, not openly and in public, but by private transfer with the bishop. The deed of transfer was submitted to their solicitor, who, however, refused to incur the responsibility of being a party to such transaction. He told them they must prepare a scheme and an order in Council. These instruments were prepared and laid before the Attorney-General, and those instruments were within twenty-four hours of being ratified, when the circumstances became known, and he questioned the Attorney-General on the subject without succeeding in obtaining a very clear answer. He then appealed to the noble lord at the head of the Government not to sanction the order in Council until he had read the evidence bearing on the point. The noble lord promised he would not, and whether he had read the evidence or not, the Government had refused to ratify the scheme. The worst was yet to come. Last year Dr. Shadwell died, and it was in evidence, in a return, that the Bishop of Gloucester, by his own act, had renewed the lease of Horfield, his own secretary being the lessee, and, as he (Mr. H.) was informed, his own children being the lives put in the lease. Was there any other public department in which such a transaction would be permitted? Would any man, except a dignitary of the Church, dare to carry out such a transaction, and show his face as an honest man in public? He (Mr. H.) had not yet been able to obtain any explanation of the terms on which the renewal of the lease had taken place; but he knew that Mr. Finlayson calculated that the three young lives put into the lease depreciated the value of the property 90 per cent.

The remarks of the daily press on these disclosures have called forth several letters in reply or arrest of judgment. The Bishop of London reminds the public that in a letter to Mr. Goulbourn, read by that right hon. gentleman to the House of Commons in July last, he declared Sir Benjamin Hall's estimate of his (the Bishop's) income at £50,000 a-year to be an "absurd exaggeration"—asserted the strict accuracy of the returns he had made in the year to which they had related—and explained that "it is only one-third of the ground-rents (of the Paddington estate) which is paid to the bishop, the other two-thirds being paid to the representatives of the original lessees of the estate."

On the part of the Bishop of Gloucester, two champions have appeared—"Verax," and Mr. Miles, the member for Bristol. The anonymous gentleman denies that the bishop took any price for the renewal of the lease—so that he might have made a present to his children of what he valued at £11,500. Mr. Miles begs to inform the *Times* "that I have it my power to contradict many of the assertions made by Mr. Horman in the House of Commons; but as the right rev. prelate is detained on the Continent by illness, it has been thought best by his friends to wait until a clear and distinct refutation of the charges brought forward against him can be obtained." The Bishop himself has also taken the field: the pith of his defence will be found in a paragraph of our weekly Summary.

**AN ARCHDEACON ON REMOVING BISHOPS FROM THE LORDS.**—Archdeacon Wilberforce, in a charge recently delivered to his clergy at Beverley, made an avowal of opinion the more startling because he is the brother of a bishop:—

As to the presence of our bishops in the Legislature, I imagine that very many Churchmen share in the conviction which I entertain myself, that few things would be a greater blessing to the Church than that the bishops should be relieved from all interference in political measures. Without mentioning other reasons, it is evident that, so long as our bishops are a useful auxiliary to the different Parliamentary parties, we shall never attain that blessing which was promised to God's ancient people, "Their nobles shall be of themselves, and their government shall proceed from the midst of them."

**PROPOSED PROTESTANT RETALIATION.**—As a set-off to the project on behalf of which the Pope has appealed to his Italian subjects—viz., the erection of a church of St. Peter in the heart of London—Dr. Cumming reduces to a distinct proposition recent suggestions of an Anglo-Italian mission. In a letter to the *Times*, the relentless Antipapal Doctor says:—

Let us start the project of "building a spacious church in the centre of Rome, in a fine position, in one of the most majestic streets in the city, principally for the use of the English, and thence of other foreigners, as well as of the natives." I am not a member of the Church of England, but I propose that it be a cathedral church, with a thoroughly Protestant bishop and presbyters; and I engage to raise £100 towards this noble project if undertaken by Christmas, 1851, and I doubt not thousands of similar offers will be made if the thing be set a-going. We have gained nothing by an over-fastidious forbearance. We can lose nothing by so strongly provoked, but so just and reasonable a reply to these growing pretensions. Whether the Roman authorities refuse or permit, the result will be equally instructive. We shall thus have an opportunity of proving to the Pope and his followers we can give money for so good an object without the stimulus of draughts on purgatory, and bills payable in that region at a hundred days. We shall in this way, to use the

words of Luther, make a hole in the drum of "the Most Eminent and Rev. Archbishop of Westminster and Ordinary of London," who is appointed the petrel of this crusade.

**DR. D'AUBIGNE ON CHURCH REFORM.**—The popular historian of the Reformation has published a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "on the grounds of union and communion between the Church of England and Foreign Churches holding the essentials of Christian Truth." The most remarkable passage in the letter is the following:—

Why should I not express to you, my lord, a desire which I have long had in my heart? This desire is, that being surrounded by ministers and members of the Church the most enlightened and most devoted to God and to his word, you should digest and present to Parliament a plan, not to effect (*sic*) a reform of the Church, but to establish the authority (*sic*) which should be charged with its reform and government. It seems to me that the best way would be to establish a body similar to that which governs the Episcopal Church of America, composed of three chambers, that of the bishops, that of the presbyters, and that of the members of the Church (the two latter being ordinarily united in one). The Americans of the United States have received so much from you (they have received everything, even their very existence), why should you not take something from them? I am convinced that sooner or later a reform must take place in the government of the Church of England; it is important that it should be done well. I think that there would be some hope of its being accomplished in a good sense, if it were done while you, my lord, are Primate of the Church, and while Victoria is Queen of England."

**THE VACANT ROMAN CATHOLIC SEES IN ENGLAND.**

—The *Tablet* says—"We have heard, on what we believe to be extremely good authority, though not from an official source, that his Holiness has filled up the five lately-erected dioceses as follows:—To Southwark, Dr. Grant; to Plymouth, Dr. Errington; to Clifton, Dr. Burgess; to Shrewsbury, Dr. Browne; to Salford, Dr. Turner; to Nottingham, Dr. Hendren, translated from Clifton."

**ALLEGED DEATH FROM CRUELTY.**—An inquest has been held at Manchester on the body of a girl 17 years of age, named Esther Swinnerton. The girl was living with her father and a step-mother till a few weeks back, when, owing to a report that the step-mother had beat her unmercifully, and confined her in a dark cellar, the police took her from home and placed her in the Salford workhouse, where she died on Thursday last. Mr. Brownbill, a surgeon, who had attended the girl in the workhouse, and subsequently made a post mortem examination of the body, was of opinion that she died of consumption, caused by malformation of the spine, hastened by diarrhoea. She might have lived several months but for the diarrhoea, and that might have been brought on by neglect, want of nourishment, or confinement in a damp atmosphere. It was clearly shown that the food supplied to the poor girl was insufficient, and that she was frequently beaten and forced to sleep in a cold, damp, and most unwholesome cellar or coal vault. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Elizabeth Swinnerton, the step-mother.

**FATAL AND HEARTLESS OCCURRENCE.**—An inquest has been held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Sophia Martin, aged sixty-six, the wife of a retired publican, who had died in that institution. William Brown, a butler, deposed that on the evening of the 6th of June, he saw the deceased in Hyde-park, attempting to cross Rotten-row, but, having just got off the footpath, she stopped on seeing the approach of a lady and gentleman on horseback. The lady was looking sideways, in the contrary direction to deceased, whom, on nearing, her horse having its bridle loose, and going at a smart canter, veered towards her, and, before she could recede, knocked her down senseless. Witness raising her up, and at the same time calling after the lady, the latter, and the gentleman who accompanied her, came back, when, without making any remark, they turned their horses' heads, and rode off. The lady and gentleman alluded to were strangers to him, but while they were viewing what had happened, a gentleman rode up, who made a salute, which they returned, and that gentleman he recognised to be Mr. W. Reid, of the firm of Reid and Co., the brewers. Mr. Murray, house surgeon of the hospital, said that on deceased's admission she had a fracture of the right ankle, which, after a few days, was followed by severe inflammation, ending in gangrene, under which she sunk and died on Friday last. A friend of the deceased's said he had written by that afternoon's post to Mr. Reid, with a view to ascertain who the lady and gentleman were; as he thought it cruel of them, after seeing what had happened, to ride away, without giving their names. The coroner and jury thought such an act disgusting, and the only question being whether there was any criminality attached to the lady, to endeavour to procure her personal attendance, as well as to obtain other testimony, the inquiry was adjourned.

**REPRESENTATION OF WORCESTER.**—The announcement of the failure of the bank of Messrs. Rufford and Biggs, of which firm Mr. F. Rufford, M.P., is one of the partners, has caused some commotion in Worcester; and the local Parliamentary Financial Reform Association have announced that in the event of a vacancy in the representation, they will be prepared with a candidate likely to command a majority of the suffrages of the Liberal party. The gentleman alluded to is W. Laslett, Esq. Mr. Rufford is a Conservative, and whenever a vacancy occurs, a sharp contest is inevitable.

Messrs. Fairbairn are constructing engines which are to run express trains between London and Birmingham in two hours.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCHES OF THE NEW CONNEXION.

The eighty-second annual meeting of this association has just been held at Derby. Two hundred ministers and representatives assembled; and, from Tuesday morning, the 24th of June, to Friday noon, the 27th, they transacted the business introduced, in the Mary's-gate Chapel, belonging to the church of which Rev. J. G. Pike is the minister. On the Monday evening, a preparatory devotional meeting was called, together with a meeting of the committee appointed to prepare the order of business for discussion on the following days. At seven on Tuesday morning, the association was opened, after singing and prayer, with the reading of "states," as they are technically called, i.e., the written reports from the various churches of their past circumstances and present condition. The numbers reported showed, in most cases, an increase, seldom great, over those presented last year, the largest addition appearing in the case of one of the churches in Nottingham, which, besides its own spacious chapel in Stoney-street, has seven smaller chapels in the villages around, whose members in the aggregate amount to between 900 and 1,000 persons. The year's increase was nearly eighty members.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. J. F. Winks, of Leicester, was unanimously elected chairman, and Rev. J. B. Pike, of Bourne, and Rev. W. Fogg, of Retford, were afterwards constituted moderators. Rev. R. Kenny acted as secretary, by appointment from the previous year. Some cases from particular churches engaged the Association during part of the morning session; the churches were also invited to send delegates to the Peace Congress advertised for July; but the greatest interest was excited by a fraternal letter from the Triennial Conference of the Freewill Baptists of America, who are more numerous than their cis-Atlantic brethren. This epistle denounced in the sternest language all slavery (with which the Freewill Baptists are wholly untainted), and enclosed the resolution voted at the Triennial Conference in 1850, advising peaceable resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by the General Congress. The secretary was ordered to reply on behalf of the association, expressing the reciprocal and cordial feelings entertained by the General Baptists of England, and their sympathy with their dear brethren of the United States in their benevolent movements. At an after-stage of the business, a separate resolution on the anti-slavery subject was carried. The American letter also recommended in energetic but affectionate language the temperance cause to the hearty support of Christians in the Motherland. In the afternoon, among other affairs, the project of launching a penny magazine was discussed and rejected; and the Report of the Committee for examining the credentials of ministers desiring to enter the Connexion was read and received. Dr. Burns, of London, preached in the evening. The reading of states was proceeded with from seven p.m. to half-past eight on Wednesday, and at half-past ten the second sermon was preached by Rev. W. Underwood, of London.

The annual meeting of the Home Mission was held in the afternoon, when the Reports of the District Committees were read, and addresses by Rev. J. G. Pike, J. B. Batey, and others, were delivered. The annual Foreign Missionary Meeting took place at half-past 6 p.m., Mr. Alderman Heard, of Nottingham, presiding. An abstract of the Report was read by the secretary, Rev. J. G. Pike. Every branch of the society's agency—the native ministry, educational establishments, &c.—were said to be in a flourishing state. The treasurer's account gave £2,016 16s. 4d. as the receipts for the year, but with a contingent deficit in a few days of nearly £500. Addresses were delivered by Revs. H. Hunter, J. Wallis, J. Goadby, Dr. Burns, and W. Jarrow, lately returned from China.

Next morning (Thursday) the ordinary business of the association was resumed at 7 p.m. The attention of the churches in whose towns the association may be hereafter held, was called by a definite motion to a resolution passed in 1847, expressing an objection to the provision of dinners at inns or taverns, and wishing these, wherever practicable, to be provided in another way. At the sitting after breakfast, Mr. Morgan, of Birmingham, by a previous vote of permission, addressed the association respecting a school now being established under his superintendence, for the cheap and efficient education of the children of Baptist ministers; and at the close of his explanations, a resolution, commending his endeavour, was cordially adopted. The Report of the Committee of the Academical Institution, with the Reports of the Theological and Classical Examiners, were then read. The number of students who have been training for the ministry during the past session was ten, and the testimony to their industry, acquirements, and progress, was decided and satisfactory. Thanks were voted to the committee and examiners, and suitable appointments made for the coming year. The principal topic of discussion in the afternoon was the formation of a fund for the relief of ministers who, by illness or old age, should become incapacitated for active labour, or of their widows, in case of their decease. The speakers were many and earnest in pressing their various objections, especially in opposition to the fourth clause of the bill, as brought forward by a committee appointed last year to confer and prepare a comprehensive scheme. With some modifications, however, the whole plan was received, the pith of which may be given in a few words. Each minister becoming a member of the society subscribes two guineas as entrance-fee—or if he have entered the denomina-



tion when more than thirty-five years of age, four guineas—and one guinea per annum afterwards. His church, likewise, will be required to subscribe annually a sum equivalent to twopence per member; and if he leave the connexion or emigrate, one-half of what he has paid in less than he may have received out, will be returned. A committee of management are to be organized, by whom, under an actuary's advice, tables are to be compiled, and, from the fixed annual income, fixed sums will be paid to those who become legitimate recipients. The subject of the monthly organ of the denomination, the *General Baptist Repository*, was considered, and resolutions thereon passed with general assent.

Friday morning, before breakfast, was devoted to the Report of the Trustees and Editorial Committee of the New Connexional Hymn-book, which will shortly be issued from the press. It will consist of about 970 hymns, selected, with much care, from the current collections of "Spiritual Hymns and Odes." The matter of a model trust-deed was referred to a committee. Resolutions respecting the *Regium Donum*, church-rates, and Popery, were also adopted. No circular letter was read this year, but the Rev. J. G. Pike was requested to prepare one and publish it through the usual channel, after consultation with some brethren named.

During the sittings of the association, a bazaar had been open in the County-hall, the proceeds to be assigned to the Foreign Missionary Fund. Cordial thanks were voted to those who had contributed articles or assisted in its promotion. The Rev. J. G. Pike stated that, independently of £20 obtained by the sale of articles at Nottingham, £120 had been realized by this bazaar.

The Rev. J. G. Pike was appointed the chairman for the next meeting of the association, which is to be held at Louth. A minute secretary for that occasion was also chosen. Warm and unanimous thanks were voted to the chairman and moderators, and the chairman concluded with prayer. From statistics read by the chairman, the present numerical position of the denomination appears to be the following:—Baptized in the year, 1,093; received, 303; restored, 70; dismissed, 214; excluded, 216; withdrawn, 202; removed, 175; dead, 298; clear increase, 361. Total number of members, 18,638.

#### CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of Lady Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt, was held on Thursday last. The proceedings of the day commenced with a lengthened devotional service in the chapel of the institution, which was succeeded by two essays and a sermon. Mr. J. Waite, senior student, read the first essay, having for its subject "The Mysteries of Christianity." Mr. A. Anderson, another student, followed with an essay "On the Explicitness of Christianity." Both discourses appeared to give great satisfaction to all present. After another hymn and prayer, the Rev. T. Binney preached from Phil. iii. 7. The discourse was an hour in length, and characterised by the preacher's well-known attributes. The service having concluded with singing and prayer, a goodly number of the company furnished themselves with tickets, and wended their way through the fields to Cheshunt-house, where a dinner had been provided in the large antique hall of the mansion, formerly the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. Charles Mayo, Lord of the Manor. Dinner being over, Mr. Alderman Challis, who presided, called upon the Principal of the College to read a Report of the institution.

Dr. Stowell preferred giving a verbal to a written report on such an occasion [hear, hear]. Having been connected with the College only since last November, it would not be expected that he could say very much about it. It was not a very easy thing to succeed such a man as Dr. Harris, but he had not to report any rebellion amongst the students, nor had he heard of any want of confidence in their tutors. So far as he could see, the conduct of all had been such as they could wish for or expect on the part of a number of enlightened English Christian gentlemen [hear, hear]. Some of the students who were leaving the College were expecting to occupy very important spheres in the Christian Church. Mr. Waite, the gentleman who read the first address in the morning, was about to enter upon the duties of the office of a co-pastor with the Rev. J. Reynolds, of Halsted, Essex. He thought it very desirable that such offices should be greatly multiplied [hear]. Another student was about to become settled in the very important sea-bathing town of Scarborough, where the people had lately built a beautiful church—he called it church designedly, for he did not believe in chapels himself [hear, hear]. He did not object to meeting-houses, but he liked churches better [hear, hear]. A third student, Mr. Hall, was on his way to China [hear, hear]. It was very gratifying to himself to be able to state that considerable attention was being directed to Cheshunt. The appeals for preachers were unusually large, and the applications for the admission of students were more numerous than they could entertain. Eleven students were leaving this vacation, and their places would be quickly filled up. With respect to the character of the students, he had every reason to express to the Christian public represented on that occasion, that he had great confidence in their intelligence, integrity, and disposition for mental application. He never knew a student who worked hard enough; but those at Cheshunt would bear comparison with any. But, further still, he could express the fullest satisfaction in their characters in reference to their morals and piety. One other point he wished to make a remark

upon; it had reference to himself. Wherever he was, in college or out of it, he must be a free man [hear, hear]. With these feelings, he must assert, and had always done so, and somewhat successfully too, his own individual right to use the best powers of his mind, with the best light he could get hold of, in order to ascertain what truth is, and how that truth is to be set a-going in the world [hear, hear]. He was an advocate for freedom of body, and quite as much an advocate for freedom of mind. If freedom of mind would lead to atheism, then he must be an atheist. But he was well assured that free inquiry led to quite an opposite result. Therefore he said, let there be free thought and inquiry among manly Christian students [hear, hear]. If it should happen in his own experience, that a student did not quite fall in with the opinions which he himself held, he was not going to attempt to put that young man down [cheers] because they called him a Doctor in Divinity [renewed cheers]. He did not do so, and he would not [hear, hear]. Dr. Stowell next alluded to the want of systematic effort among the churches for the sustentation of the College, both as regards money and men. He did not blame any parties, but thought that such an evil ought to be speedily rectified.

The Report thus presented by Dr. Stowell, was received on the motion of Mr. Binney, seconded by the Rev. John Jones.

The Rev. J. Sherman moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Binney for his sermon, which he characterised as original, philosophical, and spiritual. The Rev. H. Allon seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Binney responded.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott, a coloured minister, from Sierra Leone, made a statement to the meeting. He had come as a deputation to this country from the churches of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, which had existed in his native land fifty-nine years; and his object was to see if arrangements could be effected for the admission of coloured students into the college at Cheshunt, with a view of sending them to the interior of Africa; where, at the present moment, there lived a great king, of immense influence, who looked with a favourable eye upon Christianity, and was willing that it should be taught to his people, if coloured preachers could be found to do the work, but he would not tolerate the whites. Mr. Elliott expressed his great satisfaction at the way in which he had been received by the committee, and he trusted that his object would be eventually secured [hear, hear].

Mr. Todhunter, the classical tutor, having made a few observations to the meeting, the Rev. de K. Williams, of Tottenham, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and, in doing so, took occasion to refer to what had fallen from Mr. Allon with reference to the need for systematic support being given to the colleges. Those who, like himself, admired the good old plan for college residence, ought, at the present time especially, to do all they could for this institution. He believed that the feeling of the country generally was in favour of the old plan, in preference to that adopted by New College.

Mr. Binney seconded the motion. He hoped that this would be the last occasion that any invidious reference would be made to New College. Let the friends of the old system, as well as the new, seek to do the best they could in their different spheres.

The Chairman returned thanks, and remarked, with regard to New College, that he did not sympathize with it; nevertheless he would not utter a word against it. He called upon the friends present, while they contributed to the success of the new institution, not to forget the old [cheers].

The proceedings then terminated.

**CITY-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The Rev. William Spencer Edwards, formerly of Brighton, and late of Craven Chapel, entered upon the pastorate of this Church on Sunday last. The congregation was unusually large, the chapel being crowded to excess. The church consists of about 200 members. During the first year, in addition to the payment of £1,000 to the Chapel Building Society, they have raised by seat-rents, &c., nearly £600, and are now about to undertake the erection of schools.

**ROYDON, ESSEX.**—The new chapel erected for the Congregational Church under the pastoral charge of the Rev. W. C. Frith, was opened yesterday week, when the attendance of ministers and friends from London and the surrounding country was most encouraging. Sermons were preached by the Rev. E. Mannering, and the Rev. J. W. Richardson, both of London. A public meeting was held in the evening, the pastor occupying the chair. The following ministers took part in the services of the day:—Rev. Messrs. T. Finch, W. Ellis, J. W. Bowhay, T. Hill, Mr. Holden, A. New, and Mr. Insull. Dinner was provided in a booth adjoining, the Rev. Dr. Stowell, President of Cheshunt College, occupying the chair. The total cost of the new building, which is capable of seating about 250 persons, together with the freehold and old chapel, allowing for much gratuitous service, given by members of the Established Church as well as Dissenters, is £300, towards which £160 has been obtained.

**CLIFTON.**—Buckingham Chapel, an elegant structure, was erected by a few enterprising individuals for the use of the Baptist denomination, at a cost of nearly £5,000. A small church was formed, and a persevering attempt made to establish a Dissenting "interest" in the very centre of this aristocratic and High-Church neighbourhood. During the last two years, the church and congregation have greatly increased, but the very large debt of £2,300 crippled

the energies of the people, and appeared to render the sale of the chapel almost imperative. The anniversary was held on Sunday week, when sermons were preached by the pastor, the Rev. R. Morris, and the Rev. T. Makepeace, missionary from Saugur, India. An effort was made materially to liquidate the debt, and through the kind assistance of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., this was effected. Mr. Peto promised £200; R. Leonard, Esq., £200; Mr. H. Lee, £135; Mr. T. S. Cummins, £100; Mr. G. Ashmead, £50; and R. B. Sherring, Esq., in addition to a former donation of £500, £85; A Friend, through Mr. Morris, offered £500, if an additional £1,000 was raised. The congregation made an effort to meet the condition, and it was announced that more than the £1,000 had been promised, making the product of these anniversary services £1,515. £800 is still left as a debt on the chapel.

**POYLE.**—The half-yearly meeting of the ministers and delegates of the third district of the West Middlesex County Association was held at Poyle, on June 24th, 1851. The attendance was greater than on any previous occasion. The moral state of the west of Middlesex engaged, at length, the attention of the brethren, and various plans were suggested to attempt the melioration of the people. More especially the constitution of the weak churches was anxiously considered. A resolution on American slavery was passed, and Apsley Pellatt, Esq., and the Rev. J. Dickinson were appointed delegates to the Peace Congress.

**CHEEDLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.**—**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.**—A new Independent chapel was opened at this place on the 24th ult. Dr. Raffles preached in the morning and evening—when the attendance and collections were large—and presided in the afternoon at a dinner of the friends, when speeches were also delivered by the Revs. J. Cooke, of Uttoxeter; Edwards, of Hanley; Jones, of Longton; Chambers, of Newcastle; Kay, of Tutbury; S. Horn, Esq., S. Astbury, Esq., and others. But there was one saddening circumstance—the illness of the Rev. W. Robinson, the pastor, who was seized with a sudden attack of inflammation in the bowels. The friends separated in some apprehension, which the next day increased, and on Thursday morning the object of their affectionate anxiety expired, leaving a widow and son.

**TRURO.**—The Rev. Mr. Roberts has resigned the pastorate of the Independent church here. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, the 22nd ult., to a large and deeply interested audience, and on the following evening a meeting of members of the church and congregation took place for the purpose of taking a formal farewell of Mr. Roberts. The chair was occupied by W. Baynard, Esq., and an address expressive of deep regret at Mr. Roberts's departure, and of the high respect and affection with which his character is regarded by the great majority of the church and congregation, was read. In testimony of these feelings Mr. Roberts was then presented with a purse containing upwards of fifty guineas. In returning thanks for this most gratifying and unexpected mark of attachment the rev. gentleman alluded at some length to the circumstances which had led to his resignation, and which were but imperfectly known to many of those present. Several gentlemen afterwards gave expression to the great regret which they felt at the loss of Mr. Roberts's ministerial services, and to the circumstances attending his resignation. At the conclusion of the meeting the whole of those present pressed forward to bid a personal farewell to their late minister. The regret felt at Mr. Roberts's leaving is not confined to his own congregation, but extends to persons of all classes and sects in Truro and its neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent.*

**HERSHAM, NEAR ESSEX, SURREY.**—Services commemorating the opening of the Independent chapel in this village were held on the 2nd inst. Two sermons were preached on the occasion by the Rev. James Stratton, of Paddington, and Hill, of Clapham. When the chapel was opened, seven years ago, there was a debt of £240. Up to the above date £100 had been paid of the principal, in addition to the yearly interest, leaving a debt of £140. By the liberal contributions of friends, the managers were enabled to accept the offer of a loan of £100 for three or five years without interest; and thus the early extinction of the debt was provided for.

**RHYMNEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd inst., a meeting was held in the Independent chapel, Sion, Rhymney, when Mr. William Davies, a student from Brecon College, was recognised as the pastor of the church meeting in this place. The Rev. L. Powell, of Cardiff, the Rev. J. Davies, of Llanelli, the Rev. D. Evans, of Tredegar, the Rev. J. Rees, of Beaufort, the Rev. E. Davies, M.A., Tutor of the Brecon College, the Rev. J. Stephens, Brychegeoed, and several other ministers, conducted the different services.

**RETTFORD NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—The Rev. R. S. Short, late of Lincoln, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the New Congregational Church here; the opening services of which were announced in our columns two months ago. He will commence his duties on the 27th inst.

**WHEATHAMPTON.**—On Thursday, the anniversary of the Independent Chapel here was celebrated. Two discourses were delivered by the Rev. J. Vale Mummery, of London.

**THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE** of the United Baptist Churches in Germany is to be held at Hamburg, on the 22nd inst.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## POOR MINISTERS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—When the Great Exhibition was about to be opened, a suggestion was made in one of our denominational magazines that it would be well for country churches to manifest their gratitude to their ministers by providing them with the means of examining the innumerable wonders there displayed. I am afraid this counsel has not been taken so generally as it deserved. In the neighbourhood in which I reside, scarcely a single Baptist, Independent, or Wesleyan minister, has been able to visit the Crystal Palace. Their salaries are invariably small, and many of them have large families to maintain. They read the brilliant descriptions given from week to week of this magnificent spectacle, and they grieve that they have no chance of gazing upon it. They hear, in some cases, their deacons and friends talk of the astonishment and admiration with which they viewed it, and they blush that those whom it is their province to teach are in advance of them on so important and interesting a subject. They observe that wealthy employers are sending their men from all parts of the country to improve their tastes and reward their faithful industry, and they wonder how it is that they, the servants of Christ and his Church, are forgotten. It is not yet too late, however, to change their mourning into joy. Travelling to London is, at this season, exceedingly cheap. The expense of a visit, although beyond the ability of the great majority of Nonconformist ministers, would be a burden to but few Nonconformist churches. And the sacrifice (where it would entail a sacrifice), would be fully repaid by the augmented cheerfulness and energy which the treat would communicate to all upon whom it was bestowed. Allow me, therefore, through your columns, to press upon the British Churches the importance of showing this small, but valuable generosity, to their pastors.

And I would also suggest to wealthy friends in London, that they would act kindly in at once writing to any poor country ministers with whose names they may be familiar, offering them, during their stay in town, the relief of hospitality.

It is melancholy that such an appeal as this is required; but the best way of diminishing the ignominy which its necessity involves will be by promptly and cheerfully responding to it.

I am, my dear sir, sincerely yours,  
July 4th, 1851. A COUNTRY PASTOR.

## THE CHICORY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your Summary of last week's paper, I cannot but feel sorry that you should have referred to Mr. Baring's motion on the chicory question in the manner you have done. I do not believe for one moment that Mr. B. had any care about the public risk, but rather had in view his own interest as a large proprietor of coffee plantations. That coffee has been adulterated in many objectionable ways under the name of chicory there can be no doubt; but this is no argument against the use of the real article, which is acknowledged generally to be a very wholesome and nutritious beverage, and decidedly an improvement to coffee; and, therefore, to speak of people being "poisoned by chicory" is most extravagant. It would, indeed, be well for Mr. B. if all persons believed that what is sold for the "fragrant berry" always is such. The farmers of this country are now cultivating their land for the purpose of growing chicory, while at this time there are many thousands of acres of it growing; and surely in these days of "glorious free-trade" it would be as unjust as it is impolitic to put a bar in the way of the free cultivation of the soil, which undoubtedly is the object sought to be obtained by the hollow howlings of M.P. coffee plantation owners.

Let means be taken, if you please, to deter chicory being adulterated; but let not the free use of the real article be impeded, which is a benefit to the people and to the cultivators of the soil.

I am, Sir, your old friend and subscriber from the very first number of the *Noncon* till now, and always shall be while I live, I hope,  
Kettering, July 5th, 1851. FAIRPLAY.

P.S.—I am disinterested in this matter, but knowing some of your warmest friends have expressed themselves very dissatisfied with your remarks—thinking this unfair, has induced me to write my views, which I hope you will make some reference to.

## WHAT AND WHERE IS THE ISLE OF SKYE?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—There are many of your readers to whom the name of a poor and obscure island on the west coast of Scotland may be new. This island is one of the Hebrides, and is politically in the county of Inverness. Its population is about 27,000. The appeals which your own and other newspapers have contained during the last ten days have originated questions on several points, which you will do a great favour to suffering thousands if you will allow me briefly to explain.

*The fact of a famine.*—This is now beyond all doubt. I have before me the testimony of the Rev. Coll. McDonald, parish clergyman of Portree; Rev. John McIver, parish clergyman of Kilmuir; Rev. John Fletcher, Free Church minister, Braacadale; Rev. Alex. Adam, United Presbyterian minister, Portree; and the Rev. James McQueen, Baptist minister, Broadford—all in the island, and all concurring to represent the state of the people as most miserable. As far back as March last, thousands were at the point of starvation; and now we have appalling and heart-rending cases of actual death.

*Cause of the Famine.*—The immediate cause is the failure of the corn crop, and the almost total loss of the potato crop of last season, joined to the want of work, and of the means of seeking it. The distress is aggravated by the discontinuance of the relief which had been afforded for several years from the voluntary contributions to the Highland Relief Fund raised in 1846-7.

*Means of Relief.*—The parochial poor boards can do but little. They are paralysed. Their exchequer is

empty. Many of the ratepayers are reduced to great straits and difficulties in providing for themselves. Government has been appealed to, and has now under its consideration the report of a commissioner appointed to make inquiry. In April of this year, a large committee of influential gentlemen and ministers of all denominations, was appointed at a public meeting in Edinburgh, and this committee of relief is vigorously prosecuting its work. But, notwithstanding their efforts, the lives of very many are at this moment in peril, for want. And even if Government should interfere, there will be much left to be done which nothing but private benevolence can effect. So far as my appeal is concerned, its object will be accomplished, if contributors will send their offerings direct to any of the clergymen or ministers I have named, or to the committee in Edinburgh, with whose secretary I am in communication. Any sums entrusted to me I will put into the hands of any gentleman on the island whom the contributors choose to name. If I receive no instructions, I will use my best discretion.

*Modes of Relief.*—The relief administered by the Edinburgh committee "is given in meal and other necessities, and only to those who cannot be otherwise kept alive." The distribution is conducted without expense by the ministers of all denominations, who have become the gratuitous almoners of the bounty of the charitable, and whose only rivalry seems to be who can be most useful in the work of mercy. The labour test is likewise adopted as far as practicable. But every one perceives the difficulty of its application where there is general and utter destitution.

*Permanent Improvement.*—This is ultimately the most important question that can be raised; and I mention it not to discuss it, but to say that it is not overlooked by those who are zealous to supply present want. It engages their gravest attention. Meantime I have to thank many friends who have not postponed their kind assistance till questions of this order are settled.

Many thanks, Mr. Editor, for opening your columns to this appeal.

Yours very truly, JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, July 2, 1851.

**MORTALITY FROM INTEMPERANCE.**—At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, Lord Overstone in the chair, a paper was read by F. G. P. Neilson, Esq., on the "rate of mortality among persons of intemperate habits." Mr. Neilson commenced his paper by explaining that the primary reason for collecting the data then brought forward was to apply the results to life assurance operations, and he had consequently only included well-marked cases of intemperance, and not brought into his observations mere occasional drinkers, or what is termed generous or "free livers." Throughout the whole of the tables the mortality shown was frightfully high. In the 6111.5 years of life, to which the observations extended, 357 deaths had taken place, but if these lives had been subject to the same rate of mortality as the general population of England and Wales, the number of deaths would have been 110 only, or less than one-third. At the term of life 20-30 the mortality was upwards of five times that of the general community, and in the succeeding twenty years it was above four times greater, the difference gradually becoming less and less. An intemperate person of age 20 has an equal chance of living 15.6 years, one of 31 years of age 13.8, and one of 40 years 11.6, while a person of the general population of the country would have an equal chance of living 44.2, 36.5, and 28.8 years respectively. Some curious results were shown in the influence of the different kinds of drink on the duration of life: beer-drinkers averaging 21.7 years, spirit-drinkers 16.7, and those who drank both spirits and beer indiscriminately 16.1 years. These results, however, were not more curious than those connected with the different classes of persons. The average duration of life, after the commencement of intemperate habits among mechanics, working and labouring men, was eighteen years; traders, dealers, and merchants, seventeen; professional men, and gentlemen, fifteen; and females, fourteen years only. But perhaps the most curious circumstance disclosed was the remarkable similarity between the proportion of crime in the sexes to the proportion of deaths from assigned causes of intemperance. It was shown that the tendency to crime in the male sex is nearly five times greater than that of the female, or more strictly in the relation of 336 to 1,581; while the ratio of deaths to the population from assigned intemperate causes age 20 and upwards are in the relation of 8,011 to 36,769—a most remarkable agreement, the difference being under 2½ per cent. Mr. Neilson concluded by giving an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales, from which it appeared that the number of males was 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, one to every 434 of the female, and one in 145 of both sexes.

**COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—NINE LIVES LOST.**—Another of these sad occurrences took place on the morning of yesterday week, at the colliery of Mr. George Dudley, Cradley, Worcestershire, while the safety lamp was being used for the purpose of testing the presence of gas. It resulted in the death of nine persons. The bodies of four of them were brought out of the pit quite dead—the others have since died from the effects of the injuries sustained. At the inquest, it is expected, some of the Government inspectors of mines will attend.

**A PATRIARCHAL BRIDEGROOM.**—An old man, aged eighty-six, belonging to Strathglass, who had five sons, two daughters, and forty-two grandchildren, recently got married to a fair maid of thirty. One of the bridesmaids on the occasion was great-granddaughter to the woman who acted in that capacity at his first marriage, sixty years ago. But, to crown all, his forty-third grandchild was baptized by the same clergyman immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed. So much for the salubrity of Strathglass.—*John o' Groat's Journal.*

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

On Saturday, the distribution of prizes for proficiency in the various branches of study comprised within the Faculty of Arts, took place in the Botanical Theatre of the University. Sir James Graham presided, and there was a large attendance of the friends of the students and of persons interested in the welfare of the College.

Professor Malden, the Dean of the Faculty, read the Report for the past session. After some introductory remarks, it went on to observe that during the session the professorship of English law, previously held by Professor Marsham, had become vacant, and that the chair had been filled by Mr. J. A. Russell, barrister-at-law, of the Northern circuit. Shortly before Christmas Mr. Scott, Professor of English language and literature, was appointed Principal of Owen's College, Manchester, and the Council were gratified that a gentleman had been selected from amongst this body to fill so important an office. Mr. Scott's place had been supplied by Mr. Clough, the Principal of University Hall. The total number of students in the faculty of law and literature during the session had been 241; of these 184 had attended the ordinary classes, and 57 the courses of lectures addressed peculiarly to schoolmasters; and the number of gentlemen attending these latter classes had increased since the last session by 8. They had the satisfaction of thinking, therefore, that they were effecting increased good in that direction at all events, although the number of students was less by 21 than in the previous year. This might possibly be accounted for by the following circumstance:—During a period of seventeen years the trustees of Coward's College, which had been endowed for the education of students for the ministry among the Independent Dissenters, whilst retaining within its own walls all the means of theological instruction, had sent their students for all branches of secular learning to University College. From that source the University had derived fifteen or sixteen students annually. But that College and Highbury and Homerton Colleges had obtained power to consolidate their foundations, and they had established a new institution at St. John's-wood, under the title of "New College, London." But that was not all; for whereas those colleges had been endowed only for the education of theological students, who were, of course, maintained within the walls, the New College opened its lecture-rooms to lay students also. Nevertheless, the number of new students in the present session exceeded the number of new students in the session just past.

The Right Hon. Baronet then proceeded to award the Andrew scholarships and prizes, accompanying each presentation with an appropriate address.

The first scholarship of £100, for proficiency in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, was awarded to Mr. J. P. Hicks. The other two scholarships, of £50 each, were awarded to Mr. W. Lewis and Mr. J. Savage.

The following were the successful candidates for prizes:—

GREEK.—Extra class, prize, John Power Hicks. Junior, first prize, Henry W. Southey; second, eq., Joseph Howard, J. C. Thorowgood.  
LATIN.—Senior, first prize, J. C. A. Scott; second, Richard C. Heath. Junior, first prize, J. C. Thorowgood; second, Henry C. Hull.  
ENGLISH.—Prize, F. Vavasseur.  
FRENCH.—Senior, prize, Rogers Field. Junior, prize, Barry C. Knight.  
GERMAN.—Senior, prize, E. de Leon. Junior, prize, Wells Butler.  
HISTORY.—Prize, Charles J. Murch.  
PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.—Prize, William Godden.  
HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—Prize, Thomas Hodgkin, jun.  
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Prize, J. P. Hicks.  
MATHEMATICS.—Higher senior, prize, William Gurney; lower senior, prize, B. C. Knight. Higher junior, prize, C. W. H. Cosens Hardy; lower junior, prize, J. Bell.  
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Senior, prize, E. W. Tarn. Junior, first prize, A. Smith; second, E. H. Olive. Experimental, first prize, Thomas E. Morris; second, A. Haslam.  
ARCHITECTURE.—First year's course, prizes, A. Dobson; second year's course, prizes, H. S. Legg.  
ENGINEERING.—First and second year's courses, prizes, G. R. Long.  
BOTANY.—Silver Medal, A. M. Tippetts.  
ZOOLOGY.—Silver Medal, J. D. Tapin.  
MINERALOGY.—Prize, C. J. West.  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Gold medal, A. E. Fletcher.  
GEOLOGY.—Prize, E. W. Tarn.  
JURISPRUDENCE.—First prize, E. R. Edger; second, W. W. Laddell.  
ENGLISH ESSAY.—Prize, T. Hodgkin, jun.

**THE GOVERNMENT WATER BILL.**—There was another large meeting of delegates from the metropolitan parishes on Friday, at the Marylebone Court-house. The speeches were strenuous; the resolutions pledged the meeting to "oppose the bill in every possible way;" and commissioned a deputation to press Sir George Grey for an interview, and urge on him the strong popular feeling against the bill. Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Mowatt, and other members of Parliament, were present.

**ANOTHER MURDER IN NORFOLK.**—This county has gained, and is likely to retain, an unenviable notoriety for crimes of the deepest dye. Scarcely has the excitement consequent on the recent discovery of human remains in the neighbourhood of Norwich subsided, than the news of a cold-blooded murder, perpetrated at midday, near the seat of the Earl of Leicester, has spread consternation throughout the north-west division of the county. A man named Ayten, employed by the Earl of Leicester to superintend some extensive brickwork near Holkham Hall, had been on Friday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to get the money for his men, and, on returning by a secluded path, was shot through the head. The body was soon discovered, rifled of money, watch, &c.; and in the evening a man named Groom was apprehended, with the property upon him.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The President has again been "starring" in the departments. On Tuesday (yesterday week) he started from Paris to inaugurate another link in the chain of railway communication between the capital and Bordeaux, on the shores of the Atlantic. He stopped at Orleans and Tours, to gratify at each place the curiosity of the people, exchange compliments with the ladies, and receive the homage of the authorities. Poitiers, the capital of the historical province of Poitou, was the terminus of his journey. The railway company had there made sumptuous preparation, and the Bishop of Poitiers signalled himself by a talented address. The President rode to the Hôtel de Ville, and received the addresses of various public bodies; promenaded on the Blossac—a public walk named after a citizen of the middle-age times; and in the evening was present at a grand banquet. His friend M. Boulay de la Meurthe, Vice-President of the Republic, and the two ministers M. Leon Faucher and M. Baroche, were observed to be seated very near to him at the feast. The speech of the Mayor was of no particular interest—the reply of the President was as follows:—

Monsieur le Maire—Please to be my interpreter to your fellow-citizens in thanking them for their very warm and cordial reception.

Like you, I regard the future prospects of the country without apprehension, for its salvation must ever proceed from the will of the people, freely expressed and religiously respected. For that reason, I hail with all my heart the solemn moment when the powerful voice of the nation will prevail over all opposition, and reconcile all rivalry; for it is painful to see revolutions shaking society, covering the country with ruins, and always leaving erect the same passions, the same exigencies, and the same elements of discord.

When we traverse France, and behold the varied richness of her soil, the marvellous productions of her industry—when we admire her rivers, roads, canals, railways, and her harbours washed by two seas—we cannot but be struck with the degree of prosperity she would attain, if a durable tranquillity enabled her inhabitants to co-operate with all their means to the general welfare, instead of giving themselves up to intestine dissensions.

When, in another point of view, we consider that territorial unity, the result of the persevering efforts of royalty—that political, judiciary, administrative, and commercial unity, bequeathed to us by the Revolution—when we contemplate that intelligent and laborious population, animated almost entirely by the same faith, and speaking the same language; that venerable clergy, which teaches morality and virtue; that body of legal functionaries, which commands respect for justice; that valiant and disciplined army, which knows nothing but honour and duty; finally, when we behold that multitude of eminent men, capable of guiding the Government, and casting a lustre on public assemblies, as well as on the arts—we anxiously seek to discover what are the reasons that prevent that nation, already so great, from becoming still greater; and we wonder that a society containing so many elements of power and prosperity should so often expose itself to fall to ruin.

Can it be true, as the Emperor remarked, that the old world has concluded its career, and that the new world is not yet consolidated? Without knowing what may be the consequence, let us perform our duty to-day, by preparing a solid foundation for it.

I am happy to address to you these words in a province renowned at all times for its patriotism. We must not forget that your city, under Charles VII., was the centre of an heroic resistance, and during fourteen years the refuge of nationality, in France invaded. Let us hope that it will again be the first to set the example of devotedness to civilization and to the country.

I propose a toast to the city of Poitiers.

It could not be overlooked, that while the republic was unmentioned, both the monarchy received a compliment and the Emperor was quoted. The assembly responded with the appropriate cries, "Vive Napoléon!" "Vive le Président!"

Early on Wednesday morning, the President reviewed the National Guard of Poitiers, and the troops in garrison there; immediately after which he left by the train for Chatellerault, where a breakfast had been prepared, and where an important incident marked his arrival. This little town contains a thick industrial population. The National Guard at the railway station, immediately on the President's arrival, set up one universal shout of "Vive la République!" in which the inhabitants joined. From the station to the Hôtel de Ville, these manifestations assumed a character of personal hostility. The President's carriage was besieged by a furious mob, shouting "A bas Napoléon!" Fortunately the Paris police was very numerous and strong, and the sergens-de-ville, acting at once with energy and decision, arrested some of the National Guards who uttered the hostile cry. Thus the riot was curbed until the President reached the place appointed for his reception. Meanwhile the rain fell in torrents. At breakfast, in answer to the mayor, who deplored the tumult, the President declined the flattering terms in which that functionary attributed to him all the good done in the last three years, and gave all the credit to the "men of order of all parties"—an admission which was loudly cheered.

On Sunday he went to the city of Beauvais, to preside at the inauguration of a statue of Jeanne Hachette, the historical deliverer of the town: the statue has been for some time exhibited at the Louvre. The occasion was favourable for the introduction of Louis Napoleon's favourite doctrine of personal attributes; and he seems to have made good use of it in responding to the mayor's toast:—

Gentlemen,—The honourable Mayor of Beauvais will pardon me if I limit myself to a plain expression of

thanks for the flattering words which he has just addressed to me. In replying to them I should be afraid of altering the religious character of this festival, which, by the commemoration of a glorious feat accomplished in this city, offers a high historical lesson. It is encouraging to think that in extreme dangers Providence reserves often to a single being the privilege of being the instrument of preservation for all, and, in certain circumstances, has even chosen that instrument from among the weaker sex, as if by the frailty of the envelope to prove still better the empire of the soul over human affairs, and to show that a cause does not perish when it has for guides an ardent faith, an inspired devotion, a profound conviction. Thus, in the fifteenth century, at few years' interval, two women, obscure in origin, but animated by the sacred fire, Jeanne d'Arc, and Jeanne Hachette, appear, at the most desperate moment, to fulfil a holy mission. The one has the miraculous glory of delivering France from a foreign yoke; the other inflicts the shame of retreat upon a prince, who, notwithstanding the splendour and extent of his power, was only a rebel wader of civil war. And yet to what does the action of these women reduce itself? They did no more than to show to the French the path of honour and duty, and to march in it at their head. Similar examples ought to be honoured, perpetuated. Accordingly I am happy to think that it was the Emperor Napoleon, who, in 1806, re-established the ancient usage, long interrupted, of celebrating the raising of the siege of Beauvais. For in his eyes France was not a factitious country, born of yesterday, confined in the narrow limits of a single epoch or a single party; but she was the nation great by eight hundred years of monarchy, not less great after ten years of revolution; labouring for the fusion of all old and new interests, and adopting all glories without exception of time or of cause. We have all inherited these sentiments, for I see here representatives of all parties; they come with me to render homage to the warlike virtues of an epoch—to the heroism of a woman. Let us drink a toast to the memory of Jeanne Hachette.

The Report of the Revision Committee is not expected to be presented before the 14th. Meanwhile, the proceedings of the Assembly are without much interest. The total number of signatures and marks to the petitions for revision, have been officially reported at 1,123,625. Comparatively little importance is attached to those from the departments. In the debate, on a bill for regulating the right of petition, a curious circumstance occurred. An amendment proposed by M. Schœleher, allowing women to petition, was, to the universal astonishment, adopted. The Elyseans had opposed the bill, because M. Baze had caused a clause to be introduced, obliging functionaries to designate their employments. On the other hand, the Mountain objected to it because the whole bill tended to restrict the liberty of petition. Finally, the majority, considering that the admission of female signatures opened a door to endless abuse, and entirely vitiated the principle of the bill, threw it out.

## PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Accounts have been received from Lisbon to the 29th ult. The electoral decree has been published, and is expected to prove highly favourable to the popular party. The Government has conferred a real benefit on the country by reducing the excise from ten per cent. to five, and taking off the duty upon horses used for labour. Since Sir Henry Seymour's departure from Lisbon the Portuguese Attorney-General's opinion in favour of Mr. Croft has been discovered. Mr. Croft was an English gentleman who claimed large property in Portugal, and was deprived of it owing to that opinion having been concealed. It is now known that the opinion was concealed by Count Thomar. Lord Palmerston took the matter up some years since, but owing to the conduct of Thomar, justice could not be done to the Englishman. Count Lavradio has been appointed ambassador to London. Sir Henry Pakenham has had an interview with Senor d'Atongura, relative to British claims. It is stated that the result was highly satisfactory to the former.

In the Spanish Cortes a wordy war still rages. A democratic banquet has been given in honour of the deputies Orenzi and Figueras, at which the emancipation of labour, freedom of trade, and the liberty of Italy and Hungary, were toasted with enthusiastic cheers. This is said to be the first dinner of the kind ever given in the Spanish capital.

## ITALY.

The Grand Criminal Court at Naples has been occupied with the trial of more than forty persons implicated in the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1848; but the proceedings have been suddenly closed. A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The Jesuits themselves were anxious to put a stop to the proceedings. I am convinced, these trials would never have taken place, had not the Government desired to make the Jesuits share the odium which is felt by the people for every one in power. The crown lawyer demanded 32 years' galleys for the prisoners, and now they are acquitted! Although the prisoners are no longer amenable to the law, they are still retained. The king is about to retire to Gaeta for the summer, where a large body of troops are concentrated. Various speculations are afloat as to his Majesty's motive for so doing. Some imagine the Pope intends to try and slip away from the French, if events in Paris are not favourable; others imagine Gaeta is to be the basis of military operations, in conjunction with the new Holy Alliance.

In the streets of Milan a murder has been committed in open day. The victim of the assassin's knife was a medical man in Austrian employ. The event has caused much consternation, as it is of course viewed as a political "demonstration."

## GERMANY.

Illustrations of Austrian Government continue to abound. In Galicia a peasant "prophet" has been

exciting the country folk by his eloquence to abstain from spirituous liquors, and enter the Mäsigkeits Verein. These apparently praiseworthy efforts, instead of meeting with open encouragement from the Government, have been checked, and the prophet silenced, on account of the Communistic doctrines which are supposed to lurk under the mask of temperance. Field-preaching in Poland is, in point of fact, what the prohibition to smoke is in Italy, the sign of disaffection, and, as such, it has always been regarded by Government. In one of the "circles" serious disturbances have taken place, the peasantry thinking that the time has come for them to rise and possess themselves of portions of the land. The military at last were obliged to interfere to protect the landlords, when blood was shed, and one or two lives lost.

The Prussian Government have been obliged to abandon the projected restoration of provincial diets. They are now engaged in shutting up the Berlin workmen's trade clubs, on the pretence that they are political and socialist societies. The statesman and supposed royal confidant, Radowitz, has issued a new series of "Dialogues on Church and State." His former work on the same subject, published five years ago, prepared the public, we are told, to find the same store of historical and philosophical learning, which is its merit, and also for that spirit of analysis, applied so universally, that it makes a positive conclusion hopeless. It may be the form the author has chosen—a dialogue put into the mouths of several imaginary persons—that makes it impossible to discover what is his own opinion. The "Waldheim" of the book is the writer himself; the other personages start theories and objections by the score, for "Waldheim" to demolish or confirm, or condemn or illustrate. "Büchner" is a moderate Constitutionalist of the Gager stamp; "Sielhorst," a young doctor, is the exponent of Democratic opinions; "Themar," an Ultramontane, and a champion of a "great Germany;" "Gallidorf" is a new Prussian Conservative. The reader may accept what he pleases from their discourses, but he will not ascertain how much or how little of all the opinions belongs to the late leader of the policy of Prussia and Germany.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that Austria in reply to Prussia's demand for the disincorporation of her non-German States, expresses her determination only to concede the point if the unanimity of all the German States with which the incorporation was passed is obtained for the reversal of that measure.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, of the 3rd inst., announces that the Danish ministry had given in its resignation *en masse*. The capital was much agitated. It is supposed that there would be some modifications in the constitution of 1848. Count Moltke had been charged with the reconstitution of the ministry, whose programme is to be complete unity of the Danish monarchy—the assimilation of Schleswig and Holstein.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Bosphorus," mail steamer, arrived at Plymouth, on Monday evening, having left the Cape on the 31st of May, and St. Vincent on the 24th ult. Her latest news is of a rather more favourable nature. The 74th regiment had landed at Algoa Bay. The temporizing Krel was understood at one time to be much disposed to peace, in consequence of some successful patrols—at another, to be succouring "the house of Gaika." The frontier levies were craving permission to return home. Collections were making for the relief of the sufferers by the war.

## AMERICA.

The British mail steamer "America," arrived in the Mersey on Monday morning, with papers from New York to the 24th. They contain little interesting intelligence. Speculation begins to be active as to the chances of a Presidential election—both Mr. Filmer's and Mr. Webster's prospects being considerable. The latter gentleman has gone to make speeches in Virginia, and take the waters at one of its spas.

The long unsettled state of affairs with the Californian Indians had at length been placed on a more satisfactory footing, by a treaty binding the Indians to refrain from all acts of aggression on the whites, and to live on peaceable terms with each other. They relinquish the title to the lands they held, and consent to occupy four townships between the Mercedo and Tuolumne rivers. The United States agree to provide for the comfort of the Indians, to cherish the arts of peace, and to furnish the means of education and improvement. The day after the execution of the treaty, the Indians removed to their new homes, under the superintendence of the commissioners.

A series of union meetings have been held, and so disgusted have the people become (says a New York paper), with secessionism that but very few demonstrations in that direction have been made recently, and the Hon. Armistead Burt, a member of Congress, has joined the union ranks. Several papers which have heretofore advocated some kind of secession, have changed materially the tone of their sentiments. Union meetings were to be held over the States on the 4th of July. Reformers were advocating various constitutional changes, and demanding that the people should have the right of voting for President, Governor, and other State officers, now chosen by the Legislature.

The new constitution of Ohio has been adopted by a much larger majority than was anticipated when it was presented to the people for acceptance. A separate vote was taken on a provision prohibiting any license by the State to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and it has been adopted.



Great efforts were being made by the reformers in feminine attire to promote the revolution by public meetings and lectures. Jenny Lind was making more money than ever, since her severance from Barnum. Miss Hayes, the Irish songstress, was expected, and preparations were being made for her reception by her countrymen.

#### WEST INDIES.

We have accounts from these islands direct, by the steam-ship "Clyde," which brings about 65 passengers, among whom are Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, and Lady Harris. Advices from Jamaica extend to the 12th of June. On the north side of the island the cholera still lingered, particularly in the parish of Hounser. It had likewise reappeared at Up-park Camp, three miles from Kingston, among the troops. At the latter place, although the disease appeared in a somewhat violent form, the mortality was by no means great, and at the time of the packet's departure it was said to be on the decrease. There had been heavy rains throughout the country, much to the gratification of the planters. Accounts from British Guiana extend to the 12th ult. The weather had been very rainy and unfavourable to sugar-making. In Barbadoes the weather had been generally favourable for planting operations, frequent showers having fallen. The old cane crop was nearly reaped, and the yield would be equal to that of last year. The accounts from the other islands are favourable.

The only item of political intelligence concerns the legislature of British Guiana. An unofficial member of the Court of Policy had introduced the following resolution:—

Whereas, on the 8th of October last, a memorial was presented to this court from certain inhabitants, praying the court "to abstain altogether from legislation in connexion with the subject of constitutional reform, until the court shall be prepared to adopt, as the main principle and object of such legislation, the substitution for the existing legislative institutions of this colony of an elective council and house of assembly, based on a system of full, free, and direct popular representation;" and this court did then resolve to abstain, as prayed, from any legislation on the subject, until sufficient time had been afforded to the memorialists for explaining in detail, and communicating to this court their plans and views with regard to the carrying out the wished-for changes in the franchise and the constitution: And whereas up to the present moment (a period of seven months having in the meantime elapsed), the said memorialists having neglected and refused to favour this court with such details: And whereas the Secretary of State, in a late despatch, dated 16th April, 1851, has transmitted to this court, and at the same time has expressed his approval of certain resolutions in reference to this question, that were adopted at a meeting of proprietors and merchants beneficially and deeply interested in the welfare of this colony, held at the London Tavern on the 4th April, 1851, and which resolutions agree, in the main points, with the changes and alterations suggested by his Excellency in his address to this court on the 18th September last: Resolved—That this court is now prepared, and willing to adopt, and to legislate upon, the basis of the said resolutions now on the table, and request his Excellency to instruct the Attorney-General to introduce the necessary ordinances accordingly.

The motion was carried, without the consent, however, of the majority of the elective members, who declined voting upon it in one way or the other. The Governor promised to forward it to the Home Government.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A dispute has taken place between the French authorities and the British vice-consul at Rouen, on the subject of the succession of a Mr. White, who died suddenly in that town, without leaving any heirs, and whose property was then claimed both by the State and by the representative of England, as a British subject.

Delegates are about to be sent by the French agricultural interest to examine the various machines exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The French Minister of Commerce has also ordered that a deputation from the professional schools of Chalons, Angers, and Aix, as well as from the national manufacturing of Severs, the Gobelins, and Beauvais, shall visit the Exhibition.

The *Sitche* reports that a sanitary congress is to be held immediately at Montpellier. Each of the Mediterranean powers will be represented at it by a diplomatic or consular personage, and by a medical man. Greece and the island of Malta will have their delegates, and it is supposed that the great powers of the North will also take part in the Congress.

The Duke de Noailles has left Paris for Frohsdorf, in consequence of a summons from the Comte de Chambord. The Duke de Noailles being one of the leaders of the Fusionist party, and the intimate friend of M. Guizot, considerable interest is attached to his journey.

The Pope has just created at Rheims an order of St. Rémy, all the members of the metropolitan chapter of which will wear insignia. They will be authorized to wear the violet frock, like the bishops.

The French and Portuguese commissioners have both pronounced on Pacifico's claims, and reduced the amount of indemnity to £150!

A serious accident has occurred to M. Gonzales Bravo. In a fall from his horse he broke his right arm in three places.

The Piedmontese Government, having put up for sale bonds for 18,000,000 francs, received offers to double the amount—a striking proof of the solidity of the credit of the Government.

Accounts from Athens of the 24th ult., state that the Greek Senate had unanimously adopted a vote of censure on the Ministry. Only a few days before ten new senators had been created.

MM. Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Ruge, and Darasz, are said to have issued a manifesto "Aux populations Roumaines," exhorting them to unite for the overthrow of the Czar and the Emperor of Austria: the

former of whom is described as "a living lie;" the latter as "a deceiver everywhere, a tyrant everywhere." The address ends thus: "Trajan's bridge has only its extremities on the two banks of the Danube; it is the symbol of the present state of things. New arches must be raised by your hands; such is your task for the future."

The Count de Mulinen, formerly Minister of Wurtemberg at Paris, has met with his death by an unfortunate accident on the 21st ult. Returning late in the evening to his house near Thun in Switzerland he mistook the road, and fell over a precipice.

The King and Queen of Saxony are visiting the Emperor of Austria, at Schonbrunn.

The yacht "America," lately built at New York to compete with the vessels belonging to the English yacht clubs, was to sail on the 18th ult. for London. She had already been beaten by a yacht named the "Maria." She cost 20,000 dollars. Her price, however, would have been much higher but for this defeat.

Blanqui, "of the Institute," has published an argumentative and eloquent reply to M. Thiers' protectionist oration.

The *Delhi Gazette* reports an accident that occurred near Hurreepoor, on the road to Simla, on April 30th. Lieutenant H. P. Sale, stationed at Jutog, went down towards Kalka for the purpose of meeting a detachment escorting treasure from that place. After encamping near the river at Hurreepoor, he strolled up the hill in the neighbourhood with his gun, whilst the men were cooking their dinner; he had not been long absent, when, to the surprise of the Goorkhas, he fell from a tremendous height into the river close by them. He died in half-an-hour, perfectly insensible.

#### IRELAND.

The harvest prospects are reported as very good—the better for the recent alternation of showery with warm weather.

The authoritative Census Returns have at length been issued, accompanied with a comparison of the results of the last census. The total are as follows:—

	1841.	1851.
Houses: Inhabited.....	1,328,839	1,047,735
Uninhabited, built.....	52,208	62,159
building.....	3,313	2,113
Total.....	1,384,360	1,115,007
Families.....	1,472,287	1,207,002
Persons: Males.....	4,019,576	3,176,727
Females.....	4,155,548	3,339,067
Total.....	8,175,124	6,515,794
Population in 1841.....	8,175,124	
" 1851.....		6,515,794
Decrease.....		1,659,330
Or, at the rate of 20 per cent.		
Population in 1831.....	6,801,897	
" 1841.....	7,767,401	
" 1851.....	8,175,124	
" 1851.....		6,515,794

Or, 286,033 souls fewer than in 1831—thirty years ago.

As we have commented elsewhere on the facts disclosed and suggested hereby, we need not quote the theories put forth by the Irish papers on the subject.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is sitting in Belfast. The proceedings commenced with the election of moderator, for which office there were four candidates, and, after a scrutiny of votes, it appeared that the choice of the assembly fell upon the Rev. Dr. Coulter, whose name has so frequently been before the public in connexion with the Tenant League, of which he is one of the leading champions. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, both of ministers and elders. A great deal of time has been occupied in discussions relating to the establishment of the Magee College, and some of the debates on the subject have been characterised by considerable warmth. The result, however, is, that there is to be no more litigation on the matter, and that no more of the college fund shall be drained by the lawyers.

A violent insurrection and riot broke out in the Rathkeale (Limerick) workhouse, on Sunday (see night). The miserably insufficient dietary was the alleged cause of the outbreak. The interference of the military was necessary, but, through the humanity of the commanding officer, their weapons were not used. The police appeared to have behaved with unnecessary and passionate violence.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF DR. PENNINGTON.—Some of Dr. Pennington's friends having ascertained that he was still legally a slave in the land of his nativity, and that the operation of the iniquitous Fugitive law rendered his return perilous, set on foot a subscription, and opened a negotiation with his legal owners (the legal owner of a doctor of divinity!) for his manumission, which have happily proved successful. The document rendering him a free man was presented to him at a soirée in Danse (Berwickshire), and on a subsequent evening he took a farewell of his Scottish friends at a soirée in Edinburgh.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P., has informed his constituents that, yielding to the advice of experienced Parliamentary friends, he shall not claim his seat until the House of Lords has pronounced on the pending bill.

#### THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of July, 1850 and 1851, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1850.	1851.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs.....	18,740,194	18,715,072	£	£ 25,122
Excise.....	12,067,336	12,319,609	152,273	
Stamps.....	6,325,499	6,040,949		284,550
Taxes.....	4,351,530	4,322,831		28,699
Property Tax.....	3,450,843	3,353,425		97,418
Post-office.....	817,000	891,000	74,000	
Crown Lands.....	160,000	150,000		10,000
Miscellaneous.....	209,744	162,333		47,411
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	40,161,146	41,854,360	169,214	503,050
Imprest and other Monies.....	682,807	635,396		47,411
Repayments of Advances.....	570,797	684,948	114,151	
Total Income.....	50,414,750	50,904,011	489,261	
Deduct Increase.....				319,729
Decrease on the Year.....				210,729

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1850.	1851.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs.....	4,333,708	4,318,218	£	£ 15,490
Excise.....	3,325,235	3,419,810	94,575	
Stamps.....	1,590,767	1,535,499		55,268
Taxes.....	2,073,281	2,045,231		28,050
Property Tax.....	1,095,835	976,881		118,954
Post-office.....	210,000	240,000	30,000	
Crown Lands.....	40,000	30,000		10,000
Miscellaneous.....	81,474	91,341	9,867	
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	12,681,290	12,646,873	134,417	168,780
Imprest and other Monies.....	133,697	120,770		12,927
Repayments of Advances.....	184,289	123,409		60,880
Total Income.....	12,999,276	12,891,052	108,224	
Deduct Increase.....				128,285
Decrease on the Quarter.....				95,354

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of July, 1850 and 1851.

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1850.	1851.
<b>INCOME.</b>		
Customs.....	4,333,708	4,318,218
Excise.....	3,325,235	3,419,810
Stamps.....	1,590,767	1,535,499
Taxes.....	2,073,281	2,045,231
Property Tax.....	1,095,835	976,881
Post-office.....	210,000	240,000
Crown Lands.....	40,000	30,000
Miscellaneous.....	81,474	91,341
Imprest and other Monies.....	133,697	120,770
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c.....	104,145	103,716
Repayments of Advances.....	184,289	123,409
Total.....	12,999,276	12,891,052
<b>CHARGE.</b>		
Permanent Debt.....	5,799,487	5,799,010
Terminable Annuities.....	560,487	567,567
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund.....	634,625	731,545
Sinking Fund.....	96,872	99,083
Civil List.....	368,770	379,488
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund.....	291,823	264,748
Total Charge.....	7,751,012	7,911,413
Surplus.....	5,248,264	4,979,639
The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Quarter ended April 5, 1851.....		961,809
The amount issued in the Quarter ended 5th July, 1851, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services.....	4,570,213	
Surplus Consolidated Fund.....	5,028,060	458,747
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, July 5, 1851.....		523,122

A New York correspondent of the *Leicester Mercury* says that the ladies of America are always changing the style and mode of doing their hair. "When some celebrated lady came here, all the ladies happened to wear curls, while she wore hers plain. The next day she determined to conform to the fashion of the country, and came out with a full crop; but on taking her seat at the table, she was astonished to find that all the ladies had their hair arranged smoothly over their foreheads, and they were equally surprised to see her frizzled mop! One day it is Jenny Lind fashion, another *à la Grecque*—the next week ringlets, and, by the end of the month, their hair is brushed off their heads with a most masculine touch."

The "Encampment of All Nations" at Soyer's Symposium, Gore House, was stormed on Sunday night week, and twenty-five yards of the "monster table-cloth" stolen.



## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGES BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been engaged several days of last week with the matrimonial suit, *Connelly v. Connelly*, in appeal from the Arches Court. A recapitulation of the whole of the facts disclosed is necessary to comprehending the nature and position of this remarkable case:—The Rev. Pierce Connelly, and his wife Cornelia Augusta Connelly, the parties in the case, are natives of the United States, and were married in Philadelphia in 1831, being at that time members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Connelly was then appointed rector of the church of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, where he proceeded to reside until the month of October, 1835. At that time, however, his wife became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and was received into the bosom of that Church. Mr. Connelly himself was desirous of considering and determining the points in controversy between the two churches more fully in Europe, and with that view he undertook a journey to Rome with his wife. They arrived early in 1836, and on the following Palm Sunday he, too, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. The converts soon afterwards returned to the United States, and settled in the State of Louisiana, where, in 1840, they formed the design of living apart with a view to Mr. Connelly's obtaining orders in the Church of Rome. After another journey to Rome, undertaken by the husband alone, and another return to Louisiana, in 1843, they both proceeded to fulfil these intentions, and again reached Europe in the month of December of that year. A petition of Mr. Connelly was addressed to Pope Gregory XVI., and referred by him to the Cardinal Vicar-General and Judge Ordinary of Rome, who pronounced, in effect (as is contended by Mrs. Connelly) a sentence of separation accordingly. In April, 1844, Mrs. Connelly became a nun in the convent of the Sacred Heart on the Monte Pincio, and Mr. Connelly received the first clerical tonsure, and assumed the dress of a Roman ecclesiastic. In June, 1845, Mrs. Connelly bound herself, with the concurrence of her husband, by a solemn vow of perpetual chastity. From this time until May in the following year, Father Connelly and the Reverend Mother (as they were now called) continued to reside in the religious houses in Rome to which they respectively belonged. But at that period Lord Shrewsbury brought Mr. Connelly to England as his private chaplain, and the lady also came to England, where she became the superiress of a community of religious women under the title of the "Congregation of the Holy Child Jesus," at Hastings, in Sussex. Subsequently, however, at some time in the year 1848, Mr. Connelly quitted Lord Shrewsbury and the Romish Church. After a personal attempt to reclaim his wife from her convent, he proceeded to institute a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, in the Court of Arches. Mrs. Connelly put in an allegation in this suit, in which her claims to separation were strongly stated on the grounds of conscience and humanity, but which the Dean of the Arches rejected altogether, as an insufficient defence. From this decision the appeal was made to the Privy Council, which has decided that Mrs. Connelly's allegation should be reformed, so as to plead the law of Pennsylvania, where the marriage took place, and the domicile of the parties at Rome, where it was interrupted; so that if these points are raised, the cause may come on for further discussion in the Court of Arches in a new shape.

**SEQUESTRATION OF A LIVING.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench an action—*Bartlett v. Evans*—was brought by the plaintiff, perpetual curate of St. John's, Ivington, Leominster, in the diocese of Hereford, which living had been placed under sequestration to try the validity of the sequestration. It was stated that the plaintiff had been imprisoned for the publication of a libel, and while in prison was ordered by the bishop into residence, but not being able to comply with the injunction his living was placed under sequestration. A notice from the plaintiff to the defendant was read, stating that the sequestration, under which the defendant had taken possession of the profits of the district church, was wholly void. The notice was dated the 17th of December, 1840, and was moved on the 19th of the same month, and gave notice of action. A memorandum, signed by the churchwardens and parish clerk, was then given in evidence, stating that the plaintiff, on the 31st of March, 1844, read himself into the chapelry. Lord Campbell thought the plaintiff had not proved his case. He must assume that the sequestration was regular until the contrary was proved. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

**CHEATING AT CARDS.**—In the same court a case—the *Queen v. Thomas Brown*—of cheating at cards, has been tried, having been removed from the Central Criminal Court by *certiorari*. There were thirteen counts in the indictment, and the defendant pleaded Not guilty. The alleged offence constituted a misdemeanour by the Act of 9 and 10 Victoria, took place at the London Tavern, on the 23rd of January last, at a ball given for the benefit of the licensed Victuallers' Orphan School. Mr. Young, the prosecutor, was a respectable licensed victualler, and the defendant a person who had come in and joined a party that was playing cards. Amongst those that played were Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Ireland. The defendant was the chief winner. He was observed by Mr. Bennett to put, when he was not playing, a card at the back of his neck, and when that suit came to be trumps, he took the card out and played it. He was seen to

do this seven or eight times. Bennett left off playing, and watched. He saw him put the ace of spades in his collar. Two or three deals intervened when spades were not trumps, but when they were he played it. Mr. Bennett had communication with Mr. Whitehead, who then watched, and saw the defendant put a card behind his neck. Clubs were trumps; and while the defendant was drawing the card, which proved to be the ace of clubs, out of his neck, Whitehead seized it in his hand, and called out, "Gentlemen, you are playing with a 'black-leg.'" There was then great confusion. The gentlemen seized the money on the table, the king of hearts fell from Brown's sleeve, and he endeavoured to shuffle the cards all together. A policeman was sent for, and the defendant was taken into custody. Mr. Chambers, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury, as no particular coin of any one person alleged in the indictment to be defrauded was shown to pass to the defendant; but Lord Campbell thought there was evidence on all the counts. Mr. Chambers then addressed the jury, who returned a verdict of "Guilty" on all the counts. In reply to an application from Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Lord Campbell said he thought it his duty to pass immediate judgment. It was a most scandalous case, and the sentence of the Court was, that the defendant should be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour; and at the end of that period should find two sureties in £50 each for his good behaviour for two years.

**THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.**—In the Whitechapel County Court on Thursday, Mr. Serjeant Manning gave judgment in the case of *Cohen v. Sir G. Grey*, for the defendant, holding that the enumerators were not to be paid for every fractional part of sixty names taken by them.

**A VICTIM.**—At the Central Criminal Court a young man, named James Smith, was tried on Monday for uttering a forged check for £73. The principal witness, and the person whose name was counterfeited, was one Lewis, a jeweller, who, in a severe cross-examination, turned out to have victimized the prisoner, then an under-graduate at Oxford. Mr. Ballantine urged that the prisoner thought himself entitled to use Lewis's name. The Rev. E. Smith, who evinced deep emotion while giving his evidence, deposed that he was perpetual curate of the parish of Barton St. David's, near Glastonbury. The prisoner was his son. He was now a little more than twenty years old. He sent him to be educated at Oxford, and before his departure his conduct had been so good that he was a source of habitual comfort to him. Another gentleman also spoke to the good character of the prisoner. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy. The Recorder postponed sentence.

**A HEARTLESS SWINDLER.**—At the Middlesex Sessions, Alexander Smith was indicted for having obtained, by false and fraudulent pretences, from Jane Stewart, the sum of 3s.; from Thomas Davis, 2s. 6d.; and from Edward Richard Summerfield, 2s. 6d., with intent to cheat them. The prisoner had been in the service of the Mendicity Society as a "visitor," whose duty it was to inquire into the applications for relief forwarded to persons of rank and fortune, and by them sent to the society for inquiry. Since he had ceased to be in the service of the society, he had obtained money from the poor persons into whose cases he had had to inquire. The prisoner, in his defence, read a lengthy document, the purport of which was, that he borrowed the sums in question, and intended to return them, and that, had he been inclined to swindling, his connexion with the Mendicity Society had made him acquainted with the means of carrying it on differently than had been represented in this case. The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

**AN ASPIRANT TO HOLY ORDERS.**—At the same court, George Thomas, a gentlemanly-looking young man, was indicted for having stolen a carpet-bag, containing articles, value £10, the property of George Taylor, from the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway. The evidence showed that, on the 20th of June, the prosecutor had a carpet bag at the Shoreditch station, and that as the Ipswich train was about to start in the evening, the bag was found in the possession of the prisoner, who said he took it because it very much resembled his own. He said he was going down by the train, but neither ticket nor sufficient money to pay for one were found upon him. He endeavoured to make away with some papers, but was prevented, and was about to carry the bag off the premises. Mr. Spicer, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said he was a person of very high character, and was studying for holy orders. The papers he had attempted to get rid of were testimonials from the Rev. Dr. Hughes, of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and the Archdeacon of Cardigan, by both of whom he was personally known, and by whom he had been recommended for the office of secretary to the Welsh School. His object in attempting to dispose of these documents was that the names of these parties should not be mixed up in the transaction, and not from a guilty conscience. He urged that the prisoner might have taken the bag by mistake. The Rev. Dr. Hughes said he had known the prisoner for six months, and had, during that time, observed that his habits were studious and literary. Believing him to be strictly honest he gave him a testimonial, he being a candidate for the secretaryship of the Welsh school. He took an interest in the prisoner from other circumstances, one of which was that he had been under the tuition of the Archdeacon of Cardigan, under whose instruction he had himself been in former years. Two other witnesses spoke to the prisoner's character;

and the signature of the Archdeacon to the testimonial was proved by Dr. Hughes. The prisoner was found Guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The Court sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

**THE EGG-THROWING ON THE OAKS DAY.**—At the Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Henry Frazer Dimsdale was brought before Mr. Elliott, on a writ of habeas from the Queen's Prison—whither he had been taken on a process for debt—to answer the charge of assaulting Mr. Jarman, by throwing eggs at him on the "Epsom-road." Mr. Jarman was not present, having contented himself with preferring a bill of indictment at the Central Criminal Court, upon which Mr. Justice Coleridge had issued his warrant, permitting Mr. Dimsdale to put in bail for his appearance next session. Mr. Ballantine said he was instructed, on behalf of his youthful client, to express his extreme regret at being even in the slightest degree a participator in the proceedings complained of, and to say on his behalf that, though not taking any part in the egg-throwing, he should be most happy to make any fair or reasonable compensation to the injured parties. From a feeling of honour, but what he (Mr. Ballantine) conceived to be a mistaken feeling, Mr. Dimsdale refused to give up the names of several officers belonging to the 16th Hussars and the 16th Lancers, who were vastly his seniors, and who were the principals in the cowardly and outrageous affair, and had left their companion to bear the whole of the expense and odium of the disgraceful affair. Mr. Peat, the army saddler, in Bond-street, said that his former patrons in the army had deserted him, and sent him insulting letters on account of his well-meant interference. The people who had been pelted vowed vengeance against the officers, and had not Mr. Peat engaged on their behalf, that they should appear to answer any charge, the gallant egg-throwers would have received a severe beating. A police officer said, that but for Mr. Peat, the offenders must either have been locked up, or summarily punished by a mob of three hundred people, who were insisting on retribution. Mr. Elliott read the warrant of Mr. Justice Coleridge, and directed the prisoner to put in the necessary bail.

**THE ROBBERY AT THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.**—At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Friday, the two men charged with stealing a cash-box, &c., from the London and Westminster Bank, were committed for trial. The man named Cauty was also committed on another charge, that of stealing a cash-box containing £40 from the Grosvenor Arms, Belgrave-square. On the 15th of May he called for a pint of porter at the bar, and received permission to sit down for the purpose of writing a letter. A few minutes before the prisoner came in, the landlady had paid her brewer some money, which she took from her cash-box, and which she afterwards placed in a cupboard in the bar parlour, close by where the prisoner was sitting. While the latter was in the room she had occasion to leave for a short time, and on her return she found the prisoner gone, and with him her cash-box. The prisoner was identified by two witnesses as the man who had been in the bar parlour, and left the house in a hurry.

**A SAD CASE.**—Another melancholy case at these sessions was that of a lad named Aarons, an apprentice to a cigar manufacturer, who was found guilty of stealing a pocket-handkerchief at the Exhibition, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. A policeman saw him extract the handkerchief from a gentleman standing by, and the article was found in his pocket. Several witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, and Mr. Parry, his counsel, urged that the handkerchief might have been thrust into the prisoner's pocket by the real thief. On the sentence being pronounced, the prisoner's father, who was in Court, fell down in a fit, and the prisoner in tears cried, "Oh God! oh God! I'm ruined for ever."

**RAILWAY COLLISIONS.**—At the Derby quarter sessions, John Thompson, late a guard in the service of the Midland Railway Company, was indicted for having negligently omitted the performance of his duty while conducting his train on the 19th of May, at Clay-cross, on the above line, whereby a collision was occasioned, and several of the passengers killed. Mr. Adams, in addressing the jury for the defence, commented in warm terms on the management of the company. He contended that the company stood convicted of recklessness and irregularity in the despatch of trains, and instanced the running of a goods train, which travelled at times at forty miles an hour, only five minutes after a passenger train, which stopped at intermediate stations, as evidence of their imprudence in carrying on their traffic. If an example was to be made, it ought to be of those in high places, who were over these men, and to whom he attributed the whole of the blame. The chairman having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," the announcement of which elicited considerable applause. At the same sessions, John Robson, an engine-driver in the service of the company, was indicted for causing the collision at Long Eaton, and was acquitted.

The Storting of Norway has suppressed, by 23 votes to 10, the clause of the fundamental law which excludes Jews from Germany.

Dr. Guggenbühl has discovered that cretinism is not confined to Switzerland, but exists in France, Prussia, and England. In our own country, Somersetshire is its chief seat. In the land-locked village of Chiselborough, with 400 inhabitants, there are four-and-twenty of these dwarfed, swollen, idiotic victims of mental and bodily disease.



## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Royal circle has been reduced by the departure of the King of the Belgians and his children, who embarked at Woolwich on Thursday. On Saturday evening the Queen went in state to Her Majesty's Theatre, and honoured the performance of "Florinda" with her presence.

The American anniversary of Independence was celebrated on Friday evening by a grand concert, ball, and supper, given to the hon. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, by Mr. Peabody, a wealthy American resident in London. The large hall of Willis's-rooms was the scene of the entertainment, and appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The American eagle and colours on a large scale adorned the wall at one end, and were suspended over a portrait of Washington, whilst on the lower end was a portrait of our Queen, with the appropriate arms of England. The company comprised many of the high personages of England, in addition to all the most favoured of the natives of the United States at present in London. The Duke of Wellington walked in at half-past eleven, and was received with several rounds of cheers, the band playing the usual heroic song that greets the veteran of Waterloo. Sir George Grey was also present.

THE EARL OF DERBY died at Knowsley-park on the evening of Monday week. Lord Stanley had been summoned from town on Sunday night, but before he arrived at his father's side the power of recognition had fled. The deceased earl was the son of the twelfth earl, by the only daughter of the sixth Duke of Hamilton. He was born on the 21st of April, 1776, and married in the domestic chapel at Knowsley on the 30th of June, 1798, to his cousin, the second daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby. In the year 1796 the deceased peer was elected member for Preston, which borough he continued to represent for fourteen years. Being then returned for Lancashire, he held the representation of that county till the passing of the Reform Act. After holding a seat in the House of Commons for upwards of thirty-four years, he was called to the Upper House, during his father's lifetime, by the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. His father dying in October, 1834, he became thirteenth earl of Derby. He was well remembered as an efficient member of the House of Commons, as a man of very sound understanding, of high character, and most amiable disposition. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1795, and was chosen a Knight of the Garter on the 17th of April, 1839. It will be remembered that the new earl entered the Upper House, like his father, by creation as a baron—his son, the member for Lynn, now takes the honorary prefix "Lord."

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM SERRIOTT LASCELLES, M.P., Controller of the Queen's Household, died on Wednesday evening, at his residence at Campden-hill, Kensington. He was second son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Harewood, and was born the 29th of October, 1798. He married Lady Caroline Howard, sister of the present Earl of Carlisle, by whom he leaves a numerous issue. He represented Wakefield in several Parliaments, and was at the last general election returned for Knaresborough, which seat becomes vacant by his demise. Latterly the right hon. gentleman was a constant supporter of the present Government, and soon after Lord J. Russell's advent to office was made Controller of her Majesty's household.

COLONEL DYCE SOMBRE died on the evening of yesterday week, at his apartments, Davies-street, after a painful illness, which he bore with extreme fortitude. The *Morning Chronicle* has the following obituary notice of the deceased:—

Mr. Dyce Sombre appeared in this country, we think, about a dozen years ago, bringing with him a reputation of almost fabulous wealth, and said to be, although of European blood by the father's side, thoroughly Oriental in education, customs of life, and manner of thought. He became one of the fêted lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1840, the Hon. Mary Ann Jervois, daughter of the Earl St. Vincent. A separation soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this ill-starred marriage—followed by those adopted for the purpose of establishing Mr. Dyce Sombre's lunacy—were long matters of public talk and universal notoriety. He attempted to enter public life as member for Sudbury, but he was speedily ejected on petition—the borough being soon after, mainly in consequence of proceedings at that election, disfranchised. For the last few years Mr. Sombre had resided on the Continent, to escape the effects of the decision of the Court of Chancery in his case—a decision which he had come over to petition against when he was seized with his fatal illness. The deceased was understood to be the son of a German adventurer in India, of the name of Summer, who espoused the late Begum Oomroo. It seems not to be quite certain whether Mr. Dyce Sombre was the real or only the adopted child; but upon the death of his father, the Begum transferred her maternal affections to the son of the German, who was educated, it is said, by a Protestant clergyman, although the old lady herself by turns professed herself a Catholic and a Mahometan—having actually built a cathedral and a mosque. After her demise, Mr. Dyce Sombre came to Europe. In consequence of his death in a state of lunacy, his money in the funds, railway shares, and other property, of the annual value of £11,000, will become divisible between Captain Troup and General Soldroli, the husbands of his two sisters, who are next of kin. An additional sum, producing £4,000 a-year, will also fall to their families on the death of Mrs. Dyce Sombre.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS held a great meeting in Exeter Hall last night; W. Cozens Hardy, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. The bazaar in Hanover-square rooms is now open, and will continue to the 18th.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 9, Two o'clock.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJORITY OF THIRTY-SEVEN FOR THE BALLOT.

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY last night brought on his motion for the ballot, which last year was accidentally successful. It took the form of a resolution for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of Parliamentary electors by taking their votes by ballot. In supporting his proposition the hon. member divided the evils attending the present system into two classes, as arising from intimidation and from corruption. Respecting the former, he remarked that fear restrained a large proportion of qualified persons from placing their names on the register, prevented more than a third of the registered electors from recording their votes, and compelled a large number of those who did vote to give their suffrages to a candidate they did not approve. Under the second head, he showed that 48 peers and 17 rich members of the Commons held absolute control over the return of 98 representatives of the people. In illustration of the actual working of the system he drew attention to certain transactions at elections which had occurred since his motion last year. He relieved the dryness of his details by a humorous mode of treatment, diversifying statistics by anecdote, and concluded with an appeal to De Foe, and other authorities, including the present Attorney-General, in support of the ballot, and by calling upon Lord John Russell to reconsider this question for the sake of the people of England.

Mr. ELLIS seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the amount of intimidation and coercion practised upon all descriptions of voters, but especially the tenant farmers, by both political parties.

Mr. HUME, although he highly approved of the ballot, considered that the extension of the suffrage was entitled to a prior rank, as a measure of necessary reform. In this belief he had placed an amendment on the paper for leave to bring in a comprehensive bill, enacting household suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and a new electoral division of the country, in addition to the ballot. These reforms the hon. member advocated at considerable length, but, yielding to the representations which had been made to him, he consented to withdraw his amendment, and allow the vote to be taken on the ballot question alone.

Captain SCOBELL, the new member for Bath—to whom Sir Joshua Walsley gave way—in an animated speech, adverted to the intimidation which had been employed in the late election at Bath; avowed he could not, as an honest man and faithful representative, abstain from declaring, on this first occasion of his addressing the House, the absolute justice, expediency, and necessity of sheltering men in the exercise of rights which the constitution gave them; and appealed to Lord John Russell to make his reform measure a large and liberal one—for if it were a little measure the people would not be satisfied, and when they got that little they would try to get more [cries of "Divide"].

Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose to address the House, but loud cries of "Divide" having been raised, the hon. gentleman said that seeing the House were anxious to proceed to a division he should not persist.

The House then divided. The numbers were:—

For Mr. H. Berkeley's motion. . . . . 87

Against it. . . . . 50

Majority. . . . . 37

The announcement of the numbers was received with vociferous cheers.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.—Previous to the debate on the ballot, Lord Grosvenor moved, in a few words, for leave to bring in a bill repealing the duty on attorneys' certificates. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, but it was carried by a majority of 30—162 to 132.

In the House of Lords, the Apprentices to the Sea-Service Bill was read a third time and passed. The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE. The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of the Lodging-Houses Bill, which was agreed to with only approving remarks.

The House of Commons was occupied with, beside the matters noticed above, the Civil Bills (Ireland), Bill, which was considered in committee in the morning; and towards midnight, with a motion by Mr. SCULLY, in favour of the reproductive employment of Irish paupers, which was negatived by 64 to 42. The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY THE POLICE.—Another inquest was yesterday concluded—that on the body of William Hogan, who was alleged to have died from the blows given by a police constable during a night row in Shoe-lane. Much excitement prevailed among the populace of the neighbourhood. The jury, after consulting for an hour and a half, returned a verdict that "the deceased died from the effects of violence at the hands of the police, but who the officer was they had not sufficient evidence to prove." The coroner asked, did they mean to bring in "manslaughter" against some policeman unknown; to which the foreman replied in the affirmative. The coroner then impressed on Sergeant Patterson the necessity of the police authorities doing all in their power to discover the guilty party.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The report of M. de Tocqueville has been printed for the members of the Revision Committee. It is drawn up with much tact, and in a republican spirit, and has been approved by the four democratic members of the committee, thus placing M. de Broglie and the Monarchists in a minority of opposition. The debate on it in the committee was to commence yesterday.—The President returned from Beauvais on Monday afternoon. Loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" had been uttered, and the Assembly was a good deal agitated on the subject.

## MR. GEORGE THOMPSON TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets arrived in London on Monday evening, and has published the following letter in this morning's papers:—

SIR,—Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to take the earliest opportunity, and the most efficient means of announcing to the electors and non-electors of the Tower Hamlets that I yesterday reached London, after an absence of eight months spent in the United States and Canada.

My stay abroad having been protracted much beyond the brief period which I had assigned for my visit, I have been prevented, thus far, from attending the sittings of Parliament during the present session.

Having returned to my duties in the House of Commons, I am most anxious to meet my constituents, that I may fully explain to them the circumstances in which I have been placed, and the course which I have thought it right, in those circumstances, to pursue. This I will do either at an aggregate meeting, or in district meetings, as may be deemed most advisable.

On the shores of a distant country, and amongst a great and free people, I have been the humble but sincere advocate of the principles on which I was elected to Parliament. I return more ardently than ever the devoted friend of progress, and of peaceable and wholesome reform; and whether the reasons I shall be able to give be held sufficient to justify a temporary suspension of my duties at home or not, I shall not be the less zealous in that cause, nor less solicitous to advance the just rights and interests of that great constituency through whose independent votes and exertions I was elected to the honourable position which I at present occupy. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. THOMPSON.

House of Commons, July 9th, 1851.

## PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

MAJORITY OF 87, FOR MR. BERKELEY'S MOTION ON THE BALLOT.

Adair, Hugh E.	Grenfell, C. P.	Rice, E. B.
Adair, R. A. Shafte	Hall, Sir Benjamin	Robartes, T. J. A.
Armstrong, R. B.	Harris, Richard	Roche, E. B.
Bass, Michael T.	Hastie, Alexander	Salway, Colonel
Berkeley, C. L. G.	Henry, Alexander	Scholefield, W.
Berna, Ralph	Heworth, Lawrence	Scobell, Captain
Blake, Martin J.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Scrope, G. P.
Brown, Reginald J.	Hodges, T. L.	Souly, F.
Brown, Humphrey	Hume, Joseph	Smith, J. B.
Clay, James	Johnstone, James	Stau-Field, W. R. C.
Cobden, Richard	Kerhaw, James	Strickland, Sir G.
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.	Langston, J. H.	Stuart, Lord Dudley
Collins, William	Lushington, Charles	Swan, Lord J.
Crawford, W. S.	McCulloch, W. T.	Thompson, Colonel
Crawford, R. Wigram	McTaggart, Sir John	Thompson, G.
Currie, Ralphe	Meagher, Thomas	Trelawny, J. S.
Dace, Edward	Milner, W. M. E.	Villiers, H. C.
D'Eyncourt, Sir Hon.	Moffatt, George	Wakley, T.
C. T.	Morris, David	Walsley, Sir J.
Duncan, Viscount	Muntz, G. F.	Wawn, J. T.
Duncan, George	O'Brien, J.	Wiles, E. M. G.
Evans, Sir De Lacy	O'Connell, John	Williams, J.
Evans, John	O'Connor, Feargus	Williams, W.
Evans, William	O'Ferrall, R. Hon.	Williams, H.
Ewart, William	Richard More	Wilson, M.
Fergus, John	O'Flaherty, Anthony	Wood, Sir William
Ferguson, Colonel	Presnell, Sir G. B.	Page
Fox, Wm. Johnson	Perfect, Robert	
Geach, Charles	Pigott, Francis	
Gibson, Right Hon.	Pilkington, J.	
Thos. Milner	Power, Dr.	
Granger, T. C.	Ricardo, Osman	

## TELLERS.

Berkeley, Henry

Killa, John

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—A morning entertainment will be given in Willis's Rooms, on Saturday next, in aid of the Hungarian Refugee Fund, which has enabled, during the last two years, about 200 Hungarian refugees to proceed to America, and of which Lord Dudley Stuart is chairman. Mrs. Fanny Kemble will read select passages from Milton and Wordsworth, and Herr Formes will appear among the vocalists.

THE LATE FIRE AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—An inquest as to the origin of the late fire at the warehouses of Mr. Alderman Humphrey terminated yesterday. Mr. Braidwood produced some pieces of old tarpauling and canvas rag which had been taken out of the ruins of warehouse A., which he said were very likely to be ignited by spontaneous combustion; but admitted that he had not known an instance of a fire so arising in the Royal dockyards, in which great quantities of such articles were kept, from spontaneous combustion. In the course of the inquiry Alderman Humphrey repelled a report which had been spread to his disadvantage—viz., that he only paid his labourers 2s. 6d. a-day; he paid, and always had paid them 3s. 6d. a-day. The jury ultimately returned a verdict to the effect, that the evidence was insufficient to show how the fire in warehouse A originated; but that there was the highest degree of probability that the fire in warehouse D was not the result of accident, and suggested that the Secretary of State be solicited to increase the reward of £200 offered by Messrs. Wigan and Co. for the discovery of the person or persons who fired the warehouse.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 9, 1851;

Since Monday, we are in possession of a further good supply of foreign Oats, nevertheless the demand is very good, at fully last day's prices.

Wheat, Flour, and other articles, dull. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 520 qrs.; Foreign 2,750 qrs. Barley—Foreign 3,380 qrs. Oats—English, 1,000 qrs.; Irish, 900 qrs.; Foreign, 14,150 qrs. Flour—English, 110 shs.; Foreign, 1,170 shs.; 3,500 barrels.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

### SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons begins to assume the character of a provincial synod—the chief part of its time being occupied with ecclesiastical affairs. One night, it takes into grave consideration the spiritual destitution of the people, and tries to find an appropriate remedy for it in the subdivision of large and populous parishes, in the erection of new churches, and in the appointment of additional clergymen. The next, it gives attention to a series of measures intended to promote at once the efficiency and the comfort of clerical brethren in Ireland. A third night is given to the last stages of a measure intended to check the aggressive spirit of Popery, and to defend from foreign assaults the exclusiveness, and the independence, of the English Church Establishment; whilst a portion of a fourth is devoted to the third reading of a bill, framed to allow to Jews free ingress to Parliament. It will be seen at a glance, that matters more or less affecting the welfare of the Church engross the bulk of the time allotted to the sittings of our Legislature—for the week's work which we have sketched above is no very exaggerated sample of what every week in turn exhibits. The people who are thus spiritually overlooked and provided for, ought, assuredly, to be an eminently religious one. Whether the English people can be thus described, and whether, if they can, the cause of the phenomenon is to be found in extreme senatorial vigilance, we must leave our readers to determine. Certain it is, however, that frequent and arduous discussions on ecclesiastical topics divert Parliamentary attention from many political affairs which some people will persist in believing would be much better handled by our rulers, but for the necessity imposed upon them to undertake a mission for which they are not qualified.

The Postscript of our last number contained a brief summary of the discussion which came off on Tuesday se'nnight, in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Marquis of Blandford for an address to her Majesty, urging the importance of providing, out of existing Church funds, more effectual relief for the spiritual destitution of the people. The noble lord executed his task with inimitable simplicity. He proved the extent of spiritual destitution by altogether ignoring the labours of Dissenters—he pointed to a remedy which assumed that the ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown might be classed amongst the possessions of the Church—and he forgot to remind his audience that in the Establishment, as it now exists, two systems of religious instruction, diametrically opposed to each other, are fiercely struggling for mastery, and to tell them which of these systems his plan of Church extension is designed to assist. Mr. Hume moved an amendment for an inquiry as to the nature and amount of all the temporalities now enjoyed by the Church. But, getting easy in his old age, and being extremely anxious, as he said, to support the noble lord, he afterwards consented to withdraw his motion. Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman were less compliant. They, too, are desirous of Church extension, but they wish to promote it by reducing the plethora of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and distributing the funds of the Church over a wider surface. The whole system, they think, is in danger from local congestion, and needs a much freer circulation, in order to healthy activity. This opinion they supported by an array of facts, gravely implicating the character of the bishops, and showing those right reverend men to be habitually indulgent in "contemplations far below the moon." The debate, therefore, sheered off from the direction in which it started, and having commenced with the spiritual destitution of the people, it proceeded with the temporal greediness of those who should have cared for it. The "address," which may be looked upon as mere "leather and prunella," was finally agreed to *nem. con.* The exposure of episcopal

selfishness will remain to do its work long after the address itself shall be forgotten.

Of the prelates thus unceremoniously handled, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Gloucester came in for the heaviest blows—aimed at the first by Sir B. Hall, and at the last by Mr. Horsman. Into the particulars of the charges brought against these Church dignitaries severally, we cannot now enter, but content ourselves with referring for information to the account we have given in another place of the debate itself. It was not to be expected that the two bishops could remain silent under the imputations levelled at them. Each, therefore, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, and each, we are bound to say, has egregiously failed in making out for himself a satisfactory defence. Of course they do not think so, or, at least, do not permit themselves to write as if they did. But "facts are stubborn things," and neither has been able to remove those facts the truth of which leaves an indelible stain upon their episcopal character.

From Church extension to the defence of the Establishment is no very violent transition. We proceed, therefore, to give a rapid account of the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Our readers will remember that on bringing up of the report of the bill from the committee, Sir F. Thesiger succeeded, owing chiefly, we imagine, to an altercation between the Government and the Irish brigade, in thrusting into the measure three amendments, intended and calculated to increase its stringency. Lord John affected to make light of his defeat, but intimated his determination, when the bill came before the House for a third reading, to move that the added matter be expunged. It seems to have occurred to him, in the interval, that it would be more convenient to defer the last debate on the principle of the measure until the question should be put "that the bill do now pass." The third reading, therefore, was proposed without discussion. Sir F. Thesiger's amendments were severally debated, with a view to extrusion, but, on a division, were retained by a considerable majority. Then came the question, "that the bill do now pass." The Speaker, in putting it, paused for a time, looked round the House for some rising orator, and seeing no one prepared to debate the question, declared, as usual, "the ayes have it;" whereupon, there was a call for a division, the House was cleared of strangers, and the bill was carried through its final stage by a large majority, but without discussion. Then followed a succession of recriminations—one party casting upon another the blame of sending the amended bill up to the House of Lords without any serious debate on its new scope and tendency. The measure was immediately read a first time in the Upper House, and its second reading fixed for Monday week. There can be little doubt now, that it will retain its severest features, and that to the Whig Government will be handed over the execution of a law, affecting, to some extent, religious liberty, the chief provisions of which they strenuously opposed as impolitic and mischievous.

The bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament has passed its third reading, and is likewise gone up to the hereditary House of Legislature, to ascertain its fate for the session. Mr. Salomons, the elect of Greenwich, who, when wooing that constituency, promised to be bolder than Baron Rothschild, and to claim his seat at once, now more prudently awaits their lordships' decision. The failure of his courage, however, does not destroy the fact that another large constituency has practically ratified the verdict of the House of Commons on this question, and the Lords will have to consider whether, for the sake of deferring an inevitable conclusion, it is worth their while to persist in opposing the obvious wishes of the people. Three bills introduced to the Commons by Mr. Napier, and read a second time without opposition, designed to consolidate and improve existing laws relating to clerical residents and clerical residences in Ireland, complete the week's ecclesiastical work in the House of Commons.

The remaining Parliamentary topics relate to social and financial matters. Mr. Bell, the member for St. Alban's, has projected a measure, the scope of which he describes to be to improve the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, which was read a second time, *pro forma*, with a view to its being printed, and standing over till next session, for the consideration of the profession. On a subsequent evening, however, Mr. Wakley asked why the bill, which was viewed favourably by medical men, and was acquiesced in by thirty thousand chemists, could not be proceeded with forthwith. Sir George Grey saw no reason, and so, we suppose, law will very speedily provide for accurately dispensing our medicines and drugs. Its next step, we anticipate, will be to superintend all our kitchen operations, and to prescribe how, when, and wherewith, British fathers and mothers are to feed their babies.

The Inhabited House Duty Bill has passed through its several stages unaltered; and, in Committee of Supply, several miscellaneous items have

been voted, some of which, particularly "Secret Service money," and a vote in aid of our transportation system, elicited a smart discussion. One item, namely £300 for stationery used in the office of the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, ought never to have been charged on the people. Ministers would seem to be anxious by this "fly in the ointment" to destroy the voluntary character of the whole undertaking. For their own credit's sake, we do trust that the Commissioners will decline to accept the paltry sum.

The quarterly statement of the Revenue, made up to Saturday night, exhibits the following results. There is a decrease in the quarter just ended, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, in the ordinary revenue, of £34,417. This arises from a decrease in the Customs of £15,490, in Stamps of £65,275, in Assessed Taxes of £28,050, in the Income-tax of £49,954. On the other hand, the Excise exhibits an increase to the amount of £94,585, and the Post Office of £30,000. The comparison of the two years ending July 5th 1850 and 1851 shows a total decrease on the ordinary revenue for the year—including £10,000 on Crown lands, and 47,411 on miscellaneous items—amounting to £306,777. This decrease is satisfactorily accounted for, without in any way casting suspicion on the buoyancy of our finances. The total abolition of the brick duty, the gradual diminution of the timber and sugar duties, and the alteration of the stamp laws, threatened a deficit four times as large in amount as that which these returns exhibit. So comparatively trifling a decrease, in the face of such large financial changes, affords satisfactory evidence of the continued prosperity of the country, and vindicates the soundness of that free-trade basis upon which our present commercial policy rests.

Foreign intelligence presents no feature of interest. In France there is a pause before the coming conflict; and Central Europe is torpid under the touch of Absolutism. The preternatural stillness is not that of a settled atmosphere. It forebodes, we think, a not very distant explosion of contending elements. Whether our judgment in this instance is correct time alone will show.

### THE FATHERLESS BILL.

WHEN, at an early part of last autumn, the Pope, moved by the earnest solicitations of Dr. Wiseman, and supported by the resolution of the College of Cardinals, appointed a Roman hierarchy for Great Britain, and mapped out the kingdom into twelve ecclesiastical sees, the act was one which might have been viewed under either of the following aspects. Inasmuch as he neither pretended, nor indeed was able, to assign to his newly-created episcopate political power, nor to provide for them a maintenance by legal compulsion, his rescript might have been treated as a purely ecclesiastical instrument, which, however arrogant and absurd in its tone, trespassed upon no right of the British people over which civil government is authorized to keep watch. Or, if regarded as a political offence—as an encroachment by a foreign potentate upon the royal prerogatives, and upon the independence of the nation—it might have been resented by such methods as are usual in such cases, and diplomacy might have saved Parliament the necessity of wasting an entire session in what is styled a proceeding of self-defence.

The proper mode of meeting the aggression, viewed exclusively in an ecclesiastical light, would have been to make all prudent provision for preventing its success. Protestantism was attacked, and the constitutional guardian of Protestantism in these realms should have been called upon to supply the means of defence. The rulers of the State Church should have been called together to devise some method of exorcising from it the Papal spirit which lurked within its borders. If new powers of discipline were required successfully to combat the unexpected emergency, Government should have pledged itself to ask them at the hands of Parliament. Every precaution which foresight might suggest should have been taken to render the Pope's act as harmless as possible, and all that was calculated to excite and strengthen the Protestant feelings of the people of these realms, and thus to constitute them the defenders of their own faith, should have been promptly, resolutely, and effectually, resorted to. In this case, Church would have met Church on purely ecclesiastical grounds; and the civil power would merely have provided that no undue strength was supplied on the one hand, or sapped on the other, by political arrangements and influences.

Regarding the appointment of a Romish hierarchy in England as a usurpation by a foreign potentate of prerogatives belonging to the British Crown, and as an assault upon our national independence, the case was clearly one for diplomatic intervention. The Pope, who, in this instance, was the ostensible aggressor, and that, too, in his official character, should have been called upon to withdraw his offensive rescript, or to take the consequences of refusal. If, indeed, his act be what the



Prime Minister and his colleagues have described it, a wanton political trespass by one of the powers of Europe upon the sovereign rights of another, no government, however friendly to Rome, would have dared to stand by and abet the outrage. Or, if her Majesty's Ministers had chosen to proceed more decisively, and, at the same time, more safely, they might have submitted to the court of Rome a string of demands, in regard to the religious liberty of Protestants in the Papal dominions, which would have effectually transferred the strife between Popery and Protestantism from England to the very heart of Italy. Such mischief as the Pope's brief intended, whether ecclesiastical or political, would, by these means, have been averted; and the English Government would probably have enjoyed, throughout these proceedings, the enthusiastic support of the British people.

There was a third alternative, and the Whigs have taken it—namely, to deal with the offence as one of a mixed character, partly ecclesiastical, and partly political, and to visit with retribution, not the Court of Rome, but the Roman Catholic subjects of the British realm. Even this unstatesmanlike view of the Papal aggression required to be met, if met at all, with dignity and decision. A law which *seems*, at least, to infringe upon the limits of religious liberty, solemnly guaranteed by the legislature after many a hard-fought fight, should have been maturely considered, well defined in its scope, exact in its provisions, certain in its operation, and imbued with such moral force as only the determined and united will of a large Parliamentary majority could give it. The Act, whatever its merits or demerits in other respects, should have been the veritable and known offspring of a national sentiment, and should have borne upon its very front all the symbols of a truly national authority—so that hereafter, whenever the origin of the measure might come into question, all parties might be able, nay, obliged, to declare, "This law owes its being and its character to the will of the English people." Thus only could legislation on such a subject promise a useful result. Thus only could it effectually baffle the arrogant pretensions of the Papacy.

Instead of this, what have we? A fatherless bill—a measure disowned by all parties—like a parish brat, unable to say who are his parents—the heir of no one's love—the object of no one's respect—kicked from side to side, when in the House, as an intruder whose death would be most welcome, but whose life must needs be preserved—and, at last, slipping out of it without the ceremony of leave-taking, and leaving behind it matter for mutual recrimination by all the political parties into which Parliament is divided. The history of this unhappy measure we need not now recapitulate—how, after the excitement of large expectations, a puny, diminutive, weakly thing uttered its shrill cry to the ear of day—how its unnatural parents, stimulated by threatening complaints respecting the child's vicious disposition, proceeded to cripple it, and convert it into a monster, all head and no limbs—how, after expulsion from their posts, a ten days' *interregnum*, and an ignoble return to office, they discussed with the House for several nights, the question whether their measure should live or die—how they refashioned it on a plan, partly their own, partly their adversaries'—how they would suffer no one else thereafter to meddle with its make, or to shape its proportions—how, at last, they were left to protect it by their own strength, against Tory designs—how they failed, in four or five divisions, and rescued from the contest, instead of their own darling, something so different that they regard it as a changeling—how, having arranged for a solemn debate on the question "that the bill do pass," the bill quietly slipped through its last stage, and went up to the House of Lords, no one being able to determine who was responsible for its character. No doubt the Lords will send it back pretty much as they found it; and the issue of an unparalleled agitation, and of six months' senatorial gestation, will be a compound of inconsistency, party animosity, and chance—crude in its provisions, stringent but not effective, harassing to those who have never offended, ridiculed by those who gave the offence, and of moral influence utterly bereft. As we have already intimated, it stands in relation to other Parliamentary proceedings as the miserable parish boy does to society at large. The Tories were not the authors of it—the Whigs would not have made it what it is—the Free-traders and Radicals disown it—the Irish brigade would fain have smothered it. And, at last, it gets out of the House of Commons by an unforeseen accident, without a certificate of paternity, and almost without proof of a settlement.

To suppose that a measure thus enacted will be of the smallest use in resisting the insidious progress of Popery, is to calculate in diametrical opposition to all the known doctrines of chances. Will the Pope be deterred by an Act of Parliament which has nothing in it of a popular or representative character? Will the Ministry carry into effect a law, the chief provisions of which

they resisted as impolitic and vexatious? Will Protestantism be strengthened by a measure which leaves untouched all the attractions to Papal hopes, and all the sources of Papal sympathy, within the Establishment itself? Will religious liberty be any the safer for arming the State with the power of inflicting penalties for the assumption of ecclesiastical titles? Will England be the better for the waste of a whole Parliamentary session over this miserable abortion? If a satisfactory reply cannot be given to these queries, then let us take to ourselves this lesson—that what is born of a foolish panic, is not likely to grow into a wise and beneficial power—that inconsistency is the parent of inconsistency—and that to lean upon a legislative staff for spiritual ends, is to lean upon that which is sure to fail us in the hour of trial, and is likely to pierce us, both in reputation and in power.

#### TWO MILLIONS MISSING.

SUCCESSFUL students of the science of numbers speak of their pursuits with an enthusiasm which others are utterly unable to comprehend. Algebraists and mathematicians see in the cabalistic characters and uncouth signs by which they work, a beauty and significance surpassing those of poem or picture. The rudimental rules of arithmetic they declare to be the stepping-stones to the infinite, and its highest results the nearest approach to absolute and universal truth. With men of another order of mind it is only when ranged in columns of finance, or statistics, that figures assume this grave and noble aspect. An utter inability to "keep" the commonest accounts is sometimes combined in them with almost passionate eagerness and care in the collation of numerals that stand for political and social facts. While to these latter the census of 1851 is supremely interesting, and by them will be subjected to the closest analysis, to men of all conditions and habits the leading facts disclosed by those returns must possess an exciting interest. At all events, the appalling revelations of the Irish enumerators, summarized in the superscription to this article, must attract universal attention and awaken general alarm.

The leading facts are soon written down. The returns just published estimate the population of Ireland at very little more than 6,500,000. In 1821, it was 6,801,827—in 1831, it was 7,767,401—in 1841, it was 8,175,124. Thus, instead of the increase of about six per cent. on the preceding twenty years, there has been a decrease of twenty per cent. Absolutely, the population, which is believed in 1841 to have exceeded the returns, amounting to 8,175,124, is now reduced nearly 300,000 below those of 1821. Inferentially, had the natural tendency to increase suffered no check, the population would now be at two millions more than it is at present.

That emigration has borne away upon its incessant and ever-swelling tide a large proportion of these vanished two millions, is an hypothesis which at once presents itself, and is too consolatory not to be readily entertained. During the last ten years, emigration from the United Kingdom has actually amounted to above 1,600,000; and of that vast number 1,100,000 persons sailed directly from Irish ports. There is no doubt, that of the remaining half million, a large proportion were natives of the sister isle on their way to the New World. It is also probable, that as the increase of population in Great Britain has been faster than the ordinary ratio, numbers of Irish have settled amongst us since the last census. It may be admitted, therefore, that of the two millions wanting, one and a half have actually removed from the land of their nativity.

Still five hundred thousand souls are unaccounted for. Have they perished miserably, or were they never born? In support of the latter theory it may be said, that as emigrants are usually neither the old nor the very young, but of the age to become parents, the natural offspring of Ireland have swelled the registries of other lands. With this abatement, it must still be true that several hundreds of thousands have either been prematurely deprived of life, or prevented by abnormal causes from entering upon it. And events remembered by all, are ready to account for a fact which, alas! none can deny. Several successive years of scarcity—the prevalence in many districts of absolute famine and of raging fever—distress, that tens of millions of money could barely assuage—the huddling together into workhouses, or their wretched substitutes, of nearly a million of paupers, and a million and a quarter in the receipt of out-door relief at one time, at a cost reaching in one year £1,177,651—the absolute disappearance within ten years of more than a quarter of a million of habitations from the soil—in the ghastly light of these records, the more ghastly spectacle of perishing multitudes is but too clearly visible.

The amount of physical suffering involved in these statements, is inconceivable even by the imagination, and overwhelming to the sensibilities. When one poor creature, the victim of a step-mother's or a mistress's brutality, is discovered to

have pined away to death by gradual emaciation—to have fed on scanty and disgusting food—slept in a roofless, miserable garret, or sodden cellar—awakened by blows, and driven, in spite of sickness, to daily drudgery—a kingdom is agitated, outraged humanity hurries to anticipate the law, society will not rest till the helpless has been avenged. Yet, with the exception of the task-master and the stripes, this is the process which in Ireland has been repeated in hundreds of thousands of instances. So many human beings, in all the stages of life, from the unconscious infant that droops upon a withered breast, to the old man wailing in the anguish of hunger, have sunk under the cravings of the stomach, been wasted by diarrhoea, fallen unresisting at the touch of fever or cholera. Sometimes the peasant family has crouched upon the floor of its hovel, turned over and over the heap of black and festering roots that was to have been a year's sustenance, made one eager meal from the relief pittance, dropped off one by one into sickness there was none to tend, and been found unburied corpses by some faithful pastor or other emissary of compassion. In tens of thousands of instances, they have crowded to the nearest workhouse, been jammed within its pestilential wards, and, scarcely kept above starvation, have perished by epidemic disease. In other numberless cases, they have not been left to die upon the floor on which they were born, nor forsaken for the vile parish pest-house, just because the walls of clay and roof of straw were levelled before their eyes, and the country cleared of its native population for miles, as of an invading and devouring herd. We are told with frightful literalness that in the whole island there are now 269,353 houses fewer than in 1841—that the town of Galway has nearly doubled its population from the surrounding country—that in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Roscommon, a third of the people have disappeared. From these statements, we are as certain as if we had witnessed the devastating process, that evictions have been numerous and unsparring beyond parallel. In this uprooting of association, to say nothing of more substantial evils, immense suffering must have been involved—and in the flight of a million men and women from their native land, a similar experience must have been repeated with every removal, and with an intensity that the hope of a kinder soil could only mitigate.

How far we or any are responsible for the suffering thus faintly sketched—what are the probable social consequences of such a vast social change—what are the retributory or remedial measures demanded at our hands—whether or no any ingredient of hope may be detected in this cup of bitterness—are questions that crowd upon us for answer; and will compel us to return to this intensely interesting topic again and again.

**FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.**—At a little after seven o'clock on Thursday morning, an awful explosion took place at the goods station of the London and North-Western Railway, Edge-hill. It appears that the Conway locomotive engine was in preparation for taking a goods train to Manchester, and was stationed at the Edge-hill Junction, near the spot where the tunnels for the passengers and goods traffic meet on the main line. The steam had been brought up to the required degree of pressure, the merchandise waggons were ready, the signal had been given for the engine to join the train, and the men in charge were in the act of backing for that purpose, when the boiler burst with fearful violence, causing a report that could be distinctly heard for several miles. On Saturday an inquest was held upon the body of Samuel Griffith, the fireman, who was killed. The coroner took the evidence of the driver, Valentine, who was much injured, in his bedroom, and then verified it to the jury. It appeared that the engine had been built only three years, and was rated first class; that there could not have been sufficient water in the boiler, portions of the fractures being found discoloured, as if they had been overheated. Mr. A. Allan, assistant locomotive manager, knew that the boiler and engine were sound only a day or two previous to the occurrence. His opinion was that the accident was caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler, and that very powerful explosive gases must have been formed, which gases would be generated in a few minutes, and he thought so instantaneous would be their effect that no warning could be given. He was perfectly convinced the boiler could not have burst at three times the ordinary pressure, as the tubes are tested before being used to the extent of 300lb. to the square inch. A verdict of manslaughter against Valentine would, in all probability, have been found, only that the man cannot possibly recover. Ultimately, after much discussion, the jury returned an open verdict.

Lady Noel Byron has set to work on her estate 200 unemployed frame-work knitters. She has also addressed them on frugality, and offered a bonus of ten per cent. on all moneys which they will place in her hands during the first twelve months.

The Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by the Marchioness, has arrived in London from Paris, and is staying at the Earl of Mulgrave's mansion in Eaton-place. The noble marquis contemplates a sojourn of about a fortnight in town.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Attorneys' Certificate duty, for the repeal of, 51.  
Beer-houses, for diminishing the number of, 1.  
Church of Rome, against the encroachments of, 1.  
Church Buildings Amendment Act's Bill, against pew-rent claim, 1.  
Church-rates, for the abolition of, 1.  
Crystal Palace, for retaining, 1.  
Disarmament, for a general, 1.  
Drunkennes, for the suppression of, 1.  
Ernest Charles Jones, for inquiry into the treatment of, 1.  
Foreign Flour, for prohibiting the importation of, 5.  
Metropolis Water Bill, against, 3.  
Maynooth College, for withholding the grant to (Leicester), 1.  
Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition of, 1.  
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 166.  
Public-house Bill (Scotland), in favour of, 6.  
Regium Donum, against, 5.  
Regium Donum, for the discontinuance of, 1.

## BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Conveyance of Malls by Railway Bill.  
Turnpike Trusts and Arrangement Bill.  
Battersea Park Extension Bill.  
Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill.  
Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.  
Private Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bill.  
Militia and Ballots Suspension Bill.  
Poor-law Amendment Bill.

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill.  
Churches and Chapels (Ireland) Bill.  
United Church of England and Ireland Bill.  
Pharmacy Bill.  
Assessed Taxes Composition Bill.  
Public works (Ireland) Bill.  
Veterinary Surgeons Exemption Bill.  
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill.

## BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill.  
Highway Rates Bill.  
Burgesses and Freemen's Parliamentary Franchise Bill.  
School Sites Amendment Act Bill.  
Loan Societies Bill.  
Irish Ecclesiastical Bill.

## DEBATES.

## SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.

This measure, on its first appearance in the House of Lords—yesterday se'nnight—was threatened with instant extinction on a technicality; Lord REDDALE, as Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee, reporting that certain notices required from the promoters of bills affecting private rights, had not been given. Lord BEAUMONT argued that the bill is a public, and not a private bill. Government had introduced it as such; the other House had treated it as such, and passed it as such; and the Peers themselves had treated as public the analogous Metropolitan Cemeteries Bill. The Corporation of London had ample and equitable notice of it; and might, if they had chosen, have claimed to be heard at the bar by counsel against it. He did not impugn the decision of the Standing Orders Committee, but would move the suspension of the standing orders. Lord BROUGHAM reminded their lordships, that unless they were the slaves of their own standing orders, they could adopt this resolution; but recommended its postponement till Friday—which was complied with.

On that day, Lord BEAUMONT re-introduced his motion, which was supported by Lords BROUGHAM, GRANVILLE, and LANSDOWNE, and opposed by Lord REDDALE, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Marquis of SALISBURY, and the Earl of DEVON. The House divided; and the numbers were—contents, 76, non-contents, 22—majority for suspending the Standing Order, 54. On Monday the bill was read a second time without opposition.

## IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. NAPIER moved the second reading of three Irish bills—one relating to the residences of the parochial clergy; another to the erection and support of churches and chapels by private endowment; and the third having in view the consolidation, amendment, and repeal of old statutes, save so far as existing rights were concerned. The three bills (he said) would constitute a complete and consistent code, in substitution for a patchwork system of legislation. The first bill—the Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill—related to that code of laws which regulated the building of glebe-houses, and charging the successors of incumbents for the building, and also for dilapidations. By the bill, forty-one statutes were consolidated and amended, and selections were made from fifteen other statutes, some of which applied to England alone, of such provisions as would make the new code complete and satisfactory. The law made clerical residence obligatory under a penalty—his object was to provide for the maintenance, or rebuilding, of parsonages, from the clerical income, in a manner the least burdensome to the incumbent. At present, when a clergyman died in great poverty and distress, a charge might be made against his widow and family for dilapidations; and the hon. member read letters from several prelates and clergymen showing the hardship and bitterness of this liability. His object was to stimulate the voluntary principle in providing for the clergy—in short, to help in putting the Church in good working order, and to enable it faithfully to do its mission.

No opposition being offered, the motion was agreed to; and the hon. member next moved and carried successively the second reading of his other two measures—the Churches and Chapels (Ireland) Bill, and the United Church of England and Ireland Bill.

## THE PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. J. BELL, the author of this bill, having presented numerous petitions in its favour, moved the second reading. He stated its object to be, to im-

prove the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists; and its principle, that those who compound, as well as those who prescribe, medical remedies, should be professionally educated men. He gave a short history of the subject. The first incorporation of apothecaries took place in the year 1617. The number incorporated was 114, that being also the number of the physicians. In 1694 their growing importance was shown by their being exempted from serving on juries. In 1748 a new charter of incorporation was granted to them. In 1815 an act was passed, called the Apothecaries Act, which contained some exemptions that in great part frustrated its object—the chemists and druggists having increased so much that it was impossible to carry the bill without exempting them from its operation. The examination of the Apothecaries' Company was a general one, and comprehended medical practice in all its branches. Up to the present time the apothecaries, who had now become general practitioners, had been gradually receding from pharmacy, and had become more identified with medicine and surgery, while the chemists and druggists had taken the place which had been left vacant by the apothecaries. In 1834 a Parliamentary committee was appointed to inquire into the laws affecting the medical profession, and about nine bills had been since introduced for its regulation. Four of these bills had proposed to include chemists and druggists in their provisions; but the most determined opposition had been made, because it was proposed to place them under the Apothecaries' Company for examination. They then organized themselves into a body, and in 1843 obtained a royal charter of incorporation. But the pharmaceutical chemists of this country were still far beyond those of France and Germany in point of education; for if an individual came before that body for examination, and was declared by them to be incompetent, he might snap his fingers at the examiners and commence business, however ignorant. The object of the bill was not to give a medical character to the body, but to make it strictly pharmaceutical. It did not propose a penalty upon the person who sold an ounce of Epsom salts; it imposed a penalty upon persons who should deceive the public by assuming a name that did not belong to them. Nor did it apply to persons already in practice, however unqualified, but to those who might hereafter attempt to assume a position to which they were not entitled. Any improvement in the constitution of such a body as the medical, must be very gradual. All that Parliament could do was to prevent the evil from going further. As each individual went off the stage, his place might be supplied by a better; and thus, in ten or twenty years, a great benefit would have been effected. Mr. BELL concluded by expressing his willingness to give the measure in charge to the Government, who had consented to its introduction.

Mr. HUMS said it appeared to him that the addition of a fourth Parliamentary body of medical men to the three already existing, each invested with a monopoly in its particular business, would only complicate the difficulties of the subject, and interfere with that general measure which it was so essential to have enacted for the regulation of the medical and surgical profession at large. The chemists and druggists were doubtless a very valuable set of men, but it was quite undesirable to remove them from the sphere to which they properly appertained, and in which their usefulness developed itself. Mr. BERNAL thought the progress of public opinion and of chemical science imperatively demanded that the class of men practising the business of chemist and druggist should be greatly elevated in the scale of knowledge. At present, he was afraid there were but too many persons employed as chemists' assistants who did not comprehend the difference between oxalic acid and Epsom salts, and to whom the refinements of iodine, of acetic, and other developments of recent science, were altogether unknown, to the frequent jeopardy of life. Mr. HENLEY pointed out various difficulties in detail. Sir G. GREY recommended that the motion be agreed to, and the bill stand over till next session for the consideration of the profession. Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. EWART also urged that course, and Mr. BELL assented. The bill was therefore read a second time *pro forma*, and ordered to be reprinted.

On Friday evening, however, the subject was re-introduced by Mr. WAXLEY, who stated that 30,000 chemists and druggists were in favour of the measure, and that it was unopposed by any part of the medical profession. Why, then, could it not pass this session? Sir G. GREY replied, that he saw no reason why it should not, if the alterations which Mr. BELL proposed to make in it were not of a character to provoke opposition.

## ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, the Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passed its last stage in the House of Commons. There was only a repetition of verbal protests from Sir ROBERT INGLIS, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. HENLEY, and others of the minority. On the other side there was nothing noticeable, but an allusion from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the late Greenwich election, and the influence it should have on the House of Lords. He (Lord John) was glad to find that Ald. Salomons did not mean to come down to the House to take the oath before the other House of Parliament had decided upon this bill; and he hoped that that House, which had of late evinced a great sensibility respecting its own privileges, would consider, after the House of Commons had for the third time declared its opinion that Jews ought to sit there, and two bodies of constituents had elected Jews, whether it was not due to the representatives of England, and to the great body of the people, that they should be allowed to consult their own wishes

upon the subject. Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped the upper House would not forget the smallness of the majority by which the bill had passed its second reading—only 202 to 177. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

## LAW REFORM BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

On the same evening, the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill, and the County Court Further Extension Bill, were discussed in committee. The only point of public interest that arose on the former was the expression of an opinion by Mr. HUMS, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. HENLEY, that the salaries of the two new judges should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund rather than out of suitors' fees; to which Lord JOHN RUSSELL assented.

On the County Courts Bill, two points engaged attention—the increase of the salaries to the judges and clerks; and the proposed modification of the existing rules as to the employment of barristers and attorneys. The bill proposes to raise the maximum salary of the judges from £1,200 to £1,600, and proportionately to raise the salary of the clerks above the present maximum of £600; which was not formally objected to. The other point was raised on an additional clause proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, exempting the cases between £20 and £50, which are now added to the jurisdiction of the courts, from the operation of the clause in the original County Courts Act, which declared that no persons should appear for the suitors but attorneys, or barristers instructed by attorneys, and that barristers should not appear but by leave of the judge. The Attorney-General said, that as the local courts are absorbing more and more business, this provision threatened to extinguish the profession—the attorneys entering into combinations to exclude barristers, and the barristers being unable to take briefs directly from the suitors. The clause he now proposed would render it necessary for the attorneys to employ barristers in every case between £20 and £50. Mr. FITZROY and others opposed the introduction of this provision, as in opposition to the aim of the County Court system that justice should be cheap. Mr. EVANS suggested, that at least the clause should be confined to an exemption from the County Courts Act clause, and should not enact, specifically, anything fresh about respective privileges. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL adopted this suggestion, and the clause was put into the bill as amended.

## ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

On Friday this bill reached and passed through its last stage in the lower House, and was, unexpectedly, as it afterwards appeared, finally sanctioned without a regular debate. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading, Mr. J. O'CONNELL intimated there was an understanding, that the debate would be taken on the subsequent motion—that this bill do pass. Mr. RAYNOLDS contented himself with predicting that no one could tell, even now, what this chameleon bill would be even twenty-four hours hence. The motion was agreed to without a division, and the bill was read a third time.

On the question that the bill do now pass, Lord J. RUSSELL moved the first of two amendments, by which the changes in the bill lately introduced upon the motion of Sir F. Thesiger would be reversed. He moved first, to withdraw from the second clause, the enactment of penalties against future bulls and rescripts on the parties who should procure them from Rome and publish them in this country—and which would extend even to newspapers publishing those documents.

Sir F. THESIGER urged that the noble lord, by retaining some of his amendments had conceded the principle on which they were all founded, and only proposed to cut away those of the series whereby a practical effect would be given to that principle. Minutely examining the verbal tenor, and legal interpretation of the clauses, the hon. member contended that the bill, if now altered, as was suggested by the Minister, would be left truncated and imperfect. The publication in a newspaper would be only issuing a copy, not an original document, and therefore would not be reached by the enactment. He concluded by referring to the Papal letter appealing for contributions towards the erection of a Catholic Church in London, as showing the necessity for vigilance against aggression, and power to repel it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in supporting the Ministerial amendment, contended that the additions gave no real strength to the enactment—they rendered it not a persecuting, but certainly a vexatious measure.

Mr. ROEBUCK was quite certain that the House did not at all know what it was about in this matter [a laugh]. It was manifest from the speech of the Solicitor-General that he did not understand the measure. For his own part, he looked at the bill simply in the light in which a legislator ought to look at it, and, so regarding it, he considered that a measure more fraught with mischief was never submitted to the House. What had the poor Archbishop of Florence done? He had merely desired the people to pray for the Roman Catholic religion. And what had the Pope himself done in this last proceeding of his, that was creating such inexplicable hubbub? He had simply suggested that a church should be built in some street in London, with a view to the extension of the faith of which he was the head. He (Mr. Roebuck) had not the smallest intention of giving any subscription towards the project [a laugh], but he would put it to the candour of the House whether there was anything more in it than what was done every day, with immense applause, by the Society for the Diffusion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts? [hear, hear.] It was a



sheer impossibility for Roman Catholicism to subsist in any country unless upon the basis of direct communication with Rome; yet this measure denounced as null and void all bulls, rescripts, and so on, coming to England, and as unlawful and of no effect any authority, pre-eminence, or jurisdiction emanating from those documents. Suppose the act in operation, and suppose him to have a Roman Catholic cousin, the son of persons married by a priest, ordained by a bishop instituted by the Pope, and suppose him to have an eye to this cousin's estate: all he should need to do to get the estate would be to denounce the cousin as a bastard under the statute, and to bring an action of ejectment against him accordingly. And if the jury did not find that the cousin was a bastard, and the priest no priest, and the bishop who ordained him no bishop, all he had need further to do would be to carry the matter up to the House of Lords, who would surely not go in the teeth of their own enactment [hear, and laughter]. Gentlemen laughed—he was surprised at their ignorance—they might rely upon it that if this measure passed, such actions would be brought, and successfully, too [hear, hear]. It had been suggested that it was not necessary for a person to be in holy orders to make a good marriage. But, though in both England and Ireland the marriages of Dissenting ministers were good, it was necessary that they should be such ministers; and if a man professed to be a Catholic priest, and was not so because appointed under an illegal act, the marriage he solemnized was no marriage at all. On these grounds he appealed to Lord John Russell, not only against the amendments of Sir F. Thesiger, but against the bill altogether. It proposed things which must of necessity be the groundwork of dissension, litigation, and misery. If it were put into execution, it would be the brand of discord in Ireland [hear, hear]—if not, it would be the shame of that House and the Parliament that passed it [hear, hear]. He would not criticise the wording of the preamble, but it was in reality not English. Its "whereases" were placed as if they had got there by accident [laughter]. From beginning to end it was hardly intelligible; but if it had an intelligible meaning, it was such as he had described.

After Mr. NAPIER had made an ineffectual attempt to speak, the House divided—the Irish and some English members leaving the House in a body, amidst loud ironical cheers. The numbers were 129 for and 208 against Lord John Russell's amendment; it was therefore rejected by a majority of 79.

Mr. FRESHFIELD moved, as an amendment on the same clause, to substitute for the penalty of £100, deportation beyond the seas, as often as the parties shall return. For twenty minutes he attempted to make a speech, but was rendered inaudible by the impatient clamour of the House. No one seconding his amendment, it fell to the ground.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then said, with reference to his second amendment, relative to the common informer clause, the question had been sufficiently argued in the House, so that it would be unnecessary for him to consume their time. He proposed to leave the question in the hands of the law officers of the Crown, to treat as a matter of State; and therefore he must oppose the admission of the words, "Or by action of debt, at the suit of any person, in one of her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or her Majesty's advocate in Scotland, as the case may be." Sir F. THESIGER was also willing to leave the matter without further argument. The House therefore at once divided, and the Irish members again retiring, the amendment was rejected by 175 to 124—majority 51.

No one rising with another amendment, or offering to speak on the original motion, it was at once put from the chair, that this bill do now pass. The House dividing, the numbers were—

Ayes.....	263
Noes.....	46

Majority for passing the bill 217

When the reporters were re-admitted, Mr. GRANTAN was found to be speaking with his accustomed vehemence on the question of the title to the bill. He remarked in the course of his speech, that the smallest minority of Irish members was generally successful against the majority. For instance, 31 Irish members voted one way, and nine the other—the nine succeeded; so when the numbers were 35 and 29, 28 and 20; he could go through a list of several divisions, and show the same thing. Members who were sent to Parliament by the majority of the Irish people were always in a minority. Was it to be supposed that the people of Ireland did not notice these things? A person very high in Dublin Castle said to a member of the House of Commons, "Take care what the Catholics and you Repealers do, for if you go on you will be handed over to the Orangemen." After reciting recent events in the history of Ireland, referring to the frightful revelations of the census, and describing the condition of the country, he asked, why not make trial of a real union, a union of hearts? Why not let a man's religion alone—let him be a Turk if he liked [a laugh]. There yet remained the golden link in the hands of that illustrious lady who ruled these realms, nor could it be in better hands, if that personage were well advised, and not misled—and he would trust that notwithstanding this bill, the two countries would go on together and would still be united [cheers]. The hon. member concluded with moving, as an amendment, that the title of the bill be—"A Bill to Prevent the Free Exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion in the United Kingdom."

Sir J. GRAHAM most cordially united in the sentiment with which his hon. friend concluded; from his heart it was his wish that no circumstance might ever occur which might shake the union between these two countries [hear, hear]. Although he was of opinion that the commencement of this affair was unfortunate, yet, if possible, the termination of it that evening appeared to him more unfortunate still [hear, hear]. He had taken part in two divisions, acting with his noble friend opposite (Lord J. Russell) in endeavouring to resist certain alterations in this bill, which had been termed amendments, giving more stringency to the measure than her Majesty's Government thought either desirable or safe. Certainly, under the arrangement which had been made, he expected that full and ample opportunity would be given for one more discussion on the principle of the bill [hear, hear] before it was sent to the other House of Parliament. He must say that the Speaker had afforded every member the fullest opportunity of addressing the House on the subject [hear, hear]; and he (Sir J. Graham) took blame to himself for not having, under the peculiar circumstances, proposed to adjourn the debate, that still further opportunity of expressing their views should be given to those who might have been taken by surprise, and, being absent from the House, could not take part in the discussion. Still he would suggest to his hon. friends, with whom he had cordially agreed in opposing the bill, that there would be more dignity and propriety in not taking a division with reference to the principle of the bill on the formal question with respect to the title. He would wish them to recollect that the further progress of the bill, in its altered shape, would be under the guidance and responsibility of her Majesty's Government. The responsibility was a grave one: he was sure they felt it as such; and he might be permitted to say that the recollection of what the country owed in the defence of its civil and religious liberties to the noble lord at the head of the Government, even after all that had passed in regard to this bill, ought to inspire not Englishmen only, but Irishmen, with the hope that in the last resort the civil and religious liberties of the country would be safe in his hands [cheers].

Mr. SERJEANT MURPHY next addressed the House, chiefly in defence of himself from the imputations of his fellow representatives. It appeared that though pledged to his Cork constituents to oppose the measure, he had suffered it to go through committee with only voting in the minority; and having agreed to speak on the third reading, had allowed the division to be taken without rising, for which he now expressed his regret as the effect of surprise. He characterised the policy of his friends in absenting themselves from divisions, as "sublime folly." Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. KEOGH accepted the explanation of the hon. member, but refused to be dictated to by him, and seemed to impute to the Government a breach of the agreement; from which Sir JAMES GRAHAM (to whom the hon. members for Dublin and Athlone expressed great respect and gratitude) and Mr. AGLIOSBY defended them. Mr. MOORE enlarged on the responsibility which now attached to the Government. Colonel SMITHORP took a last opportunity of describing the bill as an act of political cowardice on the part of the noble lord, who, he believed, cared nothing for the maintenance of the religion of his country, and as little for the maintenance of the throne.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose, not to notice what had just fallen from the gallant Colonel [laughter], but to allude to the circumstances of the last few days and of that night. After clearing himself from the imputation of wishing to avoid debate on the last stage of the bill—sincerely regretting, he declared, the accident which had had that effect—he proceeded to defend himself for not throwing up the bill in its altered form. The policy of a section of the Opposition, in leaving him in the minority, and then casting on him the responsibility of enactments carried by the majority, he characterised as very unintelligible. The responsibility he did incur, was that of considering whether, after the amendments which had been introduced into the bill against his consent, he should take charge of it; and he and his colleagues thought it would be a very serious misfortune if, after debating this measure so long—a measure intended to repel aggression, to assert the supremacy of the Crown, and the rights of the nation—they threw it up, and gave a triumph to those who had been guilty of that aggression. Carefully weighing this responsibility, it appeared to him that there was nothing in the amendments that would justify him in abandoning the bill—nothing in it, he repeated, amidst ironical cheers, that militated against religious freedom. He did not believe that its provisions could be abused; if they should be, Parliament was able to interfere and prevent that abuse. His lordship concluded thus a speech delivered with considerable feeling:—

That which I have always confided in—that which I stated I confided in from the first moment of hearing of this aggression on the part of the Pope—was the fact that this country had been long in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; and I do not believe that it would be possible in this country to interrupt that long usage, and to violate the sanctity of conscience, or to prevent the public worship and exercise of all the rites of religion according to the opinions and faith of various parties [ironical cheers from the Irish members]. Yes; we do not live in a country where it is usual to bring persons before a tribunal for reading the Holy Scriptures, and to send them to an unwholesome gaol for an offence of that kind [cheers]. Hon. gentlemen who have spoken with such severity of my conduct, who have represented us as persecutors and enemies of religious liberty, may depend on it that no proceeding like that—such as is countenanced and applauded in some other countries, where the influence of the Roman

Catholic religion is greater than in ours—would be countenanced by any Minister of England who may sit on these benches. It likewise appears to me that there is a change, which is in my opinion perfectly practicable, and which, if the See of Rome would but condescend to consider the present state of the world that see might at once adopt, and thus relieve itself of all apprehensions which it might contemplate from the enactments of the measure of 1829, and of the present bill. The fact is, the Roman Catholic Church is not the only Christian Church in Europe [hear, hear]. The fact is, though it would be heard as a novelty at Rome, that this country, not, as I think, by a deplorable schism, but by a division from the Church of Rome, became another body of the great Christian community, separated from Rome, and maintaining its own national church and its own system as a religious and Christian nation [hear]. There are others, Protestants, dissenting from the Established Church, but likewise forming part of the great Christian community. Now, if the Church of Rome would but acknowledge these facts—if it would but acknowledge that there are Christians in this land besides the Roman Catholics—if it would but say that its bishops and archbishops were not of Westminster, Birmingham, Armagh, and Dublin, but bishops of the Roman Catholic Church officiating in certain districts—and if it would confine their ministrations to those of the Roman Catholic faith, I do not believe there would be any dispute either in Parliament or in the country with reference to the Roman Catholics having not only the number of bishops they have now in this country, but even of increasing the number as they might think fit. The real aggression is that they pretend not to recognise any Christians except themselves [hear, hear]—that they assume the government of the whole territory of this country; and by their theories, which are totally different from the fact, assume, also, that all baptized persons are subject to their own bishops and priests, and that there are not persons belonging to the religion of this country and professing its faith [hear, hear]. As long as these pretensions are kept up we cannot allow of them, and we shall not allow to be erased from our statute book certain provisions against such pretensions [hear, hear]. It appears to me that if the see of Rome were guided by the commonest prudence and by ordinary common sense, nothing would be easier for it than to appoint its bishops with names and designations which would not give offence to any one, which would not interfere with the title and supremacy of the Queen, and, being entirely religious designations, would be innocent and harmless [hear]. But we are bound, I think, while we admit all persons to profess and practise their own religion, not to allow any foreign sovereign to presume to have a sway and government in this country inconsistent with the sway and government which lawfully belongs to the Queen of this kingdom, whose supremacy will, I think, be asserted by this bill [hear]. And I trust that, after this is passed, the Roman Catholic portion of the people of this kingdom will see that they will have the perfect right to exercise their own religion, but, at the same time, will understand that they have no right at all to say that they are to override the powers of the Parliament of this country, and to decide as they please as to its government [loud cheers].

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed for himself, and, he believed, for the House generally, his deep regret at the accident which had barred the anticipated debate. In passing enactments of a restrictive and penal character, it was of the first importance that every stage of such a measure should demonstrate the calm deliberation and respectful attention of Parliament, not only to the arguments but to the feelings of those with whom they had immediately to deal. The Parliamentary history of the present measure was remarkable; the variations it had undergone were numerous and important, and its legal bearings were so complicated and confused, that there was a diversity of opinion on the part of gentlemen belonging to the profession of the law as to its effect far exceeding any displayed, according to his recollection, on any former occasion. It was, therefore, much to be desired that there should have been an opportunity of reviewing the whole argument in reference to the measure, and eliciting something like an authoritative description of its character and effect. Besides, the bill must now be considered as an authentic interpretation of the solemn assurance given in the speech from the throne. Her Majesty then said:—

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

This enactment, then, with the clauses introduced by the member for Abingdon, must be taken as the authoritative and unchangeable construction put by the House upon that assurance. Let them take the fullest rendering of those amendments. The Solicitor-General had said, they were not persecuting, but they were certainly vexatious. Now it appeared to him, when they were dealing with conscience and feeling—with this most tender and delicate of all subjects, interwoven with the great political struggles of the country for the last half century—a very nice matter to draw this fine distinction between persecution and vexation [hear, hear]. But other learned gentlemen believed that the bill was now perfectly adequate to a purpose it was never intended to accomplish—the suppression of titles altogether. In the second clause, as it had originally stood, they legislated simply against the assumption of titles, and only against the act of the individual himself who bore the title, and so difficult would it have been to prove the offence against which it had been directed, that there might have been a most solemn meeting of the Roman Catholic Church in Westminster or Lambeth, openly advertised and conducted, with three or more prelates of the Roman Catholic Church conferring the office and title of bishop on others without being subject



to any punishment. Now, however, as the clause stood amended, it was an offence for any man to speak or write of a Roman Catholic prelate under the title which any Papal bull might have conferred on him [hear, hear]. This, then, indeed was a drastic, pungent, and sweeping measure. The noble lord had said that religious liberty would not be violated—that we would not institute any such proceedings as had lately taken place in Tuscany, where some gentleman had been most unwarrantably punished for no other offence than reading the word of God for the edification of his own soul [hear, hear]. But it said very little for the Prime Minister of England to stand up at this time of day and point to a country centuries behind this, as respected freedom and the establishment of enlightened institutions, and to say, "don't be afraid that we are going back to the abyss from which we, many centuries ago, merged" [hear, hear, and cheers]. He should resist the first step backwards [cheers]. And let him tell the noble lord that now was the time to decide whether if the liberties won by so many struggles, and tears, and pains, during so many generations, were not to be swept away in a single moment by a single act of Parliament. Did the noble lord touch, or did he not touch religious liberty? He had been deeply struck with the words of the noble lord, that "the real aggression is, that the Roman Catholics pretend not to recognise any Christians but themselves, and pretend that all baptized persons are, of right, subject to their priests—as that is the case we cannot consent to erase from the statute-book certain enactments penal in their principles." A more important declaration, and one more pregnant with fatal meaning he had never heard from a Minister of the Crown [loud cheers]. Because what was this aggression? Was it a new assumption? No, it was an essential principle of the religion they professed to tolerate [cheers, and hear, hear]. When in 1829, they had removed the Catholic disabilities, had the case been different from what it was now? Had not the Roman Catholic Church as much then as now refused to recognise any Christians except themselves? Most certainly it had [hear, hear]. The language of the Roman Catholic documents to which so much exception had been taken, had not been intended to go beyond spiritual objects, and it would have been our wisdom and our duty in no manner to have interfered, unless it had been proved that a temporal character appertained to them [cheers]. It could not be shown that the appointment of bishops was an act of temporal prerogative. They might raise arguments on the point; but he could convict them out of their own mouths, for in Scotland there were territorial bishops, whom they had saved by an exception introduced into the bill [cheers, and hear, hear].

Sir G. GREY—They do not exist as territorial bishops.

Mr. GLADSTONE—The right hon. gentleman meant that they did not exist according to law. Then let them only just leave as much existence to the titles of the Roman Catholic clergy [cheers, and hear, hear]—and then not only he, and the Roman Catholic members, but the Pope himself would be satisfied [cheers]. It was with the deepest regret that he saw this bill passing through the House. He knew how vain it was to reiterate entreaty, more especially when they had not had an opportunity of re-examining for once before the departure of the measure the whole historical and legal bearings of this question [cheers]. Having stated his sense of the deep responsibility under which the noble lord had placed himself, and from which he could not be extricated by any argument, regarding the conduct of private members of the House [hear, hear], he must be content with once more solemnly reiterating his protestation against this bill—as a bill, he would say, in the first place hostile to the institutions of this country, and hostile especially to its established religion, because it taught that religion to rely on other supports than its own inherent spiritual strength [hear]—as a bill tending to undermine and weaken the authority of the law in Ireland—a bill disparaging to the great principle of religious freedom on which this wise and intelligent people had pre-eminently of late years built their legislation, and tending to relax and destroy those bonds of concord and good will which ought to unite all classes and all persuasions of the subjects of her Majesty [loud cheers].

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to explain. The right hon. gentleman had correctly repeated his words, that one cause of the offence was the exclusive character of the see of Rome; but he (Lord J. Russell) also said, that in consequence of those assumptions the Church of Rome had pretended to govern the whole of the people of this country, and that in taking those territorial titles they did interfere with the due prerogatives and rights of the Sovereign [hear].

The MARQUIS OF GRANBY and Mr. FARRAR spoke briefly in favour of, and Lord H. VANE in regretful opposition to the measure.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT would not attempt to prolong unavailing discussion; but must confess that he was still unable to understand the bill, except that it was of a most uncertain and dangerous nature. He quoted from Lord Stanley's speech at Merchant Taylors' hall in deprecation of hasty legislation on the subject. But what he most regretted was, that this bill had taken the place of measures that might have practically counteracted the aggression which they viewed with so much apprehension and dislike. A measure with respect to Church property was in the Lords, and there was no chance of its being sent in time to be passed. Then the noble lord the member for Woodstock's (the Marquis of Blandford) motion regarding spiritual destitution—the inquiry

upon church-rates, a question of immense practical importance to the Church—and other measures which would have been of great real efficiency against a system which they believed to be hostile to the truth and prejudicial to the State—had all been "shelved." And lastly, he objected to the bill on the ground that it took from the Church what in 1829 was her proudest boast—namely, that being convinced of the soundness of her teaching and the justice of her claims, she would not condescend to ask for the protection of legal enactments [loud cheers].

The amendment being withdrawn, the original motion was agreed to without a division; and the Speaker, in the usual form, amid loud cheers from both sides of the House, ordered the bill to be taken to the House of Lords—where it was read a first time, *pro forma*, on Monday.

#### EPISCOPAL REVENUES.

In the early part of the evening there was a brief supplementary debate to that of the previous Tuesday on episcopal and other ecclesiastical revenues. Sir B. HALL gave notice that, on Friday next, he should put the following questions to the noble lord at the head of the Government:—Whether, as it appeared according to the last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, several prelates, within the last seven years, had received large sums over the incomes assigned to them by act of Parliament, it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to obviate these irregularities. Also, whether these prelates had paid over the surplus to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. And also, as it appeared from the same report, that the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Ely, were indebted to the Commission £14,225, and that considerable correspondence had passed between the Commissioners and the bishops on the subject, whether it was intended to take any legal proceedings to recover these sums.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it unfair that so long a notice was given, because an evident presumption would go forth to the House, and the public would believe that certain bishops were assigned certain incomes, and that they had received further sums, and had not paid over what was due to the Ecclesiastical Commission. Mr. HORSMAN, on complaining of the numerous obstacles always put in the way of those who tried to obtain information on ecclesiastical questions, was interrupted by various cries from the Conservative benches. Lord J. RUSSELL begged to state generally that, after the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had considered the matter, and had come to the opinion that it would be best to fix a sum for each bishop, the arrangement made was that certain sums should be paid to some bishops, and certain sums received from other bishops, instead of paying them their fixed salaries, which would have borne too much the appearance of a salaried office. The bishops were to take the risk of those sums, exceeding or falling short of the income fixed, and the consequences were that some of the bishops had received more or some less than the sums to which they were entitled by law, but there was no claim on the part of the House, or anyone else, to right these sums, any more than any other private property.

#### INHABITED HOUSE DUTY BILL.

The House of Commons having resolved itself on Monday evening into a committee on this bill, Mr. EWART moved, as an amendment to the first clause, to subject stories of buildings (as in the case of model lodging-houses, or of flats, as in Scotland), or parts thereof, occupied as separate dwellings, and assessed, or claiming to be assessed, separately to the poor-rate, to the same liabilities and exemptions as inhabited dwelling-houses. Mr. HUME and Mr. SLANEY supported the amendment. Mr. A. HASTIE said that in Glasgow there were upwards of 3,000 people who, under the present system, paid no window-tax; but by this bill they would become subject to a house-tax. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, and it was negatived.

Mr. ALEXANDER HASTIE moved to exempt from the duty churches and chapels, colleges, museums, school-houses, lecture-rooms, public libraries, court-houses, police-offices, prisons, city or county-offices. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that if the places were not inhabited, they could not be liable to the duty; if they were inhabited they ought to pay it. The amendment was rejected upon a division, by 104 to 40.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved to exempt houses not liable to the duty, which was supported by Mr. COWAN and Sir W. CLAY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that it would be unjust to exempt houses from duty for no better reason than that they had hitherto escaped taxation; and this amendment was also negatived.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved to include among the houses subject to the duty of 6d. those occupied for professional or educational purposes. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that if the exemption in this direction were to be carried further it would become almost universal. Medical men, for example, often received their patients in their dining-room; was that to exempt the whole house from the 9d. duty? Mr. EWART pressed upon the committee the case of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, who, he thought, were entitled to some consideration. The amendment was negatived, and the whole schedule agreed to.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved the addition of a clause enacting that neglect or omission to pay the duties within any limited period shall not disqualify an elector from voting for a member of Parliament. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, upon the

principle that taxation and representation were linked together, there could be no hardship in requiring the payment of a tax his liability to which gave a party a right to vote. Mr. HUME and Mr. BROTHERTON supported the clauses. On a division it was rejected by 119 to 60.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a clause enacting that in the case of premises occupied with a dwelling-house, and heretofore exempt from window duty, and which shall be assessed to the house duty, the occupier may require that the dwelling-house be assessed at 9d., and that the premises shall thereupon be exempt from duty. Mr. WILLIAMS supported the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated his objection to the introduction of new distinctions and exemptions; and the motion was withdrawn.

The preamble of the bill was then agreed to and the House resumed.

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—THE NEW HOUSES—SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir D. NORREYS moved that the architect of the New Palace at Westminster lay before the House a report in detail on the manner in which he would recommend that the interior decorations of the New House of Commons should be completed, and that he be directed to prepare plans. He made heavy complaints respecting the misunderstandings between the Commissioners and Mr. Barry, the result of which was, that the New House, notwithstanding the expense incurred, was a most unsatisfactory building. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recommended the House not to interfere further in this matter. He hoped they would have one or two morning sittings in the New House this session, which would afford a practical knowledge of its qualities. A short discussion followed, in which Mr. HUME, Sir DE LACY EVANS, Mr. T. GREENE, and Mr. CLAY took part; the motion was negatived, and the House went into committee.

A vote of £32,000, for foreign and other secret service money, gave rise to some entertainment. Mr. WILLIAMS moved its reduction to £20,000. Mr. LEWIS opposed to that motion the fact, that the vote had gradually diminished from £60,500 in 1826. Colonel SINTHROP surmised, that out of this vote Ministers had feasted or bribed Cardinal Wiseman. Mr. HUME invited the Foreign Secretary to declare what was done with it. Lord PALMERSTON could not tell the committee what was done with the money, but he would state what was not done with it—that, for instance, no portion of it was spent in bribery at elections. No Government could do without having a certain amount of money for purposes which were essential to the interests of the public service. Mr. DISRAELI thought it would be becoming to the Government to make a more frank explanation of this vote than they had been in the habit of doing. It was not for him to penetrate the mysteries of Downing-street, but this he knew, that there were a great number of persons in Europe who, in the course of the last great struggle in which we were engaged, received pensions from this country, and that those pensions were granted to them for what the Government of that day considered most important services [hear, hear]. The falling in of those pensions gradually diminished the amount of the vote. If that were the fact,—and he had it from very good, though not official authority—it would be just as well if the Secretary of State would tell the House that a considerable portion of the secret service money was still applied to the payment of these annuities. Looking to the magnitude of our transactions, he did not think the sum too large to be placed at the discretion of the Secretary of State for carrying on the foreign affairs of this country, and he believed that every Court in Europe was astonished at the inconsiderable nature of the item [hear, hear]. Mr. COBDEN defied any person to assign this vote to any honest or honourable principle, for if it could be so assigned it might figure in the estimates. It appeared that the money was wanted to pay traitors and spies abroad. He had no confidence in the information thus obtained. He doubted whether the man who sold secrets did not, in nine cases out of ten, sell lies. He would vote for the reduced amount, but he must not be understood as affirming that the vote was necessary at all. The country was quite as safe without this expenditure; it would never be either saved or served by secret service money. It was a beggarly amount for which to forfeit our claims for honourable and straightforward dealing. As soon as he could he would try to abolish the vote altogether. Mr. NEWDEGATE remarked that the hon. member asked the subscribers to the Anti-Corn Law League to have confidence in the committee, and recommended them to ask no questions as to the disposal of the £100,000 raised by that body. Mr. COBDEN retorted that if the hon. member had been a subscriber to the Anti Corn Law League he would have known that the committee published their accounts and accounted for all this money. Mr. DISRAELI said the hon. member for the West Riding disclaimed the employment of secret service money, by means of which it might be shown fortified cities had been taken and great battles had been prevented. Such arguments, however, would not produce the slightest effect upon the hon. member, who despised history and defied experience. Mr. NEWDEGATE denied that the Anti-Corn Law League had accounted for the money until they were dissolved. After a few words from Mr. W. WILLIAMS, the committee divided; and his amendment was rejected by 140 to 41.

On the vote of £226,000 for printing and stationery, Colonel SINTHROP objected to the item of £300 for the Exhibition. He denied indignantly that he



had been there, and repeated, amidst loud laughter, that it was a humbug, a disappointment, and a curse to the country. Mr. WILLIAMS thought for the credit of the Exhibition, it had better be omitted. Mr. LABOUCHERE explained it was purely for the printing expenses of the Royal Commission.

The following amounts were rapidly voted:—£13,000 for the law charges paid by the Solicitor to the Treasury. £8,670 for the expenses of the prosecutions of offenders against the laws relating to the coinage—£17,700 to defray the sheriffs' expenses, officers of the Court of Exchequer, &c.—£9,080 for the commissioners, &c., of the Insolvent Debtors' Court—£87,840 for criminal prosecutions and other law charges in Scotland—£60,000 for criminal prosecutions and other law charges in Ireland—£35,500 for the metropolitan police of Dublin—£200,000 to defray the expense of prosecutions at assizes and quarter sessions, formerly paid out of the county rates—£15,472 for inspection and superintendence over all the prisons in the United Kingdom—£251,269 for Government prisons and convict establishments at home; and £117,190 for the maintenance of prisoners in county gaols, the Philanthropic Institution, and lunatic asylums, and the expenses of the removal of convicts.

On the vote of £98,360 to defray the expense of convict transportation, a desultory debate arose on that system. Mr. HUME, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Mr. EWART, led the opposition. Lord J. RUSSELL admitted the evils, but urged the difficulties of the question, and denied that the Government had been guilty of any breach of faith with the colonists. The vote was affirmed by 98 to 9.

The House then resumed; and shortly after adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, an "animated conversation" took place between the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord BROUGHAM. In answering a question as to the filling up of a local office vacated by death, which seemed to impute to the Chancellor tardiness in carrying out his professions of law reform, Lord TRURO spoke of "rash hands" and frequent alterations. Lord BROUGHAM appropriated the allusion, and replied in his old forensic style. Lord TRURO disclaimed personality in the allusion, and retorted that nobody could say a word to his noble friend about his bills, but it put him in a bad temper. Lord BROUGHAM, however, had the last word. On Friday, Lord BEAUMONT moved the second reading of a Purchase of Lands, &c., Bill, intended to facilitate the operation of the Irish Encumbered Estate Act. It was opposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR and Earl GLENGALL, and thrown out by 16 to 3. On Monday evening, Lord ELLENBOROUGH revived the grievances of Jotee Persaud, and obtained from Lord BROUGHAM another pledge for the strictest inquiry. On the motion of Lord KINNAIRD for the committal of the Farm Buildings Bill, Lord HARDWICKE objected to the measure because it gave facilities for the owners of estates to borrow money, which their successors would have to pay; and, on a division, the bill was thrown out by 36 to 18.

ROBERT OWEN'S SOCIAL REFORM SCHEMES.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Mr. R. Owen, on whom he delivered an elaborate eulogy as a gentleman of great excellence, and undeniable eminence in philanthropic pursuits. He had spent a large fortune in those pursuits, and, though on many points he entertained opinions with which neither their lordships nor he himself could agree, still it was undeniable that he had conferred great benefit on the country by the institution of infant schools, of which he was the author and inventor. Mr. Owen claimed, he would not say the right, but the favour, of being allowed to explain before a select committee of their lordships, his views for the amelioration and improvement of society, and for the better support, if not the extinction, of poverty among us. The petition was read at length by the clerk at the table; but the select committee was not agreed to.

PUBLIC HOUSES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. MACKENZIE attempted to get this bill read a second time, *pro forma*, intimating that he would not press its further progress this session. But the advantage was refused him. Mr. HUME and Mr. EWART strongly objected to the compulsory system in attempting to promote sobriety, and moved the usual negative. Lord DUNCAN, Mr. FERGUS, and the LORD ADVOCATE also opposed the bill, and it was withdrawn.

THE MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) BILL made considerable progress in committee; proposed amendments being uniformly rejected.

WOODS AND FORESTS BILL.—In committee on this bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the new arrangement it proposes to effect in the management of public lands and works. Several amendments were proposed by Lord DUNCAN, with a view to bring the revenues under the control of Parliament. One of them, Lord JOHN RUSSELL assented to—the others were rejected on a division.

GOVERNMENT TRADING IN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.—On Thursday, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT inquired if the Government had resolved on confining the sale of books printed at the expense of the Irish Board of Education, to schools in that country, and whether Government meant to secure to poor schools in England the power of purchasing those books as cheaply as before? Mr. CORNWALL LEWIS replied, that complaints had been made that the grant for Irish education had not been confined to its purpose, but partly diverted to producing books for the English schools and the public at large; it was therefore thought desirable to confine the grant to the supply

of books in connexion with the Irish National Board. But the Government had requested the Commissioners to make such arrangements as shall secure to English schools and the public a continuation of the supply of the e books in an authentic form and at the same moderate price at which they had hitherto been procured. There was ground to expect that private parties could publish these books at the same prices as those charged by the Irish Board. The papers should be laid before Parliament.

MINISTERIAL BUSINESS.—On Friday, in answer to Viscount Joceline, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not pledge himself to carry out the recommendation of the first report of the Committee on Steam Communication with Australia.—Sir G. GREY, in answer to Sir John Pakington, said he hoped, at no distant period, to carry into effect the recommendations of the committee last year on Prison Discipline.—Mr. BAINES gave up his promised measure on the laws of settlement, and the removal of the poor, for this session.—Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not intended to pull down the old House of Commons until the new one had been fully approved of, and took that opportunity of stating, that in future he proposed that the House should sit on Saturday mornings to go on with bills.

#### OUR VISITS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THAT ingenious envelope-folding machine which we described in the report of our first visit, and which continues to attract a perpetual crowd of gazers, is the centre of one of the most remarkable groups in the Exposition—namely, the paper, printing, and book-binding specimens. Here it is that the Messrs. Spicer, and Mr. Joynson, of St. Mary's Cray, exhibit the various stages of the material whose invention has been second to none in social influence. A heap of cotton-waste and rags, the refuse of the factory and the household, represent the raw material which has supplanted the papyrus of Egypt; and a mammoth sheet, 2,500 yards in length, of technically "double-long elephant," is the latest achievement of the paper-mill. The typographic art is represented by several "forms," one of them containing 220,000 moveable metal types. The bookbinders exhibit a recent contrivance by which the printed sheet is folded into pages with rapidity and precision, and some fine specimens of their craft in various materials. Here, also, is the identical sheet of blotting-paper on which the now famous architect of the Crystal Palace drew the first outlines of his design: it may hereafter become as invaluable as a Shaksperian autograph, or the original score of one of Handel's oratorios. It is also in this section, and in the aisle running between the Fine Arts court and the machine room, that is to be found the Bible Society's stand, containing 165 copies of the holy Scriptures in as many different languages or dialects—an object on which none can look without admiration, and few, we should hope, without gratitude and pleasure. The Tract Society has a similar display of philological and religious enterprise.

Mounting a curiously ingenious staircase—combining two flights, one for ascent and another for descent, in the space of one—we find ourselves in the centre of the north-west gallery, and surrounded by a glittering display of manufactures in glass. The most striking objects in this class and place are exhibited by the Messrs. Osler, the constructors of the great crystal fountain in the nave—of which we may here say, that it consists of four tons of glass, and that its framework is iron-silvered on the outside. Some of the articles in the gallery are of the same substance—namely, the purest flint glass; the highly refracting power of which is imparted by oxide of lead. They include several magnificent candelabra—one pair of which has been purchased by her Majesty—and portraits in frosted glass of living celebrities. Next in place, but second to none in excellence or beauty, are the specimens of Mr. Apsley Pellatt. This gentleman, not contented with carrying on his manufacture merely as a trade, has devoted much time and attention to vitreous chemistry, and to the history of glass from the time of its apocryphal origin on the coast of Syria down to the palmy period of Venetian art, and thence to the processes and discoveries of the present day. The results of his researches and experiments are the beautiful Anglo-Venetian services in gilt glass, which have all the fragile delicacy of form so much prized by connoisseurs—whether they have their anciently-reputed quality of detecting poison is a question we need not discuss. Mr. Pellatt has also made a bold attempt at restoring the lost Venetian art of frosting glass, and certainly the articles exhibited have a wonderful resemblance to the icicles and fancy pictures with which a sharp winter decorates our windows. A curious feature in this collection is what the manufacturer calls the "Koh-i-noor," consisting of several lumps of the purest flint glass, cut diamond-wise, and positively surpassing in brilliancy the pretentious original down stairs. It has the advantage of the concentrated spirit of charcoal in entire absence of colour, and produces the prismatic changes with nearly equal effect; but it is deficient in specific gravity, and in that wondrous power of radiating light which is the unique peculiarity of the

diamond. The mode of cutting these specimens proves the workmen to be first-rate lapidaries. A yet more prominent feature in the collection is a magnificent centre chandelier, in highly refractive cut glass, which glitters like the valley of diamonds. It is 24 feet high, and adapted for eighty lights. A still larger, but less beautiful candelabra, will hold 144 lights. There are other chandeliers in coloured glass in what the manufacturer is pleased to call the Alhambra style, but the taste of these is questionable, and rather mars the effect of the chandeliers constructed on the pure principle of prismatic effects. The remainder of the collection consists of Etruscan vases, ornamented with fine and delicate engraving—articles in coloured glass, that threaten to deprive the Bohemians of a monopoly in their beautiful art—drinking vessels, the appropriate production of a Mr. Bacchus, of Birmingham; but too delicate and graceful for the use of wine-bibbers—and a number of globes and goblets in silvered glass, which, with the large candelabra, blaze along the edge of the gallery on this sunshiny day like the eyes of so many Cyclopean monsters.

The next division of the gallery is labelled "Musical Instruments;" and a large space is crowded with machines coming under that designation. Beside the Euharmonicon—an invention of that cosmopolitan genius, Colonel Thompson, designed, as we understand, to illustrate, in a peculiarly striking and perfect manner, the laws of musical science—we observe nothing absolutely novel in the collection. With Mr. Dawson's Autophon the musical public are not quite unacquainted; but it may be as well here to say, that it is a barrel organ, capable of performing any score which, cut on card-board, shall be inserted between its lips; the correspondence of the perforated characters with the pipes producing the required sounds. It may be constructed of any size and power; and as it may be had as low as thirty or forty pounds, and the sheets of music at a shilling each, it will probably be found in the homes of many who, delighting in the eloquence of inarticulate but melodious speech, are content to grind it out with the blind precision of machinery. In the pianos, on which the fingers of young ladies and ambitious amateurs keep up a perpetual running fire, there is much to admire; but we are sorely disappointed in one particular—namely, the absence of a piano at once really cheap and good. As Mr. Osler is pronounced to be even superior to far more costly woods in the construction of musical instruments, the price of material can scarcely be an obstacle to the production of what we so much desiderate—a piano that shall not exceed eight or ten pounds in price; and yet be at once good in tone, and slightly in appearance. There can be no doubt that many an intelligent and cultivated mechanic, to whom a piano is now an unattainable luxury, equivalent in cost to all his furniture, would gladly strive to be able to present his bride with such an article; and that she would find it a great addition to the pleasures and attractiveness of her new home.

But we must push on to the north-west corner, which is appropriated to "Philosophical Instruments." As we expected, there is abundant here to demand and repay some hours' observation. The division adopted by the Executive is itself divisible into several classes. Amateur chemists will find ample provision for the prosecution of their pursuits, in the form of portable furnaces, blow-pipes, alembics, air-pumps, balances—so delicate as to turn with the ten thousandth part of a grain—and electrical apparatuses. The position which electricity, in conjunction with magnetism, has taken in modern science is of course represented by models of telegraphs, exploding trains, and working machines. Gutta serena is exemplified in its uses as the best-known non-conductor of electric fluid, and the very opposite of currents of sound. The surveyor is furnished with, besides the ordinary tools of his art, the means of making surface maps and models with accuracy and facility. Astronomy has a multitude of proofs of the laborious devotion of its votaries. Besides numerous orreries, the work of professional manufacturers, there are several the work of amateurs. The most wonderful of these stands in a glass case on the north side of the great organ. It is a vertical representation of the solar system, constructed by a working mechanic in his leisure hours. The scale of proportion is one inch to thirty-seven millions of miles! and that only to the extent of the smaller orbits. The outlying planets refuse to come within any tolerable space even on those terms. It is very curious and striking to compare the quickness with which the bodies nearer to the sun complete their little circuits, with the stately march of the far off, and the imperceptible creep of the fire-bearded comet, so long the type of swift-flying disaster. In the vicinity is Dr. Bateman's "centrifugal machine for illustrating planetary motion." It is another feature of this collection, that there are several maps and globes of our earth's satellite, the moon. One of these lunar globes we may specify and describe. It stands on the north side of the organ, and is described on the card appended as the production of Miss Readhouse, of Newark; and as designed for the instruction of youth. It will at once raise the inquiry in the minds of most—"Why is only one side of the moon re-



sented?" for although a minute's reflection, or a very simple experiment, will show that only one side of that orb is ever visible to us, the fact is not so generally known as that the moon does revolve around the earth. This, therefore, is common to all charts or models of the lunar surface, that only a hemisphere is represented. The object which we are now observing, however, has this peculiarity—that it has a surface answering, accurately, it is believed, to the very irregular crust of the moon. That there are mountains, consequently valleys, and seas—or what pass for such, hollowed-out tracts—is well known; these diversities are strikingly shown by a surface not only undulating, but coloured. Thus the volcanoes are indicated by bright spots, the supposed lava channels or fissures by streaks, and the sea-beds, so to speak, by a dull lead colour, corresponding to the appearance of those parts through a glass. When it is added that the globe was constructed from maps, made out from personal observation, innumerable vigils are suggested; and an idea is gained of the laborious enthusiasm which a love of knowledge and of imparting it can inspire in the feminine bosom.

We had noted a number of other articles in this highly interesting group for description and dissertation; but we must check our pen. It must suffice to intimate to those who come after us that here are geographical instructors of all sizes and varieties. Besides a colossal celestial globe, there is a globe both celestial and terrestrial, and another geological, geographical, and meteorological—a "perforated planisphere," ingenious and useful—and a concave map of the heavens, in appearance very much like an ugly umbrella, or beehive on a stick, but really very admirable in design and execution, conveying, of course, a natural notion of "the roof fretted with golden fires." We must not overlook a little thing inscribed the "Mechanical Indicator"—a contrivance for teaching the geography of Europe that no school-room should be without. On a square board, intersected by the lines of latitude and longitude, are brass pegs on the exact site of the chief towns of Europe. Along the side is a list of these towns, with a similar peg against each town. As the pegs on the square have no label, and their connexion with those at the side is invisible, the ability to raise the peg in the index by touching the corresponding peg on the board, is an infallible test of geographical knowledge; and the exercise a certain means of acquiring it. It does one good to see the delight of a youngster when he touches the right peg at one trial.

The exhibitors in this section have accommodately placed several telescopes and opera glasses along the front of the western gallery; affording infinite amusement and pleasure to those who are patient enough to wait their turn. We have successively brought the crescent that surmounts Tunis, the Greek Slave, and the American Eagle, within our ken, and are just disputing with a companion whose long-sightedness we suspect to be equalled by skill in drawing the long bow, as to the legibility of "A pluribus unum," when the organ behind us breaks out. If music be no more to us "the food of love," it is still the nurse of meditation; and, if we do not tear ourselves away, those mighty strains will bear us on their wings far into Cloudland.

On Wednesday 49,390 people entered the Crystal Palace, paying £2,263 18s. On Thursday the number rose to 55,638, and the receipt to £2,662 9s., including £10 10s. for season tickets. On Friday there was a much larger and more fashionable assemblage than of late—induced, probably, by the coolness of the day. The number of visitors was more than 26,000, and the receipts £2,614 3s. 6d. On Saturday the number fell to 11,747, and the payments to £1,565 15s. On Monday, visitors and finances rose again to 61,670, and £2,852 2s., for the first time since the opening the sale of season tickets entirely ceased.

Her Majesty has been a visitor only once this week. On Saturday morning she resumed her inspection of the articles in the north-west gallery; a large number of exhibitors were present by appointment.

It is remarked that the aspect of the assemblage, on the shilling days, is intensely contrived. On Thursday there were 700 workmen from the workshops of one firm in Staffordshire; there were also a great many charity schools, whose presence forms, in some respects, a gratifying feature of the scene. A large school came from Eltham, Kent, each of the children provided with a basket or packet of eatables; another came from Charlton, in the same county; a third from Harrow-on-the-hill; and a fourth from Mortlake. The schools of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Christ Church, Westminster, and All Souls, Marylebone, were also brought to the Exhibition; and also the Jews' Houndsditch Infant School and their Free School. On Monday, five hundred men and lads in the employment of Messrs. Clowes, the great printers, were among the crowds early at the gates. On the same day, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., treated fifty of his poor fellow-parishioners to a view of the interior, and, with a kindness which visitors will appreciate, accompanied them in their survey.

The Royal Commission has had an important sitting, in which a variety of subjects connected with the future of the Exhibition were discussed, but not finally disposed of. It is understood that among other matters brought before them was the propriety of their undertaking to form a portfolio of specimens and patterns to which they might invite exhibitors to contribute, and that they determined to carry out that idea, and entrust the fulfilment of it to the Executive Committee.

On the 12th, the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners, are invited by Mr. William Brown, M.P., to Liverpool,

to dine with him on board the American steamer, "Atlantic," which for that purpose has been courteously placed at his disposal by her commander, Captain West. Mr. Brown also provides his guests with the means of seeing the river and port to advantage, placing a steamer at their disposal at an early hour for that purpose. The trip is also likely to be combined with a pleasant excursion on the previous day by the Chester and Holyhead line, in order to visit the Britannia Bridge.

The arrangements for the Queen's visit to the City this evening are completed and announced; but it would be of little use to reprint them in a sheet which will not reach the majority of its readers till the event has come off. Suffice it to say her Majesty will pass along the Strand, Fleet street, and Cheapside, in semi-state, at a quick walking pace—that she declines to be received at Temple-bar by a civic procession—and will alight at Guildhall at half-past nine. A brilliant illumination is expected.

**THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.**—In consequence of Lord Campbell's recent decision as to the international law of copyright, a meeting of authors and publishers was held in Hanover-square Rooms yesterday week. Sir Lytton Bulwer presided; and among those present were Mr. R. H. Horne, Mr. John Britton, Mr. Howitt, Mr. George Cruikshank, Dr. Worthington, Mr. Henry Colburn, and Mr. Henry Bohn. The Chairman opened the business in a speech historical and argumentative, and made the extraordinary statement that his own works would have yielded him £60,000 more, had there been an equitable arrangement among authors and publishers of different nations. Mr. Henry Bohn moved a resolution to the effect that the decision of the Court of Error must prove extremely prejudicial to the interests of British literature, while it removes the material inducement to the acceptance by foreign states of the International Copyright Act. Dr. Worthington seconded the resolution. Mr. Ernest Jones moved an amendment to the effect that the decision is a satisfactory step towards international copyright; which was seconded by Mr. Wilkes, bookseller, of Craven-street. Mr. Henry Colburn seconded the resolution; and it was carried by a majority. Mr. Cruikshank moved a resolution, affirming that the expense of contesting the law in the ultimate tribunal ought not to be borne by an individual, but that a society should be formed, and public subscriptions raised for the purpose. Mr. Henry Mayhew proposed an amendment, but withdrew it; and the resolution was carried.

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, commenced its session for this year at Ipswich on Wednesday. Prince Albert is President of the public Museum there, and the citizens thought it a good opportunity to invite him to do them a double favour by receiving an address in that special capacity, and by being present at the scientific reunion in their town. The Prince accepted the invitation, and arrived in the town on Thursday, by which time there were above 300 visitors to the sessions, and the committee had engaged a thousand beds. The authorities received him in state, read to him a loyal address, and received his answer; then handed him over during the day to the assiduous of the distinguished savans of all nations, who have swarmed to the town, and for the night to the hospitality of Sir W. Middleton, of Shrublands. The next day he received more addresses, including one from the members of the Museum; laid the foundation-stone of a new Grammar School; and was present at some of the sectional proceedings of the Association; returning to London in the evening. Among the papers read, one by M. Dumas, the great French chemist, has raised much philosophic excitement. It is described as "on certain relations between atomic weight and space of chemical bodies, and the probability of not only transmuting metals but of originally creating them"—the philosopher's stone again, with improvements according to the requirements of the age! Professor Faraday is said to have been "delighted with the logic and revelations," and to have pledged himself to follow up the investigation. Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is President for the year.

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]**—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decles; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Munster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomiting; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

## LITERATURE.

*Letters to a Candid Enquirer, on Animal Magnetism.* By W. GREGORY, M.D., F.R.S.E. London: Taylor, Walton, and Co., Gower-street.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WE propose in this notice to offer to our readers some account of that part of Dr. Gregory's interesting work which contains his suggested explanations of the phenomena of animal magnetism; and we commence with a brief narrative of the discovery of Reichenbach, from which those suggestions have been derived.

In 1843, Baron von Reichenbach—a well-known man of science, having a great reputation as an accurate observer and experimenter, possessing an accurate and logical mind, and distinguished by habits of patient, cautious, conscientious inquiry—was accidentally led to study the effects of magnets on susceptible persons. His experiments were not made on persons in the magnetic sleep, but were confined to the influence of magnets, crystals, and the hand, on susceptible persons in the ordinary waking state. He was strongly prejudiced against Mesmerism, but his inquiries soon led to an admission of facts and statements previously repugnant to him. He entered on a series of researches, continued for five years, and on above one hundred persons, and made the important discovery, "that light, visible in the dark to sensitives in the waking state, is emitted not only by the hand, and by the magnet, but by crystals, and, in fact, by all bodies, more or less." He also found that emanations of the same light were caused by heat, light, electricity, chemical action, animal life, and vegetation: and further, "that sensitiveness is not a morbid state, but is found in healthy persons"—one out of three being more or less sensitive, if not to the light, at least to the influence of magnets, &c., as proved by their sensations. Here, then, was the presence of a peculiar influence, or force, which, though existing in association with the forces or imponderables named, was yet entirely distinct from them, and in crystals existed alone. Reichenbach was finally compelled to adopt the hypothesis that this peculiar influence is a new imponderable (or fluid, as some would call it), which is the cause of the phenomena observed, and to which he gave the name of *Odyle*. And the odylie force he was constrained to admit to be identical with the animal magnetism in which he had disbelieved.

Of the nature of odyle we know no more than we do of heat, light, electricity, gravitation, &c.—it may be a motion of particles of matter, as heat is supposed to be; or a motion of the particles of some subtle ether, as light;—but all we know certainly is, that certain facts occur—that we cannot avoid referring them to some force—that the phenomena will not allow us to refer them to any known force, as the force in this series of facts is clearly *not* identical with any force already named—and, therefore, it must have a name to itself. This, and all other imponderables, may, hereafter, perhaps be referred to a common cause, but, till such a common principle is ascertained, the odylie phenomena are not capable of classification with the phenomena of any other imponderable.

Reichenbach published these discoveries somewhere about 1846, and Dr. Gregory then gave to the English public an outline of them, with which we made such a profitable acquaintance as to have been able ever since to refer animal magnetic phenomena to the source indicated. More lately, the Baron has brought out a larger work, of which Dr. Gregory has just issued an admirable translation.

We believe it may be considered that the properties of odyle, which we here collect from Dr. Gregory's fuller statement, are now distinctly ascertained thus far—that its influence, like that of heat, light, electricity, &c., is universally diffused; that, like these, it exercises action on the human body; that it is transmitted through space by what may be called radiation, and is also conducted through bodies, like heat; that it may be accumulated in a substance, and is slowly dissipated again, but the body so charged retains it longer than if charged with electricity; that, like heat, magnetism, &c., it tends to a state of equilibrium, and its external manifestations chiefly depend on the disturbance of this equilibrium.

This brief sketch will render intelligible the following direct quotations from Dr. Gregory—which should be read in the light of his own remark, that "we are unable to explain *any* natural fact, in the sense of ascertaining its ultimate cause; all we can do is, to reduce facts to certain natural laws, which, like that of gravitation, are nothing more than collective facts, enabling us to see the law or rule according to which the facts occur, but not throwing any light on the ultimate question, *why* or *how* they occur?" The explanations in the following extracts reach no farther than this:—

"If the human body be a perpetual fountain of odylie



force, in virtue of the chemical changes at all times going on within it, in the processes of respiration, digestion, assimilation, excretion, secretion, muscular and nervous action, &c., and if any body, containing odyle, radiates it to all other bodies, it is easy to see how the vicinity of a vigorous, healthy person may powerfully affect one sensitive to odyle influence.

"With regard to what is called the magnetic state, whether that extend to magnetic sleep or not, we may attempt to explain it in the following manner:—Ordinary sleep has been proved by Reichenbach to be connected with a change in the distribution of the odyle influence in the body. During sleep the head, generally, is less odylally charged than in the waking hours. For details, I refer to the work of Reichenbach. Now, by the action of the operator, who, whether by passes, gazing, or contact, throws some of his odyle into the system of the patient, a change is produced in the relative amounts of odyle in different parts of the body, or of the head; or, in other words, the distribution, as well as the absolute quantity of odyle in the patient, is changed. The precise nature of the change is not known; but we can readily conceive how, if different from the normal nightly change, as it undoubtedly is, it may produce a peculiar kind of sleep, in which the intellect remains awake while the external senses are drowned in slumber. Such is the general view I would propose to take of the production of the magnetic state, and of the sleep. The essential character of it I take to be this, that while most or all of the external senses are cut off from action on the sensorium, the internal senses are, perhaps in consequence of this, more alive than usual to odyle impressions of all kinds. . . . I would regard the spontaneous occurrence of somnambulism as nothing more than the spontaneous occurrence of that peculiar distribution of odyle which is caused in the magnetic processes, but without any addition to its quantity. And the same view will apply to the impressive state produced by Dr. Darling's process, as well as to the magnetic sleep of Mr. Braid's method, in neither of which is odyle added from without.

"The power of the operator over the volition, sensations, perceptions, memory, and imagination of his subject, when the latter is in the magnetic or odyle sleep, and without any suggestion, may be supposed to depend on the odyle force of the operator being superior to that of the patient, while, from the conductivity and ubiquity of odyle, the operator continues in communication with that portion which has passed into the system of the patient.

"If odyle be the nervous force, or vital force, and it is at least as likely to be so as electricity, then it may be the odyle of the operator overpowering that of the patient, which moves the muscles and determines the sensations, &c., of the latter.

"The attraction of the patient towards the operator, both mental and physical, may be explained on the same principle. This supposition, as well as the preceding ones, receive considerable support from the fact, that the sleeper constantly speaks of a light round his magnetizer, or of a luminous vapour, which extends to and embraces himself.

"All the facts ascertained in regard to odyle, point to an external influence, passing from one body to another; and here we have a visible something, which is seen to pass, not only from the points of the fingers, but from the whole person, of the magnetizer, to that of his patient."

Omitting other explanations, we pass to those which relate to clairvoyance; regretting that even these we are compelled to abridge.

"I shall now endeavour to give such an imperfect explanation of clairvoyance as occurs to me, in the present state of our knowledge, as being admissible. It is only an attempt, however, and is not to be regarded as truth, but only as an allowable hypothesis. It is again to odyle that I refer, as the cause, or rather medium, of the manifestations of this kind of vision.

"First, let me remind you that the first observations of many lucid persons is, that they see, with closed eyes, the operator's hand as well as his person, and other objects, and that all are luminous; indeed, they are often described as surrounded by a luminous vapour or atmosphere, which, as I have already mentioned, embraces the subject, and mixes with his own atmosphere. Now, I think this is clearly an odyle phenomenon. The objects seen are seen in odyle light, to which, lucid persons are invariably highly sensitive.

Secondly, the eyes are not used, but the objects, if not clearly seen, are placed on the head or forehead, commonly on the anterior coronal surface. . . . If odyle or odyle light be here, the agent, the cranium, is no barrier to its passage to the brain, for odyle traverses all solid bodies that have been tried.

"Thirdly, when distant objects are seen, the clairvoyant, if asked how he sees them, often speaks of a luminous cloud or fog, extending from them towards him, and joining a similar cloud from himself; in this combined cloud he then sees the object, at first dim and grey, afterwards plain and in its natural colours. This description tallies well with our hypothesis of the universal diffusion of odyle as the medium for lucid perception; . . . and it corresponds closely to the statements, on many points, of the sensitives of Reichenbach, who were in the waking condition. Now, if we would proceed a little further, and endeavour to discover how lucid perception is obtained, I must again remind you of an opinion, which is not new, that every influence emitted by any body, acts, so to speak, on all other bodies. The heat, light, electricity, and sound, emitted by any bodies, fall upon all other bodies, and, consequently, on our organs of sense, but so weakened, as to be utterly overlooked among the stronger impressions caused by nearer objects of sense.

"Now, let us suppose that the odyle emanations, which appear certainly to be emitted by all bodies, fall on our inner sense; they also are entirely overlooked in persons of ordinary sensitiveness, because they are very feeble, when compared with those of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. The sensitive, however, perceive them when their attention is directed to them, and under favourable circumstances; and the lucid are always very highly sensitive.

"Next, let us see what happens in the magnetic sleep. In that state, the two most marked characters are, the closing of some one or more of the external senses, especially of sight, and of hearing (for all sounds save the operator's voice), the two which are constantly receiving impressions from without. The consequence

is, that the inner sense, no longer distracted by the coarse impressions of these senses, becomes alive to the finer odyle emanations (which do not require the usual modes of access, as we have seen), and may even perceive the faint pulses or reverberations of the distant sights, sounds, &c., alluded to in the last paragraph but one, the odyle atmosphere aiding perhaps to convey them by their new route. If the subject be highly sensitive, and the external senses closed, he is in the very best condition for lucid perception; but the impressions he notices are not new; they were formerly overlooked because of their faintness; they are now attended to because of their intensity; for they are the strongest of all that now reach the sensorium.

"One powerful argument in favour of this view is derived from the fact, that the lucid state occurs spontaneously, and is then always preceded by abstraction, concentration of thought, reverie, sleep, or somnambulism, all of which states render us more or less dead to the impressions of the external senses, and, by consequence, alive to odyle impressions."

In like manner, explanations are proposed of the other phenomena, and of those also of spontaneous occurrence. Nor are the wonders of ancient magic left uninterpreted; various ingenious suggestions thereon are derived from similar use of the odyle theory. For all further information we must, however, refer the reader to Dr. Gregory's valuable work; which will be found a better instructor than the lecture-room of either mesmerist or electro-biologist.

#### THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

THE new number of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW altogether eschews literature, and furnishes a programme composed almost exclusively of utilitarian topics. These, however, are handled with an effectiveness which renders the entire number more than commonly attractive. "The Enfranchisement of Woman" takes for its text the conventions of women held last year in the United States, and asserts that "very rarely in the oratory of public meetings is the part of verbiage and declamation so small, that of calm, good sense and reason so considerable." Moreover, the writer expresses his decided sympathy with the object of the agitation, declaring that, as a question of justice, the case seems to him too clear for dispute, and, as one of expediency, the more thoroughly it is examined the stronger it will appear. The article displays much cleverness and tact. "Electro-biology" discusses some recent experiments in Scotland, and does so unbelievably, asserting of *clairvoyance* that, "instead of being clear-sightedness, it is about the obscurest kind of vision, and most useless, that a human being can possess; for there is no well-authenticated case of a person discovering by it a single fact which it was of the slightest importance for him to know." "The Extinction of Slavery" deals with those abolitionists who advocate the levying of differential duties on slave-grown produce, adhering, as may be supposed, to the free-trade side of the arguments. The article on "the Industrial Exhibition" is written with a great deal of freshness and vigour. It is, we presume, from the pen of a writer who has furnished previous papers in this Review; which, from their sanguine advocacy of new and bold applications of established principles in science and mechanical art, have, in the estimation of some, smacked of utopianism. We are here reminded that one month only after the proposal for the erection of the Exhibition Building was issued, the *Westminster Review* strongly insisted that the area of the Exhibition should be occupied by "a great metropolitan conservatory, or winter garden," and made other suggestions respecting the construction of the building which have been actually adopted. In the same spirit it is now urged that this building might serve as a metropolitan college, by furnishing an appropriate home for men of science and mechanical skill; and that—

"Supposing the wall before described to be built round the Exhibition, it would be a very practicable thing to make that wall the back of a row of dwellings, each with its separate entrance to the building and to the outer road. It would be practicable to have these dwellings warmed and ventilated by the engine, and to have them fitted with every appliance for getting rid of domestic drudgery, hot and cold water in every room, baths, closets, and drying-closets, gas, and arrangements for preparing tea and coffee without trouble. Dust-shoots, and water-shoots, spring couches, ventilating mattresses, and all other conveniences of the most perfect kind.

"The present room for machinery in motion to be converted—one portion into a kitchen, supplied with steam from the engine, and with gas for roasting. The other portion to be a refectory for families or individuals, who might be supplied in their own dwellings if preferring it. A shaft with revolving circular brushes would supply the shoe-cleaning; a steam cistern, with a handful of soda placed in it, would cleanse and dry the whole of the used table utensils without a hand upon them. A similar arrangement would wash the clothes. The servants would dwell together in a building by themselves, and would be merely day workers, thereby ceasing to be sullen for want of companionship. Let us not be told this kind of service is impracticable, for the railways have worked out the principle in their refreshment rooms. We think M. Soyer would be very glad to take the charge of such an establishment. The whole would be practically a club for families, with the most magnificent garden in the world attached to the establishment."

An article on "The Royal Academy" exposes, without mercy, a system which, while avowedly fulfilling a public trust, also reduces to private

property a national institution. "The Creed of Christendom" reviews Mr. Greg's work bearing that title, and Mr. Thom's on the Epistles to the Corinthians, both issuing from Mr. Chapman's press. Recollecting the character of recent papers on theological subjects in this Review, our concurrence in the writer's sentiments will not be expected, but we readily allow that some of his passages are written in a style of great beauty.

"Explanations on Education" is written in a far better spirit than, if we remember right, some others on this topic, in former numbers have been. Discussing the respective merits of a system of management dependent upon *local subscriptions*, and that of *local rating*, it states the difference between them to be that "one is impulsive, irregular, uncertain, unequal, and capricious in its operation; while the other can be made subservient to rule, and systematically adapted to the end in view." Without entering into discussion on the points which naturally suggest it, we cannot forbear asking the writer, who, while he advocates the secular system, wishes that it should be imparted in "a religious spirit"—"the spirit of love; the spirit of truth; the spirit of hopefulness and trust; the spirit of reverential inquiry into the wonders of creation, and all that relates to their Author," what guarantee has he that County Boards elected by the rate-payers will appoint masters whose teaching will realize this description? The closing article on "Organic Reform" is a damaging review of the Whigs and their policy, and especially insists on the necessity for law reform.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW contains very little that will serve as a peg on which to hang a remark. "The Sacramental System" is devoted to the Bishop of Exeter and his mode of conducting controversy, which, with the teaching of the Puseyite party generally, is pretty severely censured. The article gives an edifying portrait of Laud, who was a type of some of his episcopal successors, for, says Bishop Hall, addressing him, "To-day you are in the tents of the Romanists—to-morrow in ours." "The National Society and the Educational Question," is a review of the Denison struggle, and, indeed, an *exposé* of the National Society, which is alleged to have suffered both in funds and in character from the vacillation and the tractarianism of its committee, as well as from the oligarchical character of the management. The £10,841 per annum received by the society, is stated to be far below the annual income of most of the nobility—equals that of an Archbishop of York, and is not much above that of half the squires in the country. Out of 16,000 benefices, returns to the Queen's Letter have been received from 9,000, the amount of the contributions being £24,788, or less than £3 for each benefice sending a return. The following recommendation is both suggestive and perplexing:—

"As it professes to educate in the principles of the Established Church, which, in the present divided state of the nation on religious matters, is at best a somewhat difficult proposition to reconcile with anything like a national educational work, this society must, at least, take very great care that the principles on which it educates are wide and comprehensive as the Liturgy and Articles of the Church itself—not the principles of any one particular section of the Church, either High or Low—but those of the Church collectively, clergy and laity, without any reference whatever to party strife or faction, or any leaning either to the right hand or to the left."

"The Galley Life of France" contains much curious matter, and by those who revel in the records of clever scoundrelism will be read with deep interest. What an aggregate of crime and wretchedness is summed up in the brief descriptive phrase "galley-life!" Miss Martineau and her literary partner figure in another paper, which is of a sober kind. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" is eulogistically reviewed, credit being taken for the fact that this Review was the first among the Quarterlies to recognise and do homage to the genius of the writer's earlier volumes. "The Moral Principles of the Jesuits" enters anew into a discussion on the Gunpowder Plot, as well as dilates on more recent incidents, as furnishing incentives to the utmost vigilance in guarding against the insidious designs of the Romanists. "Milton and his Opinions" is a very slight affair. There are, also, other articles on the "History of Logic," "Primitive Alphabets," and "Christian Unity."

Two articles stand out in the ECLECTIC REVIEW, both from the character of their subjects and the ability with which they are written. "Descartes—his Historical and Philosophical Claims," pays, in animated strains, due homage to one who "has scarcely received from Englishmen the respect or attention which his influence upon them should have commanded"—a circumstance attributed to either an hereditary enmity to Frenchmen, or the intense nationality which makes us stickle for the superiority of his great opponents, Bacon or Locke. "Firmamental Architecture" is a descendant, eloquent and enthusiastic, on Professor Nichol's book, "The Architecture of the Heavens," the work of a man who is "an orator by nature, a poet by sympathy, and a man of science by culture, and who satisfies the understanding of his reader with abun-



dances of the clearest information, carries his imagination into the thick of the shining hosts, and then lets him down with some arrowy word of beauty sticking in his heart." The character of De Poe receives full justice in another article, which, however, might advantageously have been written with more point and picturesqueness. "Tales and Traditions in Hungary" is a review of the work of an accomplished Hungarian and his wife, who, driven to this country by stress of political weather, and disdaining to spend their days in aristocratic indolence, have occupied themselves in making us acquainted with the literature and social and political circumstances of their country. "Apuleius, and the Second Century," is a notice of "the first European novel," "witty after its sort, filthy exceedingly, full of light, good-humoured satire, at times with touches of genuine humour, with its episodes of tragedy and comedy, and, if we may believe the Catholic fathers and the present translator, not without a transcendental philosophy, with which the pseudo-earnestness of such times supplies the absence of anything better." The translation is by Sir George Head, who has purged the work of its impurities. "Gillies' Memoirs of a Literary Veteran" and "Italian and English Views of the Papacy," with the usual Review of the Month, fill up the number.

The contents of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE are respectable, but nothing more; articles of entertainment being, perhaps, appropriately enough at this season, the staple commodity. "What is Mesmerism?" is a well-written letter, by a professedly impartial, though obviously somewhat sceptical writer; but in a "qualifying postscript," the editor, who thinks that his correspondent has treated the mesmeric superstition with far too much indulgence, bluntly declares—

"We have no faith in animal magnetism, either in its lesser or in its larger pretensions; but we have an unbounded faith in the imbecility, infatuation, vanity, credulity, and knavery, of which human nature is capable. And we are of opinion that there is not a single well-authenticated mesmeric phenomenon which is not fully explicable by the operation of one or more of these causes, or of the whole of them taken in conjunction."

"Downward Tendencies," at the end of the number, is the "usual thing;" but the writer, in the person of "Augustus R. Dunshunner," vaticinates in an unusually lively manner.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has three well-written and timely papers; viz., "A few Thoughts on Abstract Principles," "Christ and the Essenes," and "Mammon in the Chair." There are also a sketch of Mrs. Hutchinson—being No. 2 of "Women of the Commonwealth"—"Old Trees," "The Poetry of Cowper," "Kate Hall," a tale for the young, and a letter headed, "Illustrations of State-church economics," which contains some striking facts obtained by a comparison of the expenditure of the Church and that of Voluntary religious societies.

The most prominent feature in the ART JOURNAL has, for the last three months, been, appropriately enough, the Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition. The engravings, which are given in profusion, are beautifully executed, and will both afford a retrospective pleasure to those who have seen the objects represented, and excite the high anticipations of others who have yet to enjoy the treat in store for them.

HOGO'S INSTRUCTOR has an unmistakeable likeness of Dr. Price, with a sketch, from which we take the following passage:—

"Clearness of perception, strong faith in principles, ability to present them in appropriate language, untiring zeal in the advocacy of what he considers right, and comprehensive, world-wide benevolence, are the leading mental characteristics of Dr. Price. . . . To propagate this sentiment, as our Gallic neighbours would say, he has devoted his life; and to bring others to this conviction, he has laboured for many years, with extraordinary perseverance and consistency. But, for all this, Dr. Price is no proud dogmatist. On the contrary, he is one of the most diffident and modest of the sons of men. Great without knowing it, he rises to the full stature of his manhood in the presence of a principle, but exhibits a modesty, in the presence of living men, which not a few of the would-be great would do well to imitate. Never, under any conceivable circumstances, will he yield a point which he considers consecrated to the cause of divine truth or human liberty; yet never, on the other hand, does he seek precedence for himself among his contemporaries. This sure sign of genius has accompanied him throughout his career. He invariably acts as if Thomas Price were the least among the brethren, but the truth which is in him must have no secondary position. He will take the lowest place, but it must be honoured. He will give place to any one, but it must stand before kings."

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE will probably have been seen by some of our readers in sheets—that is, if they have seen Silverlock's printing machine at the Exhibition in motion, the magazine being "printed in the Crystal Palace." It purports to be a magazine of the literature of all nations, and is almost exclusively occupied with translated tales.

THE EDUCATOR, or, the Home, the School, and the Teacher, is a small, low-priced quarterly journal, issued by friends of the Congregational Board of Education. It is full of good matter, and, if sustained by the Dissenting public, will prove of

great utility, not to the Board only, but to the friends of voluntary education.

#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

*The Palace of Glass and the Gathering of the People.* A Book for the Exhibition. London: W. Jones, Paternoster-row.—This is a companion volume to Mr. Binney's excellent book, "The Royal Exchange, and the Palace of Industry," noticed recently in this journal; and, like that, is issued by the Tract Society. Entirely unlike Mr. Binney's work, and perhaps not equally weighty and suggestive, it is yet worthy to rank by its side; and is, much more strictly than its companion, devoted to the Crystal Palace and the Gathering of the Nations. A stream of clear and good thought runs through the book, enriched by illustrations and analogies drawn from historical, antiquarian, and literary sources. The associations and lessons of the Exhibition are most interestingly brought out; and not only are its anticipated benefits dilated upon, but valuable hints are given as to the means by which its results may be surely rendered beneficial. The writer is awake to the moral evils which, in the case of young persons and others, untold and unaccustomed to the multiplied temptations and dangers by which they are now, more than ever, likely to be assailed—may possibly flow from the vast concourse now daily witnessed, and its numerous incidental surroundings; and he does not neglect to offer suitable counsels thereon. But his general views are hopeful, his tone cheerful, and his work a worthy contribution to the production of the happy results he so earnestly desires and pleasingly depicts. It is said that the author is the Rev. J. Stoughton.

*Great Sights; a Discourse on the Opening of the Great Exhibition;* by the Rev. THOMAS AVELING, Kingsland. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—One of the best discourses on the event of the day, which has fallen into our hands. The author has made the "great sight" now attracting all attention, suggestive of many beautiful and improving thoughts. He describes vividly, and instructs with great practical power.

*The Unity of the Race, with its Correlative Claims:* Thoughts suggested by the Great Exhibition. By JOHN MORISON, D.D. London: W. F. Ramsey.—A subject appropriately selected, and interestingly discussed. The inferences deduced are obvious, but socially and religiously important; and the discourse is characterised by liberal sentiment and feeling.

*The Industrial Exhibition of 1851.* By LOUIS ALEXIS CHAMEROVZOV. London: T. C. NEWBY.—This is an unusual and honourable specimen of the English of a foreigner; yet not for that alone, but also for its inherent merit, we welcome M. Chamerozvov's contribution to the moral literature of "the Festival of Industry." The author regards the Exhibition as an illustration—noticeable and instructive, if not even prophetic—of the Law of Progress. He dwells on the new impulses it may be expected to impart to commerce, the arts, and manufactures; and on the moral influence it is calculated to exercise on international concord. He writes very hopefully and intelligently.

*A Moral and Religious Guide to the Great Exhibition.* By the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, D.D. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.—Dr. Emerton offered a prize of one hundred guineas for the best essay on "The Moral and Religious Tendencies of the Union of all Nations at the Great Exhibition." We have not seen the successful work; but this pamphlet contains such extracts from the unsuccessful essays as offer suggestions for promoting the objects to which the donor had reference in his proposal of the theme we have named. We rather think such piecemeal publication is not very fair to the writers themselves, and we are certain it will not give the public a very favourable opinion of the ability which came into competition for the prize. Take the following quotation:—

"At the opening, on the 1st of May, let a flag of large dimensions be raised, having upon it the inscription, 'GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.' It would add to the effect if, at the moment it was elevated, all the other flags representing the various kingdoms and nations of the earth were lowered, and again raised when affixed to its place. This might be repeated, if thought advisable, every morning. The most religious mind would be thus satisfied, inasmuch as it would be almost a literal fulfilment of the prediction, 'All kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall do Him service;' whilst there is no one, be he Catholic or Protestant, Greek or Jew, follower of Mahomet or disciple of Confucius, who would not join in the adoration of his God."

We doubt whether this suggested union in worship of Christian, Jew, Mahometan, and Pagan, will commend this pamphlet to any of our readers as an improving "Religious Guide to the Exhibition." It is far from justifying the title it bears.

*The Theology and Morality of the Great Exhibition;* as set forth in certain leading articles in the Times and Record newspapers. By A SPIRITUAL WATCHMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. London: W. E. Painter, Strand.—The author has this motto from Bunyan's account of Vanity Fair on his title-page:—

"Here is BRITAIN ROW, the FRENCH ROW, the ITALIAN ROW, the SPANISH ROW, the GERMAN ROW, where several sorts of vanities are to be sold. But, as in

other fairs, some one commodity is the chief of all the fair, so the ware of ROME, and her merchandize is greatly promoted in this fair."—*Pilgrim's Progress.*

And our copy, which is inscribed "From the author," has additionally in MS. the following sentence:—

"The Crystal Palace the invention of Satan, to blind the minds of Christians to those judgments which are coming on the earth: *come out and be separate.*"

The design and character of the pamphlet are now patent to all our readers. Still, the author is not insane, however fanatical he may be. He evidently "believes, and therefore speaks;"—and some of his remarks on the Popish spirit of certain passages he quotes from the Times are just enough; and we object, equally with himself, to the nonsense and impiety of such expressions as "the great sacrament of nature," and "the priesthood of science," and the notion of "propitiating the Deity" in favour of the assembly of all nations, by the celebration of religious services. Our agreement with him goes no further.

#### GLEANINGS.

An engineer, on the 25th ult., after a vain attempt to drown himself in shallow water, threw himself into a blast furnace at Gartsherrie, and was destroyed.

The following is a copy of the sign upon an academy for teaching youth, in one of the western states of America:—"Freeman and Huggs, School Teachers. Freeman teaches the Boys, and Huggs the Girls."

Barnum has acknowledged having made 500,000 dollars by the Jenny Lind concerts; the Swedish night-jangle, on the other hand, has realized 850,000 dollars in the United States; the nett proceeds of the ninety-four concerts being nearly 1,000,000 dollars.

Among the articles shown at the Great Exhibition is a drinking glass divided by a partition, and intended to be used for effervescing powders. The soda is dissolved in one compartment, and the tartaric acid in the other; and, by applying the mouth to the place where the partition joins the outside of the glass, the two liquids combine as they flow into the mouth, and effervesce as they are drunk.

The telegraphic wires make wild work with poetry. In a report of a long speech of Mr. Webster, made at Buffalo, at a dinner got up by those who are preparing to put him forward for the Presidency, Pope's lines addressed to the River Thames were introduced by the speaker:—

"Oh I could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my theme;  
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

The telegraphic report put the lines into this shape:—

"Oh could I throw like thee,  
And make this stream  
My great exemplar,  
As it is my theme,  
Though deep, yet clear,  
Though gentle, yet not dull,  
Strong without fear,  
Without overflowing, full."

In Edinburgh the following ornithological marriage took place, which set the whole neighbourhood in a flutter:—Miss Henrietta Peacock was espoused to Mr. Robbin Sparrow, by the Rev. Mr. Daw, the bridesman being Mr. Philip Hawk, and the bridesmaid Miss Lark-ins.

JENNY LIND.—It is generally understood on the other side of the Atlantic that the fair songstress is at last likely to be bound in the soft bonds of Hymen. The gentleman whom rumour points out as the fortunate husband is Mr. Frederick George Wood, who has for several months had the arrangement of her business matters in America. He was, till very recently, engaged in commercial pursuits in this country.—Sun.

AN EQUIVOCAL DISCLAIMER.—The force of emphasis in giving meaning to a sentence, is well illustrated by a brief colloquy we overheard between two persons the other day. "Do you imagine me to be a scoundrel, sir?" demanded one indignantly. "No," was the reply, "I do not imagine you to be one."—North British Advertiser.

Herr Kiss's celebrated group, in bronze, representing an Amazon encountering a tiger, has been purchased by the Prince of Prussia, as a present for her Majesty. The zinc model of the same work has been purchased by a gentleman of the United States for £2,000. It is said that Kiss has received a commission for two other models of the same for persons in the United States.

The Christian Examiner (Boston, U.S.), in a complimentary notice of Professor Johnston's "Notes on North America," corrects one or two inaccuracies. "In the cities," says the Professor, "from eight to twelve hundred dollars are given (as a minister's salary); and in rare cases, or to especial favourites, fifteen hundred." The reviewer states that no city minister has less than fifteen hundred, and the "especial favourites" have more than double that salary.

DANGER OF MODELLING IN WAX.—The Manchester Examiner warns young ladies that the wax from which they model flowers and fruit is of a very poisonous nature; and instances the paralyzed limbs and other complaints of some professional wax modellers in Manchester to enforce the warning.

A Kendal paper relates that, in the conservatory of Mr. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, there is now, in full bloom, a cactus speciosissima, which is 12½ feet high, and 18 feet broad. On Wednesday week this plant had 168 flowers, of which 38 were in full bloom; and several of the flowers measured eight inches in circumference.

HIS FIRST EXCLAMATION.—The editor of Mona's Herald tells his readers that, when the tout ensemble of the Crystal Palace, from end to end and from side to side, first fell under his eye, he involuntarily exclaimed, "This is the terrestrial copy of the New Jerusalem above, as described by John the Revelator."



A writer in the *Courier des Etats Unis* contrasts the celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad by the President of the United States with the monarchical and imperial ceremonies common in Europe. In the former case he says, "the platform had nothing to ornament it but one table, on which were some tumblers and a pitcher of water, and some very ordinary chairs and benches of Spartan simplicity. The group which pressed around the President presented no brilliant uniforms. A complete *laissez-aller*, a liberty without restraints, without rules, without formalities, without a shadow of etiquette, prevailed about the chief magistrate of the nation; at the left of the President there was a man who swung his hat before him, and at every swing cried, 'Hurrah!'—and on the right, a reporter, standing upright, engaged in taking down, with much apparent activity, every word which came from the mouths of the speakers."

## BIRTHS.

June 27, the wife of Mr. J. KITCHIN, of Crimscoot-street, Bermondsey, of a daughter.  
June 28, at Cheltenham, the wife of Mr. D. CUNLIFFE, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.  
June 29, at Pockham, Mrs. J. W. GULL, of a son.  
June 30, at Upper Clapton, the wife of F. H. JANSON, Esq., of a daughter.  
June 30, at Chesterfield, the wife of the Rev. W. BLANDY, of a son.  
June 26, aged 85 years, at Cheshunt, Herts, WILLIAM FORTIFEX, Esq.

## MARRIAGES.

July 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Walpole, Suffolk, by the Rev. J. Harrison, of Rendham, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of Abington, Berks, to Miss MAISON, of Peasenhall, Suffolk.  
July 1, at the Independent Chapel, Chelvey, Mr. CHARLES J. TILLY, of Staines, Middlesex, to EMILY, second daughter of Mr. J. H. TILLY, of Slough, Bucks.  
July 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Tuthill-stairs, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. J. Pottinger, WALTER, second son of Mr. R. SICKLEMORE, of Bow, to Miss MARY ANN WALTON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
July 2, at the Independent Chapel, Limerick, by the Rev. W. Terbotton, Mr. T. B. HAMILTON, bookseller, to MARGARET, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. ABRAHAM; both of Limerick.  
July 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. F. H. Rolleston, Mr. GEORGE NEWMAN, schoolmaster, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. R. COLLE, excise officer.  
July 3, at the Holly-walk Congregational Church, Leamington (having just been licensed, and this the first marriage there), by the Rev. N. Rowton, Mr. T. F. WOODHUFF to Miss HARRIETT DOWNS; both of the Upper parade, Leamington.  
July 3, at the Parish Church, Leyton, by the Rev. W. G. Henderson, the Rev. EDWARD G. MOON, M.A., demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, the eldest son of Mr. Alderman Moon, to ELLEN, the only child of T. SIDNEY, Esq., M.P., of Leyton-house, Essex.

## DEATHS.

June 24, at Naples, the Hon. RICHARD KREFFEL CRAVEN.  
June 26, after a few days' illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. A. MAY, of Maldon.  
June 26, at Great Malvern, aged 53, C. MARTIN, Esq., of Plaieston, Essex, and of the Stock Exchange.  
June 27, at Sharnfold-park, Sussex, MARY KATHERINE, daughter of the Hon. P. ASHBURNHAM.  
June 29, at Havant, after a protracted continuance of severe sufferings, ANN, the wife of the Rev. W. SCAMP.  
July 2, at the residence of his son, Spencer-place Brixton, in his 77th year (having survived his wife only two months), Mr. WILLIAM BERRY, of Kennington, author of several valuable works upon heraldry, genealogy, &c.  
July 3, in his 79th year, Mr. JAMES STUTCHBURY, 4, Rhodes-terrace, Queen's-road, Dalston.  
July 4, aged 10, WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr. S. EBBES, of Shore-place, Hackney.  
July 4, at the house of his grandfather (Mr. Ellison, of Manchester), aged 10 weeks, JOHN, son of the Rev. J. MUNCASTER, of Gainsboro'.  
July 5, at Thatcham, Berks, JOHN BURFIELD, Esq., solicitor, aged 78. Forty-seven years a deacon of the Congregational church in that place.  
July 6, suddenly, at his residence, London-cottages, Park-hill, Brixton, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late of 99, Newgate-street, City of London, fringe maker.  
July 7, aged 12, MARY LOUISA, fourth daughter of Mr. J. SWAIN, Nelson-street, Leicester.  
At Stone, near Berkely, Gloucestershire, HENRY JENNER, M.D., aged 83. He was nephew of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and the favourite pupil of the late distinguished John Hunter. After an eventful and somewhat singular career, all his thoughts, in his declining hours, were absorbed in the consciousness of the eternal world opening before him.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR HOLY WELLS AND MINERAL SPRINGS.—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medicinal spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times*, June 28th, 1851.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Both the Money and Stock Markets have been considerably affected since our last by the announcement of a new foreign loan being required. Sardinia, having fought the battle of liberty, asks of a foreign country the means by which she may replenish an impoverished exchequer, emptied of its treasures in the war for Italian independence. Of course she applies as other Governments apply, through the agency of a financial agent, and the terms offered are five per cent., the stock being bought at 85. The sum required is £3,600,000, of which this country is to furnish £3,000,000. Our readers know that we deprecate all foreign loans. We have an unconquerable dislike to the whole system on which they are based, a system unsound both in morals and in political economy. Whether it be for Russia or Greece, Austria, or Sardinia; for the purpose of bolstering up tyranny, or assisting crippled liberty, we ask not; the principle in either case is equally

bad, and equally pernicious in its working. In the one case, it does a serious injury to a free Government by weakening its energy and self-reliance; in the other, it but serves as a buttress of unscrupulous ambition and arbitrary cruelty. We are, therefore, glad to hear that the loan, notwithstanding its favourable terms, has not been well taken, although there cannot be a doubt but the whole amount required will be ultimately subscribed. The credit of Sardinia is good, and her debt is small, amounting at present only to £18,000,000. Previous to the revolution of 1848, however, it was scarcely a quarter of that sum. If our voice could be heard in her councils, it would be to warn her against increasing a burden which will benumb all her best energies; but if she must borrow, let her ask of her own capitalists, and not as a beggar of a foreign country. As for ourselves, we think we can do much better than lend at five per cent. to any State.

Consols fell to 96½ on the announcement of the loan, but have subsequently risen. The Stock Market generally has been very quiet; the business done being less than for some time past. Exchequer Bills have risen, but are still at a low premium. The Money Market is tighter. The dividends are payable to-morrow.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cons. for Acct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities	98½	98½	98½	98½	99	98½
India Stock	261	261	261	261	261	261
Bank Stock	214	214	214	214	214	214
Excheq. Bills	46 pm.	50 pm.	49 pm.	49 pm.	53 pm.	53 pm.
India Bonds	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Long Annuity	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½

The Foreign Market has been very fairly supported. Spanish has been in favour, but is again depressed. Peruvian have advanced, and Northern Securities have been steady. The following are the prices:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89 to 8½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 55; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 34½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 90; Ditto, Deferred, 44; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cent., 113½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half, 100½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92½.

The Share Market still continues heavy, although the traffic returns are more favourable than ever. The increase in the amount received last week over the corresponding week of last year was £53,939. Three heavy failures in the railway world—amongst these that of Mr. T. Brown, of Sunderland—have operated rather injuriously on the market. The following are the present prices:—Aberdeen, 11½ 11; Caledonian, 10½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Great Northern, 17½; Great Western, 83½ 8½; Ditto New £17, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 51 60½ 1½ 50½; London and Blackwall, 6½ 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95; London and North Western, 122½ 1½; Midland, 44½ 3½ 4½; Ditto, £50, 15½; Newmarket, 7½ 8½; North British, 6½; North Stafford, 8½; South Eastern, 23½ 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½ 19½; York and North Midland, 18½ 19½; Boulogne and Amiens, 10 9½ 10½; Northern of France, 15½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month, and five months ending on the 5th ult., are again very favourable, the balance being still on our side. The Revenue returns are commented on in another part of the paper. The state of trade in the provinces is also favourable, and the Corn Market is firm. "All things work well."

The subjoined calculations, taken from a morning contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case we take the rate of interest last declared as the basis of our calculation:—

	£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Consols, price .. 97½ yield per cent.	3 1 9½
Three per Cent. Reduced .. 97½	3 1 4½
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent.	3 5 7½
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum)	3 10 1
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum)	4 0 0
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day)	2 4 5½
Great Western £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)	4 15 2½
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum)	3 18 5
London and South Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)	4 15 2½
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum)	4 9 9½
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)	5 13 7½
South Eastern* Stock (dividend 10s. per £30 share, equal to £3 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum)	4 8 10½

Hamburg letters received this afternoon notice an improvement of ½ schilling in the exchange on London, and also a rise of ½ in the price of gold, which is now 424½.

PRICES OF STOCKS.  
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	97	Brazil .....	89½
Do. Account .....	98½	Ecuador .....	91
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	97½	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	91½
3½ New .....	98½	French 3 per cent. ..	91½
Long Annuities .....	7 7½	Granada .....	17½
Bank Stock .....	215	Mexican 5pr. et. new	34
India Stock .....	261	Portuguese .....	100½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	100½
June .....	53 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	20½
India Bonds .....	63 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	39
		Ditto Passive .....	6

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 4.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1851.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£ 27,693,495	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,160
		Other Securities ..	2,904,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,000,130
		Silver Bullion .....	33,373
	£ 27,693,495		£ 27,693,495

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve .....	3,105,290	Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	13,541,281
		Other Securities ..	14,346,662
		Notes .....	8,437,600
		Gold and Silver Coin	624,470
Other Deposits .....	9,102,585		
Seven-day and other Bills .....	9,012,089		
	£ 36,851,013		£ 36,851,013

Dated the 3rd day of July, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 83:—Independent Chapel, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

## BANKRUPTS.

COLLINS, CHARLES, and ROW, GEORGE TALBOT, Bowdley and Kilderminster, Worcestershire, and Aldermanbury, City, carpet manufacturers, July 15, August 15: solicitors, Messrs. Boycott and Tudor, Kilderminster.

ELLIS, JOHN SOLOMON, Aldgate, tailor, July 11, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Oulton and Hughes, Old Jewry.

GRAY, ROBERT, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, pianoforte maker, July 11, August 15: solicitor, Mr. Moxon, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

ROSS, TIMOTHY, Manchester, furniture dealer, July 18, August 8: solicitors, Mr. Waller, jun., Finsbury-circus, City; and Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

## DIVIDENDS.

Edward Alanson, Liverpool, wine merchant, second div. of 7s. 6d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Dominique Frick Albert, Manchester, dealer in mathematical instruments, final div. of 3½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Robert Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipwright, first and final div. of 2½d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Walsley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Vaughan Barber, Walsall, Staffordshire, banker, sixth div. of 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—Timothy Bourne Bourne, Liverpool, cotton broker, first div. of 3s.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Thomas Butterworth, Greenbooth Mills, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, div. of 1s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Thomas Butterworth (separate estate), Greenbooth Mills, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, first div. of 7s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Henry Douglas Cook, Liverpool, paper hanger, first div. of 7½d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Henry Drake, Barnstaple, Devonshire, attorney, div. of 4½d. on new proofs; any Tuesday after July 22, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—John Firth, Leeds, draper, first div. of 2s.; any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Thomas Grey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, schoolmaster, second div. of 1s. 7d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Walsley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Hulme, Manchester, tailor, final div. of 1s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—John Johnson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker, first and final div. of 1s. 29½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Walsley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Less, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 4d.; any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Thomas Luckes, Exeter, provision dealer, first div. of 7s. 2½d.; any Tuesday after July 22, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—William Phillips, Warwick, builder, first div. of 3s. 4d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—John Thompson, Phillips, D-rington, draper, div. of 3s. 4d. to those creditors who have received the div. of 2s. previously declared; any Saturday, at Mr. Walsley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Francis Felix Vouillon, Princes-street, Hanover-square, court milliner, first div. of 10d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, July 8.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

GEE, WALTER, Murray-street, Hoxton, tins and straw hat manufacturer.  
TREDINNICK, RICHARD, Threadneedle-street, City, mining agent.

## BANKRUPTS.

ALLMAND, JOHN, Wrexham, Denbighshire, haberdasher, July 18, August 8: solicitors, Messrs. Edgworth and Pugh, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

CHEW, JONATHAN, Manchester, stuff manufacturer July 18, August 8: solicitor, Mr. Bennett, Manchester.

CRUICK, ROBERT, Downend, Gloucestershire, butcher, July 23, August 30: solicitors, Messrs. Ray and Co., Bristol.

HALL, JOSEPH, Brighton, hotel and tavern keeper, July 12, August 23: solicitors, Mr. Bristley, Pancras-lane; and Mr. Housman, Brighton.

HOWELL, JOHN, Liverpool, bookseller, July 18 and August 8: solicitors, Mr. Barrett, Doctor's-commons, and Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, Liverpool.

KENDALL, WILLIAM, and STANDISH, JOHN, Leeds, grocers, July 18 and August 29: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers, City, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MONKMAN, JAMES, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner, July 26 and August 15: solicitors, Messrs. Matthews, Leeds, and Mr. Ascott, Oldham.

TEDD, BENJAMIN, Coventry, Warwickshire, cotton dresser, July 23 and August 30: solicitor, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANGUS, THOMAS, Glasgow, dairyman, July 14 and August 4.

HARTILL, JOHN, Edinburgh, printer, July 11 and August 4.

MACINTYRE, ALEXANDER, Farnace, Argylshire, fish curer, July 15 and August 5.

MCFARLANE, NATHANIEL, Glasgow, grocer, July 15 and August 12.

MURRAY, LAWRENCE, Glasgow, house factor, July 14 and August 4.

RODON, JAMES, jun., Aberdeen, tanner, July 10 and 31.

STALKER, JOHN, Glasgow, drysalter, July 14 and August 11.



## DIVIDENDS.

William Bridges Adams and Gerard Ralston, Bow, engineers, 1st div. of 7s. 6d., July 14 and any subsequent Monday; at Mr. Cansan's, Birch-lane—William Atkinson, jun., Goolie, York-shire, shipwright, 1st div. of 2s. 6d., any Monday or Tuesday; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Richard Boyle, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, 1st and final div. of 2s. 11d., any Tuesday; at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Samuel Nicholson, York, wholesale druggist, 1st div. of 2s., and final div. of 5d., any Monday or Tuesday; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Henry Andrews Taylor, Halton, Yorkshire, artist, 1st div. of 2s. 6d., any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 7.

The supply of Essex Wheat to-day was extremely short, but there was a good show of samples from Kent. Owing, however, to the continuance of fine weather, our Market was dull for all but the best qualities, and prices rather lower than on Monday last. For Foreign Wheat the trade was heavy; and, to effect sales, reduced terms were submitted to. Fresh Foreign Flour maintained its price, but the demand was limited. Grinding Barley met a slow sale at previous rates. In Malt but little doing. In Beans and Peas no material alteration. We had a large increased supply of Foreign Oats in the last week, but at a decline of 1s. per qr. there was a moderate sale to-day for good qualities. Linseed Cakes in slow demand. The Current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic ..	42 to 50
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 40
Kent, Red (new) ..	40 to 43	Ditto White ..	40 to 42
Ditto White ..	42 to 48	Pomeranian red ..	40 to 42
Line, Norfolk, and		Rostock ..	42 to 45
Yorkshire, Red ..	38 to 40	Danish and Fries-	
Northumberland ..		land ..	34 to 36
Scotch, White ..	38 to 40	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Ditto Red ..	36 to 38	angel and Riga ..	34 to 37
Lowland, Somerset-		Polish Odessa ..	34 to 36
set, Red ..	— to —	Marianopol and Ber-	
Ditto White ..	— to —	dianski ..	34 to 36
Rye ..	22 to 28	Taganrog ..	34 to 35
Barley ..	22 to 28	Brabant and French ..	33 to 37
Scotch ..	20 to 27	Ditto White ..	34 to 40
Angus ..	— to —	Salonica ..	32 to 34
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Egyptian ..	27 to 28
Pale ..	47 to 52	Rye ..	22 to 23
Peas, Grey ..	26 to 28	Barley—	
Maple ..	28 to 30	Wismar and Rostock ..	21 to 24
White ..	25 to 27	Danish ..	21 to 25
Boilers ..	26 to 28	Saal ..	22 to 24
Beans, Large ..	28 to 30	East Friesland ..	19 to 21
Ticks ..	25 to 30	Egyptian ..	18 to 19
Harrow ..	28 to 30	Danube ..	18 to 19
Pigeon ..	25 to 32	Peas, White ..	24 to 25
Oats—		Boilers ..	26 to 27
Line and York feed ..	20 to 22	Beans, Horse ..	24 to 26
Do. Poland and Pot. ..	22 to 24	Pigeon ..	28 to 30
Berwick & Scotch ..	22 to 26	Egyptian ..	22 to 24
Scotch feed ..	21 to 23	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	18 to 20	Groningen, Danish,	
Ditto Potato ..	21 to 22	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 54	land, feed and blk. ..	18 to 20
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Do. thick and brew ..	21 to 24
£24 to £27 per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Archangel, and	
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Swedish ..	20 to 21
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	16 to 21
per 1,000		Hamburg ..	19 to 20
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Dantzic and Stettin ..	20 to 21
Ship ..	26 to 28	French, per 230 lbs. ..	23 to 28
Town ..	35 to 37		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE	
JUNE 28		SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat ..	42s. 4d.	Wheat ..	40s. 0d.
Barley ..	25 2	Barley ..	24 5
Oats ..	22 3	Oats ..	20 7
Rye ..	28 1	Rye ..	26 3
Beans ..	32 1	Beans ..	30 6
Peas ..	29 2	Peas ..	27 7

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 7.

With both English and Foreign Beasts our market to-day was reasonably well supplied, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was but moderate, the Beef trade, as the supplies of meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenhall were trifling, ruled steady, and, in some instances, prices were a shade higher than on Monday last; the best Scotch selling at 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Although the numbers of Sheep were on the increase, and in excellent condition, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at fully Friday's advance in the quotations; the prime old Downs selling freely at 4s. per 8lbs. For Lambs we had an improved inquiry, and last week's currencies were well supported in every instance. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off steadily; but we have no improvement to notice in their value. In Pigs next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 2	Pork ..	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	810	13,800	261
Monday ..	3,651	33,200	345

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 7.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 3 6 to 3 8	Mid. ditto 3 0 to 3 4
Prime large 3 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto 3 6 to 3 8
Prime small 3 0 to 3 2	Veal 3 0 to 3 10
Large Pork 3 6 to 3 4	Small Pork 3 6 to 3 8

**PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.**—There was no beneficial change in the state of business last week. Irish Butter was purchased cautiously, and sparingly landed, and prices slightly cheaper. We have reports from the coast of sales made there of Limerick at 66s., and of Cork at 68s. to 69s. on board for this and the two following months. Nothing material sold here. No improvement occurred in the demand for Foreign, and prices again gave way 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon was steady, and a fair business done in Irish and Hambro' singed sides, at previous rates. Hams rather more saleable, at prices in favour of buyers. Of Lard nothing new to notice.

**ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 7.**—We note a very dull trade, at still lower prices, except for Fresh Butter, upon which latter there is a good consumption just now. Dorset, fine weekly, 76s. to 78s. per cwt.; do. middling, 60s. to 61s.; Devon, 66s. to 72s.; Fresh, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

**SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.**—There is no new feature to notice in the Seed market; business remained very quiet, and quotations were much the same as before. A small lot or two of new Turnipseed were exhibited, of good quality, which might have been bought at 10s. per bushel.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 53s.
Mustard (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..	£— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..	18s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) ..	new £35 to £37, old £— to £—

Ditto Cake (per ton) ..	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white ..	6s. 6d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new ..	42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush ..	3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) ..	new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) ..	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed ..	red, 40s. to 43s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

## FOREIGN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ..	35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ..	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) ..	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) ..	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) ..	32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

**HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 7.**—From several districts of the plantations we have reports of a decrease of fly, although lice and honey-dew are still abundant. The market is inactive, at unaltered rates. Duty, £100,000.

**COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, July 5.**—Trade remains steady, and the market is well supplied with all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables in season. Peaches and Nectarines continue to be sent in large quantities. English Pines and Hot-house Grapes are plentiful and good. Strawberries from the open ground are now in good demand, and the supply is abundant. Cherries are furnished in large quantities, more especially from Kent. West Indian Pines fetch from 2s. to 5s. each. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Asparagus, young Carrots, French Beans, and Green Peas, are received in quantity. New Potatoes may be obtained at 1d. to 4d. per pound. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis Floribunda, Cinerarias, Pinks, Moss and Provera Roses.

## TALLOW, MONDAY, July 7.

Both on the spot, and for forward delivery, our market is in a very inactive state, and prices are a shade lower than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt., Town Tallow, 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs. The delivery last week was 1,503 casks; but no imports took place from any quarter. Our St. Petersburg letter states, that a very moderate business was doing.

**WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 30.**—The market is very quiet, as immense public sales commence here on the 17th inst.—say, 50,000 to 60,000 bales. It is stated that there will be no more offered subsequently this year. The imports of Wool into London last week were only 235 bales, all of which were from Germany.

**OILS.**—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 3d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to —s.; foreign, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm, £84 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £29 to £32 10s.; Seal, pale, £30 0s. to £33 0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

**HIDES, LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to —d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s.

## HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, July 7.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	70s. to 85s.	70s. to 90s.	68s. to 90s.
Clower Hay ..	70s. 90s.	70s. 88s.	70s. 90s.
Straw ..	22s. 30s.	22s. 32s.	23s. 30s.

## METALS, LONDON, July 5.

ENGLISH IRON. s		FOREIGN STEEL. s	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London ..	5 5 0 5 7 6	Swedish keg ..	14 10 0
Nail rods ..	6 2 6 5 0	Ditto faggot ..	15 0 0
Hoops ..	7 0 7 5 0	ENGLISH COPPER. s	
Sheets, singles ..	7 12 6 7 17 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts ..	per lb. 0 0 9 4
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0 4 15 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3 5 0		Tile ..	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite ..	3 10 0	Old copper, e, per lb. 0 0 8 4	
Pig, in Wales ..	3 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond ..	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash ..	1 19 6—2 0 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Pig .. per ton ..	17 6 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet ..	18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 15 0	Red lead ..	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto ..	24 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	5 5 6 6 0 0	Patent shot ..	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	5 2 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails ..	5 12 6	Spanish, in bond 17 0 0 17 0 0	
Chairs ..	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt. ..	4 4 0
Swedish ..	11 10 11 15 0	Bar ..	4 5 0
COND ..	17 10 0	Refined ..	4 10 0
Psl ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gourieff ..	0 0 0	Banca ..	4 2 0
Archangel ..	0 0 0	Straits ..	4 0 0
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; d, 6 months, or 2½ per cent.; e, f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 mths, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.		TIN PLATES. j	
		IC Coke, per box ..	1 5 6
		IC Charcoal ..	1 11 0
		IX ditto ..	1 17 0
		SPELTER. m	
		per ton ..	19 12 6
		Do. to arrive ..	14 15 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 3 9	

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSO-

**CIATION.**—OFFICES: 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.—This Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the share and policy holders in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of Bankruptcy, Insolvency, or failure of any description—and also securing Education, Apprenticeship Fees, or Endowments to their Children. Detailed prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of the shareholders, rates of premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting Life Assurance, may be had on application at the offices. Combination Policies, payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the Assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates. This important addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious attention of persons in all positions of life. Immediate and deferred Annuities are granted. All policies indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the office in resisting a claim under any circumstance whatever, is removed. Loans are effected on personal and other securities in connexion with Life Assurance. Parties desirous of becoming Agents or Medical Referees are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS H. BALIS.

Resident Manager and Secretary.

## A GOLDEN MAXIM—

"Buy in the Cheapest Market."

**THIS Golden Maxim may be realized by purchasing TEAS, COFFEES, and COLONIAL PRODUCE of**

**PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,**

**TEA MERCHANTS,**

**No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.**

Good Congou Tea, 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d.; Finest Congou, 3s. 8d. Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s.; Rare Gunpowder, 5s.; best, 5s. 8d.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

**CHOICE COFFEE, 1s. and 1s. 2d.; Best Jamaica, 1s. 4d. Best Mocha, now only 1s. 4d.**

**COLONIAL PRODUCE** 100 per Cent. lower than most other houses. Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 6d. and 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d.; Tons les Moles, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Mace, best, 5s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black Pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger, from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5s., 7d., 1s., best, 1s. 4d. Sugars and Fruits at Market prices.

**PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.**

## GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!

**FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.**

Just published, 96 pages,

**EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR!** By a PHYSICIAN. Sent gratuitously on the receipt of four postage stamps to repay it.

Address, Mr. Booth, publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

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"Medical books were always a mystery to me. I am exceedingly thankful for your excellent gift."—J. M., Boston.

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## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

**READ the following TESTIMONIALS, selected from many hundreds in the possession of DR. BARKER:—**

"I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured."—Rev. H. B. Bloor, May 17, 1851.

"My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a miracle to be cured, after suffering twenty years."—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy."—Mrs. Sutton, June 1st, 1851.

Dr. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent post free to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or post office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 to 1 morning, and 5 till 8 evenings, (Sundays excepted.)

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post-office. A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

## NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

## REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, trem



Du Barry's *Revalenta Arabica* has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.  
"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-Restoring Food."  
"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibberren, Co. Cork,  
August 27th, 1849.

"SIR,—I cannot speak too favourably of your *Arabica Food*. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pain in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your *Farina* about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully.

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. R. REEVES,

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole night, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

"JAMES PORTER.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.  
"Having read by accident an account of your *Revalenta Arabica Food*, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puff, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,963.)  
"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your *Arabica Food*. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. I have done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a *Farina*, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry; Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

**DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.**

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 2d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.  
Agents will please apply.

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SASSAPARILLA.**—In submitting this *Sassaparilla* to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promotion in America.

This Compound *Sassaparilla* of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutrient part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that Old Dr. Townsend's *Sassaparilla* effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, vegetable, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—salivary fluid to the salivary glands—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the excreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disgusting and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white scellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken pox, or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *psa, heat, calculus, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a tainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *delirium, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysterics, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the Ears, *otitis media*; to the Throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

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